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CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

OF

PENNSYLVANIA

WHICH RECEIVED STATE AID IN 1897 AND 1898, EMBRACING THEIR HISTORY AND THE AMOUNT OF STATE APPROPRIATIONS WHICH THEY RECEIVED.

COMPILED UNDER AUTHORITY OF AN ACT OF ASSEMBLY, APPROVED JULY 26, 1897,

BY ALEXANDER K. PEDRICK,

(Secretary of Pennsylvania Commission on Convict Labor.)

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

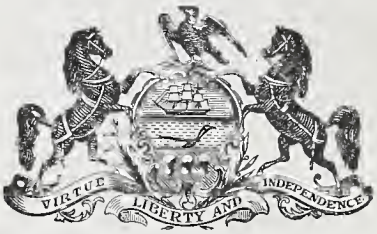
AMOS H. MYLIN,

Auditor General of Pennsylvania.

WM. STANLEY RAY,

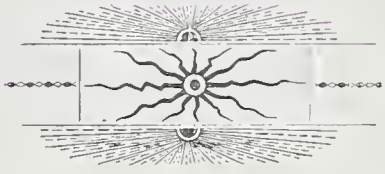
STATE PRINTER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

1898.


VIRTUE
LIBERTY AND
INDEPENDENCE

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

HOSPITAL ASSOC. OF P.N.
P. O. Box 303
1200 Camp Hill Bypass
5-7-79



AN ACT

Authorizing the Auditor General to prepare a statement showing the amount which the State has appropriated to charitable, benevolent and reformatory institutions, not under its control, and to make the necessary appropriation to pay the expenses of such statement.

Auditor General shall prepare a list of institutions claiming State aid.

Section 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Auditor General is hereby directed to have prepared a statement showing the exact amount which each charitable, benevolent and reformatory institution, not under the control of the State, but which was an applicant for State aid at the present session, has received from the Commonwealth since the organization of such institution, and the purpose for which such appropriation was granted, to which shall be appended a brief history of each institution, the whole to be printed in book form, bound in cloth, and thirty copies thereof to be forwarded to each Senator and member of the Legislature. The Governor, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Auditor General, Secretary of Internal Affairs and the State Librarian shall each be supplied with two hundred copies. There is hereby appropriated for editing, compiling, copying, and the expenses of obtaining the necessary descriptive, financial and historical data, the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated, upon the warrant of the Auditor General drawn upon the State Treasurer and audited by the Auditor General in the usual way.

Also a brief history of each institution.

Binding and distribution.

Distribution to Governor, etc.

$3,500 appropriated for editing, compiling, etc.

How payable.

Approved—The 26th day of July, A. D. 1897.

DANIEL H. HASTINGS.

The foregoing is a true and correct copy of the act of the General Assembly No. 382.

FRANK REEDER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

APPROPRIATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

Hospitals.

NAME.	Location.	Appropriations for 1897 and 1898.	Total appropriations.
Adrian Hospital Association,	De Lancey,	$20,000 00	$54,000 00
Allegheny General Hospital,	Allegheny,	30,000 00	148,000 00
Allentown Hospital Association,	Allentown,	5,000 00	5,000 00
Altoona Hospital,	Altoona,	12,000 00	78,000 00
Beaver Valley General Hospital,	New Brighton,	7,000 00	14,000 00
Bradford Hospital,	Bradford,	6,000 00	39,000 00
Carbondale Hospital Association,	Carbondale,	10,000 00	51,500 00
Charity Hospital, of Montgomery County,	Norristown,	10,000 00	34,500 00
Chester Hospital,	Chester,	10,000 00	49,000 00
Chester County Hospital,	West Chester,	8,000 00	24,000 00
Children's Homeopathic Hospital,	Philadelphia,	8,000 00	24,000 00
Christian H. Buhl Hospital,	Sharon,	7,000 00	33,000 00
Columbia Hospital,	Columbia,	6,000 00	9,000 00
Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital,	Johnstown,	10,000 00	30,000 00
Corry Hospital Association of Corry,	Corry,	6,000 00	10,000 00
Easton Hospital,	Easton,	15,000 00	41,000 00
Eye and Ear Hospital, of Pittsburgh,	Pittsburgh,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Frederick K. Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	10,000 00
German Hospital,	Philadelphia,	20,000 00	100,000 00
Good Samaritan Hospital,	Lebanon,	6,000 00	31,000 00
Gynecean Hospital,	Philadelphia,	25,000 00	130,000 00
Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital,	Philadelphia,	50,000 00	210,655 00
Hamot Hospital Association,	Erie,	6,000 00	42,000 00
Harrisburg Hospital,	Harrisburg,	8,000 00	68,000 00
Homeopathic Hospital,	Reading,	5,000 00	15,000 00
Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary, of Pittsburgh,	Pittsburgh,	50,000 00	397,199 55
Howard Hospital,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	10,000 00
Jefferson Medical College Hospital,	Philadelphia,	100,000 00	542,000 00
Kane Summit Hospital Association,	Kane,	4,000 00	4,000 00
Kensington Hospital for Women,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	15,000 00
Lackawanna Hospital,	Scranton,	30,000 00	232,000 00
Lancaster General Hospital,	Lancaster,	6,000 00	10,000 00
McKeesport Hospital,	McKeesport,	10,000 00	45,000 00
Mary M. Packer Hospital,	Sunbury,	8,000 00	16,000 00
Maternity Hospital,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	26,000 00
Meadville City Hospital,	Meadville,	5,000 00	35,000 00
Medico-Chirurgical Hospital,	Philadelphia,	120,000 00	415,000 00
Mercy Hospital,	Pittsburgh,	20,000 00	123,000 00
Oil City Hospital,	Oil City,	15,000 00	52,000 00
Orthopaedic Hospital,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	90,000 00
Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm,	Philadelphia and Oakburne,	10,000 00	10,000 00
Philadelphia Polyclinic Hospital and College for Graduates in Medicine,	Philadelphia,	25,000 00	137,500 00
Phoenixville Hospital,	Phoenixville,	6,000 00	11,000 00
Pittston Hospital Association,	Pittston,	12,000 00	58,000 00
Pottstown Hospital,	Pottstown,	10,000 00	55,000 00
Pottsville Hospital,	Pottsville,	20,000 00	30,000 00
Reading Hospital,	Reading,	14,000 00	82,900 00

HOSPITALS—Continued.

NAME.	Location.	Appropriations for 1897 and 1898.	Total appropriations.
Reineman Maternity Hospital of Pittsburgh (Western University of Pennsylvania for the use of),	Pittsburgh,	3,500 00	7,000 00
Robert Packer Hospital,	Sayre,	10,000 00	26,000 00
Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital,	Pittsburgh,	6,000 00	22,000 00
Rush Hospital,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	30,000 00
St. Christopher's Hospital for Children,	Philadelphia,	12,000 00	21,000 00
St. John's General Hospital,	Allegheny,	8,000 00	8,000 00
St. Luke's Hospital,	South Bethlehem,	25,000 00	58,000 00
St. Luke's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	10,000 00
St. Timothy's Hospital,	Roxborough, Philadelphia,	7,000 00	21,000 00
St. Vincent's Hospital,	Erie,	6,000 00	10,000 00
Samaritan Hospital,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	10,000 00
Shenango Valley Hospital,	New Castle,	7,500 00	53,000 00
South Side Hospital,	Pittsburgh,	20,000 00	56,000 00
Spencer Hospital,	Meadville,	5,000 00	25,000 00
Westmoreland Hospital,	Greensburg,	10,000 00	16,000 00
West Side Hospital,	Scranton,	7,000 00	11,000 00
Wilkes-Barre Hospital,	Wilkes-Barre,	25,000 00	272,000 00
Williamsport Hospital,	Williamsport,	16,000 00	95,000 00
Women's Hospital of Philadelphia,	Philadelphia,	8,000 00	78,000 00
Women's Homeopathic Association of Pennsylvania, Medical, Surgical and Maternity Hospitals,	Philadelphia,	8,000 00	110,500 00
York Hospital and Dispensary,	York,	5,000 00	18,000 00

HOMES.

Almira Home,	New Castle,	$2,000 00	$2,000 00
Benevolent Association's Home for Children,	Pottsville,	1,500 00	18,000 00
Bethesda Home,	Pittsburgh,	10,000 00	18,000 00
Children's Industrial Home,	Harrisburg,	4,000 00	24,500 00
Curtis Home for Destitute Women and Girls,	Pittsburgh,	2,000 00	3,000 00
German Protestant Home,	Fair Oak, Leetsdale P. O.,	2,500 00	11,500 00
Home for the Aged,	Philadelphia,	6,000 00	12,000 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm Colored Women,	Pittsburgh,	3,000 00	11,000 00
Home for Aged and Infirm Women,	Easton,	2,000 00	4,000 00
Home for Aged Veterans and Wives of G. A. R.,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	5,000 00
Home for Colored Children,	Allegheny,	10,000 00	44,900 00
Home for the Friendless,	Erie,	5,000 00	42,000 00
Home for the Friendless,	Harrisburg,	2,500 00	14,500 00
Home for the Friendless,	Williamsport,	8,000 00	23,000 00
Home for Friendless Children,	Lancaster,	3,000 00	36,000 00
Home for the Friendless Children,	Reading,	2,000 00	9,000 00
Home for Old Ladies,	Wissinoming, Philadelphia,	4,000 00	23,500 00
Home for Widows and Single Women, of Lebanon,	Lebanon,	2,000 00	8,000 00
Ladies of G. A. R. Home, Department of Pennsylvania,	Hawkins Station,	5,000 00	16,000 00
Northern Home for Friendless Children,	Philadelphia,	9,000 00	201,000 00
Pennsylvania Memorial Home of the Women's Relief Corps,	Brookville,	7,000 00	36,500 00
Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men,	Philadelphia,	25,000 00	258,000 00
Philadelphia Home for Incurables,	Philadelphia,	15,000 00	15,000 00

HOMES—Continued.

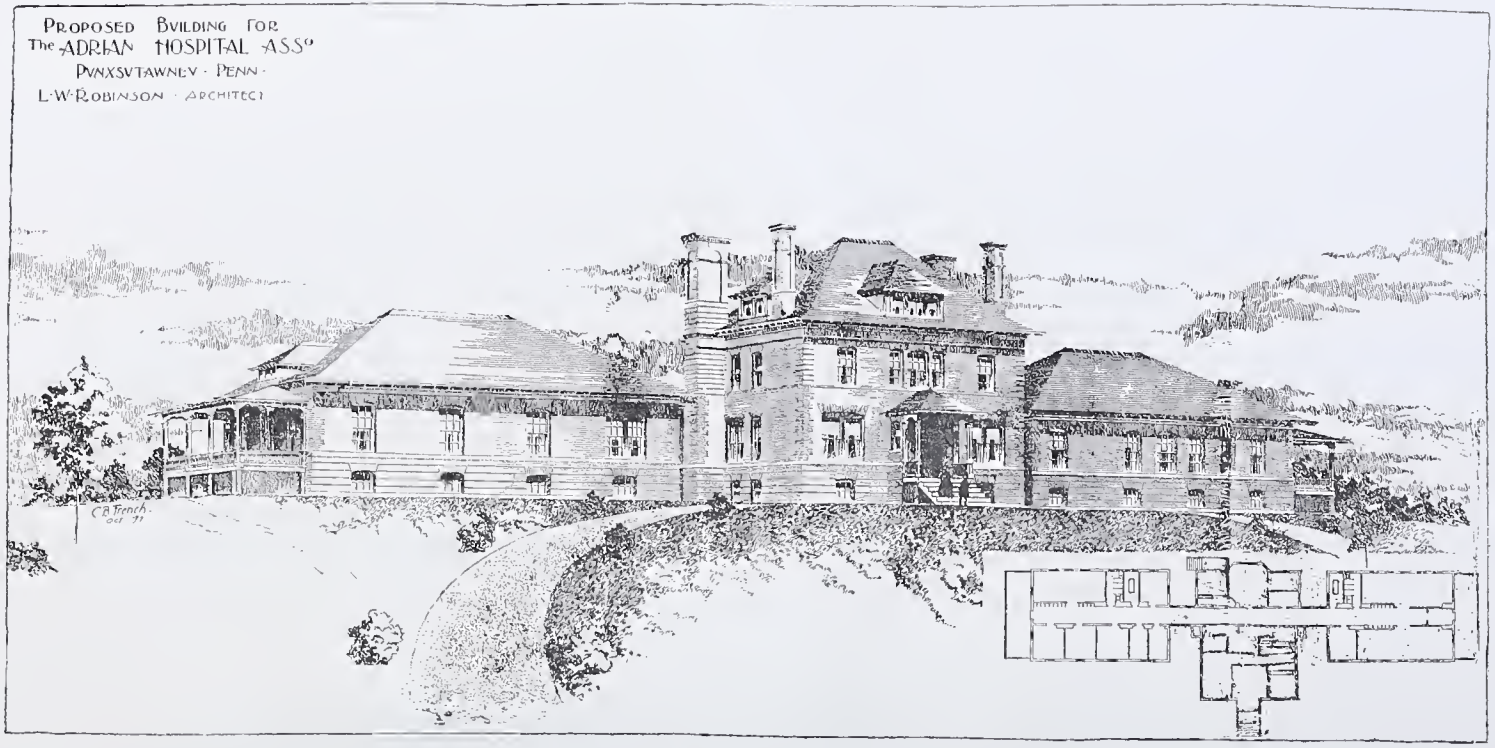
NAME.	Location.	Appropriations for 1897 and 1898.	Total appropriations.
Philadelphia Home for Infants,	Philadelphia,	4,000 00	12,000 00
Pittsburgh and Allegheny Home for the Friendless Children,	Allegheny,	6,000 00	53,000 00
Pittsburgh Newsboys' Home,	Pittsburgh,	8,000 00	38,000 00
Rosine Home,	Philadelphia,	2,000 00	16,500 00
Southern Home for Destitute Children,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	55,000 00
Temporary Home for Children,	Allegheny,	2,000 00	2,000 00
Western Temporary Home,	Philadelphia,	3,000 00	14,400 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

House of Refuge,	Philadelphia & Glen Mills,	$150,000 00	$2,108,500 00
Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble-Minded Children,	Elwyn,	175,000 00	1,986,750 00
Pennsylvania Society to Protect Children from Cruelty,	Philadelphia,	3,000 00	29,000 00
Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	59,000 00
Children's Aid Society of Western Pennsylvania,	Pittsburgh,	8,000 000	34,000 00
Williamsport Training School,	Williamsport,	3,000 00	3,000 00
Western Pennsylvania Humane Society,	Pittsburgh,	2,000 00	4,000 00
Midnight Mission,	Philadelphia,	1,000 00	3,000 00
Penn Asylum for Indigent Widows and Single Women,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	24,000 00
Philadelphia Lying-in Charity,	Philadelphia,	10,000 00	31,000 00
Philadelphia Society for Organizing Charity for the Maintenance of Wayfarer's Lodges,	Philadelphia,	5,000 00	27,000 00
Pennsylvania Oral School for the Deaf,	Scranton,	43,200 00	294,566 00
Pennsylvania Institution for Deaf and Dumb,	Mt. Airy, Philadelphia,	240,000 00	3,280,647 23
Western Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb,	Edgewood Park,	100,800 00	895,740 00
Pennsylvania Institution for Instruction of Blind,	Philadelphia,	88,400 00	1,798,450 00
Western Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind,	Pittsburgh,	70,240 00	185,757 41
University of Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	200,000 00	590,000 00
Lehigh University,	South Bethlehem,	150,000 00	150,000 00
Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art,	Philadelphia,	40,000 00	125,000 00
Philadelphia Museums,	Philadelphia,	50,000 00	50,000 00

ADRIAN HOSPITAL, DELANCEY, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

Adrian Hospital (1890).



Adrian Hospital, Punxsutawney (Proposed New Building, 1898).

ADRIAN HOSPITAL, DELANCEY, JEFFERSON COUNTY.

This Hospital had its origin in a desire on the part of the management of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Coal and Iron Company to do something for the better care of its sick and injured employes. The company employed at its mines a number of men, many of whom were foreigners without families; and when they were so unfortunate as to fall sick or to be injured, the recovery was much delayed and their suffering increased by their unfavorable surroundings and the inability to give them proper care. Many of these people were not in poverty, but were able to pay a limited amount for proper treatment. A number of them were sent at different times to Buffalo, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia to the hospitals in those cities, but the necessity of a local institution was so apparent that Mr. Adrian Islin, of New York City, one of the principal stockholders of the Rochester and Pittsburgh Company, obtained a fund of money for the erection of a suitable building for a hospital.

The structure was commenced during the summer of 1888. It is situated at Delancey, Jefferson county, Pennsylvania, and on February 11th, 1889, was formally opened for the reception of patients. It had a capacity of fourteen beds, but shortly afterwards, this was increased to eighteen. The interest manifested by the Coal and Iron Company, through Mr. J. A. Haskell, at that time General Manager, enabled the Institution to become of active service.

The building was planned after the design of the cottage hospitals of England; and at the close of the first year of its operation, sixty patients had been admitted, of whom but seven had died.

One of the original ideas of supporting the institution had been by monthly assessments of ten cents upon each employe of the Company (the purpose at that time having been to use it exclusively for the miners); but numerous applications were made for admission by outside persons, and it became advisable to admit them as far as the capacity of the institution would allow. The usual prejudice at first existed among the miners to being treated at a hospital, but this was soon overcome, and the applications continued to increase from year

to year until they finally reached the full capacity of the building. At its opening, the institution was placed under the superintendency of a graduated trained nurse, and the same policy has been pursued up to the present time, a corps of additional nurses being at the same time under training.

The location of the present cottage building has been found very inconvenient for easy access and the building itself has proven too small to accommodate the increasing applications. It has consequently been decided to erect a new structure, the location having been selected in the borough of Punxsutawney, and the foundation started, and it is expected that by the close of 1898, the new edifice will be ready for occupancy. It is designed to have a capacity of thirty-two beds. It will be erected partly from the Legislative donation of $20,000 and partly from an additional sum contributed by private parties.

The assessment of ten cents per month upon each employe of the Coal and Iron Company still continues, and as a compensation for this, the miner and his family are entitled to free admission whenever necessary. Other parties are charged $5 per week if able to pay, while private patients who desire extra accommodations, are charged from $10 to $15 per week.

A summary of the Report for 1897 shows that one hundred and seventy four were admitted, of whom thirteen had died. The average daily number of patients was fourteen, and the average length of time for each patient was twenty-eight days. The cost per patient, including all expenses, was $31.90.

President and Treasurer, L. W. Robinson, Punxsutawney.

Vice President, Thomas Fisher, Horatio.

Secretary, S. M. Free, M. D., DuBois.

John H. Bell, Reynoldsville; W. F. Arms, Eleanora; W. W. Winslow, Esq., Punxsutawney; E. W. Robinson, DeLancey; T. R. Williams, M. D., DeLancey; W. S. Blaisdell, M. D., Walston; C. W. Hughes, M. D., Eleanora; John Reed, DuBois; Jas. E. Long, DuBois; S. E. Wilson, Punxsutawney.

Executive Committee.—L. W. Robinson, Thomas Fisher, W. S. Blaisdell, T. R. Williams, S. M. Free.

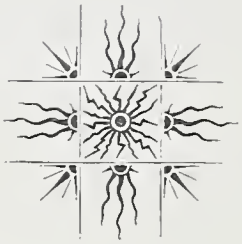
Medical and Surgical Staff.—S. M. Free, A. M., M. D., DuBois; T. R. Williams, M. D., DeLancey; C. W. Hughes, M. D., Eleanora; W. S. Blaisdell, M. D., Walston; J. M. Cooley, M. D., Beechtree; C. L. Maine, M. D., Helvetia.

Resident Physician, H. C. Haning, M. D., DeLancey.

Matron and Nurse, Miss Hattie E. Doran, DeLancey.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings.	Maintenance.
1889,	.....	$1,500 00
1890,	.....	1,500 00
1891,	.....	2,500 00
1892,	.....	2,500 00
1893,	$3,000 00	5,000 00
1894,	3,000 00	5,000 00
1895,	.....	5,000 00
1896,	.....	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	20,000 00	.....
	$26,000 00	$28,000 00
Total,		$54,000 00



ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL, ALLEGHENY CITY.

Allegheny General Hospital—Allegheny City.

ALLEGHENY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Allegheny General Hospital was granted a charter by the court of common pleas of Allegheny county on October 18, 1882, and while the first steps taken were embarrassed with financial difficulties, the institution from the time of its opening until December 31st, 1887, had treated 982 cases at a cost per day per patient of 96.43 cents.

In 1897 an addition was made to the original hospital by the purchase of an adjoining three-story commodious house, a portion of which was rebuilt.

The crowded condition of the wards in 1889 made it a necessity to erect an annex, thus supplying an additional cheerful and well lighted ward with accommodation for twenty-five beds. The managers were also enabled through the bequest of Wm. Thaw to apply $20,000 to the purchase of a large adjoining lot, the balance of the purchase money, $25,000, having been secured through a loan.

The institution received very material help from the Ladies' Society, and by bequests and by liberal contributions from private citizens. A summary of its operations from the opening of the hospital shows the following results:

1896, patients treated,	369
1887, patients treated,	549
1888, patients treated,	877
1889, patients treated,	1,019
1890, patients treated,	1,289
1891, patients treated,	1,415
1892, patients treated,	1,612
1893, patients treated,	1,604
1894, patients treated,	1,337
1895, patients treated,	1,619
1896, patients treated,	1,731

An endowment fund was created which in 1895 had reached the sum of $62,014.14, and subsequently received large additions.

The following extracts are from the annual report of the institution for 1896:

"The daily average of patients for the year was 103. The average cost per day of each patient was $1.06. Of the patients 602 were pay and part pay and 1,129 were free.

"The increase in the number of pay patients reported is owing to the fact that because of an appropriation of $10,000 per year, all patients sent by the City of Allegheny until June, 1896, were free. The appropriation having been discontinued a part of the city patients have been paid for at the rate of $1.00 per day and are reported as pay patients.

"Owing to the lack of funds the Board has been unable to make any extensive improvements during the year. Through the Ladies' Society an addition has been made to the laundry and other improvements in the buildings. The Ladies' Society has kept up their system of visitation, they have assisted in the management of the Training School and are planning to accomplish greater things in the future. Their aid is highly appreciated by the Board.

"The Board call attention to a matter of serious moment, which is shown in this financial statement. There has been an annual deficit for six years past and is still increasing, which now amounts to $9,-867.51. We appeal to generous friends to assist by contributions, so that in the future as in the past the maimed and sick, who apply for treatment may be received, and that the Board elected to-day may carry on the good work without being compelled to reduce by retrenchment the expenses of the institution.

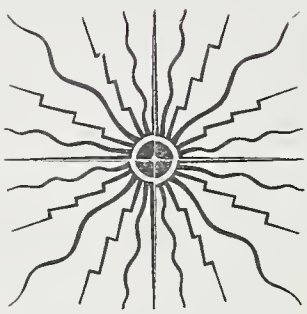
"The officers of the Ladies' Society submit their report for 1896. The total membership of the society is 17, the average attendance during the year has been lower than heretofore. The treasurer of the society reports that she had a balance on hand at the beginning of the year of $1,348.83. The contributions and subscriptions received through the society during the year amounted to $2,378.23, fees and fines $23.75, interest $12.35. Total, $2,414.33. The expenditure for improvements on the hospital, during the year amounted to $2,021.35, leaving a balance in the hands of the treasurer of $392.98. The principal items of expenditure were enlargement and refitting of laundry, hard wood floors in two wards, refitting the flooring and wainscoating of 3 bath rooms, painting of the Sandusky street house, rugs for private rooms, carpets for wards, linoleum for servant's quarters, ventilators, etc. The society has been greatly hampered in its work by lack of funds.

"The Trainng School under the control of Miss Perkins continues to be admirably conducted, and is in a flourishing condition. The usual number of pupils—36, are receiving instructions. Their general conduct, efficiency in their studies, and faithful discharge of their duties, is most gratifying."

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1887,	$7,500 00
1888,	5,000 00
1889,	8,000 00
1890,	8,000 00
1891,	15,000 00
1892,	15,000 00
1893,	15,000 00
1894,	15,000 00
1895,	15,000 00
1896,	15,000 00
1897 and 1898,	30,000 00
Total,	$148,000 00

ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, ALLENTOWN.



Allentown Hospital (Proposed Building).

ALLENTOWN HOSPITAL, ALLENTOWN, LEHIGH COUNTY.

(Note.—The Allentown Hospital is not yet erected. The following letter gives the exact condition of the enterprise.)

Allentown, Pa., Oct. 26, 1897.

"On October 16th, 1895, a public meeting was held in the court house at Allentown, Pa., for the purpose of advancing the project for an hospital in the city, and a motion prevailed that a committee of fifteen be appointed by the chair to devise a plan of operation for the organization. Hon. H. W. Allison, then mayor of the city, was chosen chairman of the meeting and he appointed the following committee (of which according to the original resolution, he was to be a member): Hon. Edward Harvey, Rev. John B. Maus, Rev. Dr. John A. Singmaster, Rev. George W. Richards, Henry Leh, W. R. Lawfer, Dr. W. H. Hartzell, Col. H. C. Trexler, Samuel A. Butz, Henry Cole, Leonard Sefing, James K. Moser, Christian Swartz, James F. Gallagher and Hon. H. W. Allison. This committee met on October 23d, 1895, and organized by electing Hon. H. W. Allison chairman and James F. Gallagher secretary, and appointed a committee of five to visit various hospitals and obtain information in respect to the method of their organization and maintenance. An exhaustive report was rendered on November 7th, 1895, when the following resolution was passed: Resolved, That immediately after the close of the next public meeting, an effort be made to form an association of all persons promising to contribute ten dollars ($10.00) as membership fee, and five dollars ($5.00) each year after the first as annual dues, which association shall duly organize, adopt a constitution and become incorporated for the purpose of founding and maintaining a hospital in the city of Allentown.

On Nov. 15th, 1895, another public meeting was held in the court house, when the report of the committee of fifteen was presented in the above resolution, which was unanimously adopted. The enrollment of members then continued, and a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, which were submitted, and adopted at a meeting Dec. 13th, 1895. At this same meeting the treasurer, John E. Lentz, submitted his first report as follows:

226 subscriptions to membership at $10.00, ...	$2,260 00
Receipts from a football game on Thanksgiving, ...	25 00
Special collection in Zion's and St. Paul's churches,.....	19 12
Seaton & Baines, ...	50 00
Solomon Frederick, ...	5 00
	$2,359 12

After the adoption of the constitution and by-laws (which had provided for an election of fifteen (15) trustees), the following members of the Hospital Association were elected as such trustees: W. H. Hartzell, John E. Lentz, Rev. George W. Richards, Rev. John B. Maus and Rev. Dr. J. A. Singmaster for three years; Dr. Orlando Fegley, James F. Hunsicker, Col. H. C. Trexler, Hiram S. Shimer and Hon. H. W. Allison, were elected for two (2) years; Hon. Edward Harvey, Rev. Dr. Stephen A. Repass, Henry Leh, John R. Gossler, James F. Gallagher, were elected for one (1) year. (These last five men were re-elected for three (3) years at the annual election for trustees on the first Monday in January, 1897, according to the constitution). The fifteen men which constituted the Board of Trustees, met and organized by electing Rev. Dr. John A. Singmaster President, Hiram S. Shimer, Vice President, John E. Lentz, Treasurer, and Dr. W. H. Hartzell, Secretary, and met from time to time prosecuting the work by procuring a charter (Jan. 20th, 1896), forming a Ladies' Auxilliary, &c., and at the end of the first year, Jan., 1897, in the president's report to the Association the following statement appeared:

Available funds in the hands of Treas., John E. Lentz,...	$4,535 87
Available funds in the hands of Auxiliary, ...	3,756 25
Available funds in the hands of Mr. Schaadt (legacy),...	300 00
Available funds in the hands of Mr. Keck, ...	641 90
Total, ...	$9,234 02

On March 26th, 1897, the Board of Trustees bought from the Greasimer estate a lot of ground between Chew and Gordon streets and between West and 17th streets, 260 feet by 480 feet, containing almost three acres, for $5,297.51, actual cost (after deducting all percentages for paying cash and contributions from the various persons connected in the transaction). This ground is valued by the association at $10,000.00, as this sum had been asked for lots of similar size not more centrally located. At the same meeting, a committee of three were appointed to select designs for Hospital buildings.

On Sept. 10th, 1897, a plan was selected from the numerous competitive exhibits in design and perspectives. It was submitted by Mr. Seymour Davis, of Philadelphia, and provides for a central administration building 70x94 feet, connected by 20 foot wide corridors, to be used as sun parlors, with two wings, one on either side of central building, 30x130, which when completed will be the general wards and ten (10) private beds. The material of which it is to be erected is still under consideration, and not fully decided."

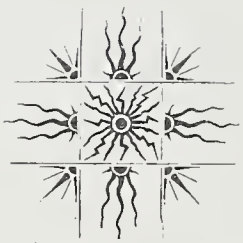
Respectfully yours,

W. H. HARTZELL, Secretary.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$5,000 00

ALTOONA HOSPITAL, ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY.



Altoona Hospital.

ALTOONA HOSPITAL, ALTOONA, BLAIR COUNTY.*

For a number of years the necessity of a thoroughly equipped hospital had been quite apparent to all thoughtful citizens and many considered it a reproach to the people of Blair county that the tenth largest city in the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania did not contain a hospital for the reception and medical or surgical treatment of the sick and injured.

As time progressed, however, public interest in this important subject did not in the least abate, but rather increased as the population increased and accidents and misfortunes multiplied.

Colonel Theodore Burchfield, a member of the House of Representatives from Blair county in 1883-84, being in hearty accord and sympathy with the people in the matter of a hospital, determined, after consultation with prominent citizens, to introduce a bill making an appropriation to aid in establishing a general hospital.

Accordingly Colonel Burchfield prepared and on the 21st day of February, 1883, read in his place in the House of Representatives a bill entitled "An act making an appropriation towards the erection and furnishing of a hospital at the city of Altoona."

On the 26th day of February, 1883, a public meeting was called for the purpose of adopting such proper measures as would tend to secure favorable action on the bill, and in pursuance of the call a large number of prominent and influential citizens assembled in the common council chamber.

John P. Levan was chosen to preside at the meeting, and H. C. Dern was appointed secretary. Great earnestness characterized the deliberations of this meeting, and it was resolved to make a vigorous and systematic effort to raise the sum of $15,000, and also to secure a lot on which to erect the hospital buildings.

At this same meeting the several provisions of the bill recited above by its title were thoroughly discussed, and Milton Alexander, Esq., ex-recorder Thomas H. Grevy and Henry H. Herr, Esq., were appointed a committee to appear before the committee on appropriations of the House of Representatives and urge an affirmative report on the bill. On the 28th day of February these gentlemen proceeded to Harrisburg and on the 1st day of March the committee on appropriations accorded them a hearing.

On the 2d day of March, 1883, the committee made an affirmative

*Compiled from reports of Jno. P. Levan, President.

report and it passed the House on the 24th day of May, 1883, by the decisive vote of 150 yeas and 16 nays.

On the 24th day of May, 1883, the clerk of the House presented the bill to the Senate for concurrence, and it finally passed that body on the first day of June, A. D., 1883, by a vote of 41 yeas and 1 nay.

On the 12th day of June, 1883, at the request of the president of the citizens' association, the following named gentlemen: A. J. Anderson, Christ. Houser, Sr., Milton Alexander, A. V. Dively, T. B. Patton, F. W. Olmes, D. K. Ramey, George W. Arthurs and S. B. Trees, repaired to Harrisburg for the purpose of prevailing upon Governor Pattison to approve the bill. An interview was arranged for the following day, and at the appointed hour the Governor received these gentlemen in the executive chamber, and heard, in turn, the reasons adduced by each in favor of the appropriation.

The bill became a law on the 5th day of July, A. D. 1883.

The act conditionally appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars toward the erection and furnishing of a general hospital, and provided that before any of the above sum be paid by the State Treasurer, the President of the Board of Trustees of said Hospital should certify to the State Treasurer on oath, that suitable grounds had been secured for said building, and that the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars had been subscribed and paid toward the erection and furnishing of the said Hospital.

The public meeting held on the 26th day of February, 1883, having adjourned to meet at the call of the President, on July 10th, following, the citizens again convened in the common council chamber at the call of the president, and by vote continued the president and secretary, and completed the organization by the election of D. K. Ramey as treasurer. Committees were also appointed to solicit subscriptions to the hospital fund in the several wards of the city.

The officers of the organization were by resolution designated a committee to call upon the proper officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and solicit a contribution to the hospital fund.

On the 6th day of September, 1883, the citizens interested in the hospital again met. The committee appointed to solicit subscriptions in the several wards of the city made satisfactory reports through their respective chairmen.

The committee appointed to solicit a contribution from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company read, as their report, a letter from S. M. Prevost, Esq., General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in which he stated that the Company would make a liberal contribution in cash, and would also convey to the corporation a lot or piece of ground on which to erect hospital buildings.

On the 1st day of September, 1883, a fourth public meeting was held in the common council chamber, and counsel, to whom had been

referred the subject of incorporation, submitted a charter and certificate of incorporation as required by law, containing the name, purposes, objects, articles and conditions of the proposed corporation, which, upon consideration, was adopted and counsel instructed to obtain a charter.

As the certificate of incorporation was required to contain the names of the trustees chosen for the first year, at this meeting the following named gentlemen were chosen trustees for the first year: John P. Levan, Theo. N. Ely, S. M. Prevost, George W. Strattan, H. J. Cornman, H. C. Dern, David K. Ramey, F. L. Sheppard, A. J. Anderson, William Stoke, Benjamin F. Custer, William Murray and Theo. H. Wigton.

On the 26th day of November, A. D. 1883, in the court of common please of Blair county, the Hon. John Dean, law judge of said county, ordered and decreed that the subscribers to the charter and their associates should be a corporation by the name of "The Altoona Hospital." On the 18th day of September, 1883, the charter and decree were duly recorded at Hollidaysburg, in the office for recording deeds, etc., in Letter Book Vol 2, page 471, etc.

On the 2d day of January, 1884, the thirteen trustees named in the charter and certificate of incorporation organized by choosing John P. Levan, president; Benjamin F. Custer, clerk and Theo. H. Wigton, treasurer.

On the 9th day of August, 1884, a special committee reported to the Board of Trustees a body of by-laws for the government of the corporation. They were approved of by the Board of Trustees, and were duly adopted by the members of the corporation at a general meeting called for that purpose on the 16th day of August, A. D. 1884.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the 15th day of September the president appointed all the standing committees prescribed by the by-laws. At this same meeting the Board of Trustees elected Andrew J. Riley solicitor of the corporation.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held on the Third Monday in November, the treasurer, Theodore H. Wigton, reported that there had been paid in cash to him the sum of $15,177.09. Of this sum, $6,086.04 was received from D. K. Ramey, treasurer of the unincorporated association, and the sum of $9,091.05 from subscribers.

On the 26th day of November, 1884, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company conveyed, in fee, to "The Altoona Hospital," a lot or piece of ground situate in the city of Altoona, containing four acres and twenty-seven hundredths of an acre. The lot is a very valuable one, well situated for the humane purpose for which it is intended, and easy of access.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Trustees, held on the Third Monday in December, 1884, the committee on real estate and

construction of buildings made an exhaustive report through their chairman, S. M. Prevost, Esq. It embodied the very best experience in hospital architecture and the recommendations of the committee were unanimously adopted by the Board.

A hospital building containing twenty-four beds, as also a central building suitable for offices, dispensary, kitchen, etc., was ordered to be erected in accordance with the plan recommended by this committee and approved by the Board of Trustees.

During the year 1888, additional funds were raised to construct and support the hospital by voluntary contributions on the part of the employes of the machine and car shops and other departments of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Altoona, to the extent of ten cents per month each. The business houses of the city also contributed to the same purpose. The operations of the hospital during the year 1888 covered one hundred and eighty-two cases, of which eighty-eight were surgical. During the following year, a large sum of money was expended by the corporation in furnishing medical and surgical treatment to the sick and injured poor of the county, the expense of whose treatment was not properly chargeable to the county poor fund. Efforts were made to obtain a recovery of some of this amount from the county, and the matter was finally arranged by the payment to the hospital annually of $200. Two hundred and ninety patients were treated in the hospital during the year 1890, of which two hundred and six were cured.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which had annually contributed a sum sufficient to maintain six beds in the hospital, informed the trustees on March 9th, 1891, that the appropriation of the Company would be increased to an amount sufficient to maintain ten beds. The company also notified the hospital authorities that Mr. William Minot of Boston had donated $4,000 to be held in trust to establish a free bed to be known as the "Henry D. Minot Memorial Bed." The Pennsylvania Railroad officials also informed the trustees that at a meeting held on March 11th, 1891, an appropriation of $5,280.37 had been made to the support of the institution, this sum representing the unexpended balance of contributions which had been made by the Railroad Company for the relief of sufferers by the Johnstown flood.

In the year 1892, under the will of John S. Morrison, the institution received $5,000 for the support of beds for the use of injured employes of the Morrison & Cass Paper Company. A thorough overhauling of the hospital building took place this year. The number of cases treated in 1892 was three hundred and fifty-seven, of which two hundred and sixty-six were discharged cured. An enlargement of the buildings took place in the following year, at an expense of over $16.000. Additional funds were received from the executor of William T. Marriott who devised $2,000 to the institution, to be especially

applied to indigent sick and injured who were born in the United States or in England. The largest number of patients received up to that time was in 1893, when there were three hundred and eighty-six admissions. The hospital was crowded beyond its comfortable capacity. In addition to the patients within its doors, 1,316 outside received medical and surgical treatment. Up to November 1st, 1897, the inside patients treated at the Hospital numbered 2,209 surgical cases and 1,177 medical cases, while those treated outside numbered 9,019 surgical cases and 3,767 medical cases.

Officers, 1897.

Board of Trustees.—John P. Levan, F. D. Casanave, George W. Strattan, H. J. Cornman, H. C. Dern, David K. Ramey, F. L. Sheppard, A. J. Anderson, William Stoke, L. B. Reifsneider, W. W. Murray, A. E. Reed, Albert F. Hess.

President, John P. Levan.

Clerk, L. B. Reifsneider.

Treasurer, J. G. Davis.

Solicitor, Andrew J. Riley.

Medical Staff.—John Fay, Chief of Staff; William S. Ross, M. D., Joseph U. Blose, M. D., Geo. F. Arney, M. D., Frank M. Christy, M. D.

Superintendent and Matron, Harriet H. Fetherman.

Resident Physician, Dr. O. H. Shaffer.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings, Maintenance, etc.
1893 and 1894,	$15,000 00
1885,	.....
1886,	.....
1887,	2,500 00
1888,	2,500 00
1889,	3,000 00
1890,	3,000 00
1891,	4,500 00
1892,	4,500 00
1893,	9,500 00
1894,	9,500 00
1895,	6,000 00
1896,	6,000 00
1897 and 1898,	12,000 00
Total,	$78,000 00

BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY.

Beaver Valley General Hospital—New Brighton.

BEAVER VALLEY GENERAL HOSPITAL, NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY.

This institution which is now located at New Brighton, Penna., was originally started at Beaver Falls, Pennsylvania.

In the autumn of 1894, a number of the citizens of Beaver Valley, thinking that a population of 40,000 people required a hospital, decided to make an attempt towards its establishment. A meeting was called on November 19th, 1894, in the Merchants' Hotel building at Beaver Falls. The necessary plans were formulated, and on Novemver 20th, the incorporation papers asking for a charter were filed in the register's and recorder's office, at Beaver, Penna. The charter was granted on December 13th of the same year.

The structure in which the first meeting was held (the Merchants' Hotel building) was secured for hospital purposes. It was re-modeled and fitted up by the contribution of private funds. The donations were from private individuals, corporations, secret societies, religious and benevolent organizations, and the hospital was formally opened with a reception on January 1st, 1895.

The institution was visited in 1895 by a committee of the Pennsylvania Legislature. This committee was not favorably impressed with the hotel property as being adapted for hospital purposes, neither did they consider that its surroundings were sufficiently central for the purpose, but suggested that the institution should obtain a permanent site upon one of the higher suburban flats where more perfect drainage could be secured and where there would be no annoyances from smoke or fogs. They recommended New Brighton as being a more suitable place.

This suggestion was acted upon, and on July 1st, 1896, the hospital was removed to New Brighton. The building known as the "Kenwood" school building was obtained by lease. A large amount of money was expended upon it for repairing and re-modeling, and the result was that a commodious, although not necesasrily costly, hospital was obtained, well suited for the purpose and adequate to the needs of the instiution for the present. The Board of Trustees disposed of the original buildings at Beaver Falls. The ownership of the present hospital is in the hands of citizens who are willing to make a permanent transfer for hospital purposes whenever the needs of the institution require the actual purchase of the property.

The hospital receives private patients (who pay a portion of their maintenance), and also charity patients. The proportion of private pa-

tients has increased very largely. It is in contemplation to form a hospital training school for nurses. The matron and nurses and other help about the building are the only ones receiving any compensation. The medical staff and all other officers serve without charge. The corporation has no capital stock, but is maintained by voluntary contributions and by fees received from patients who are able to pay for their care and treatment. The hospital is open to injured or sick persons without reference to race and religion, and receives accident cases and those of disease (except of contagion.) From the date of its organization up to January 1st, 1897, 216 patients were treated.

Officers.—H. M. Myers, President; John Reeves, Vice President; J. F. Merriman, Secretary; Frank F. Brierly, Treasurer.

Board of Trustees.—H. M. Myers, J. F. Merriman, J. M. May, M. L. Knight, F. K. Brierly, C. A. Barker, E. L. Dawes, John Reeves, Frank F. Brierly, J. F. Mitchell, E. L. Hutchinson, T. L. Kennedy, John T. Taylor, Chas. T. Fowler and Abram Bentley.

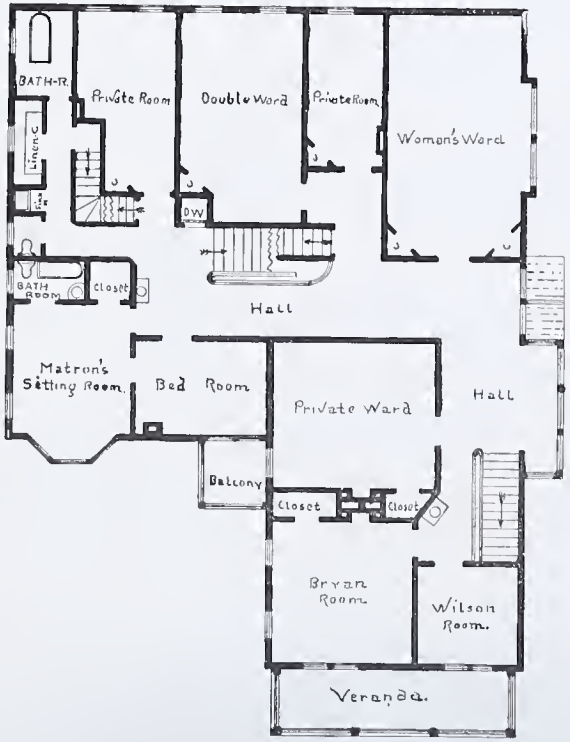
Medical Staff.—T. P. Simpson, M. D., H. S. McConnell, M. D., W. C. Simpson, M. D., J. H. Wilson, M. D., J. S. Louthan, M. D., H. M. Shallenberger, M. D., J. B. Ague M. D., C. T. Gale, M. D., J. S. Boyd, M. D., Wm. Raymer, M. D., G. S. Boyd, M. D., J. M. Douds, M. D., Evelyn S. Pettit, M. D., Homer Bryan, M. D., S. B. Moon, M. D., J. C. McCauley, M. D.

State Appropriations.

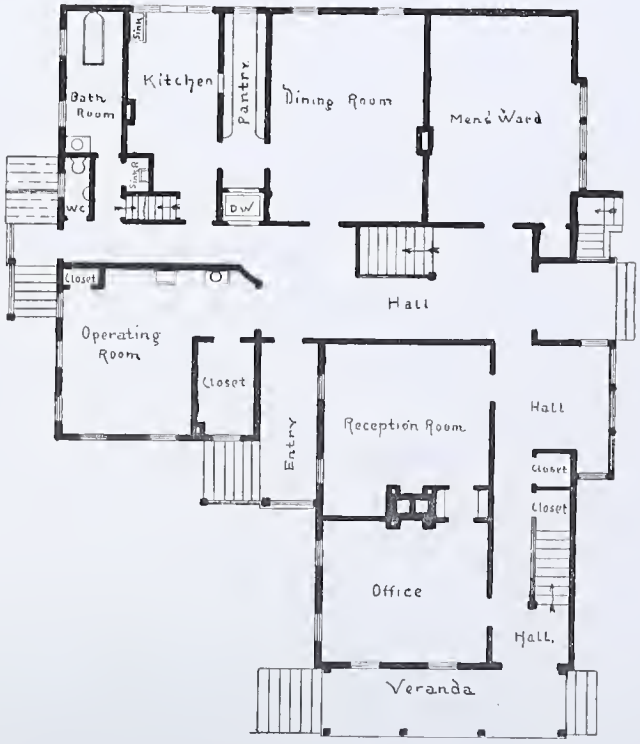
	Maintenance.
1895,	$3,500 00
1896,	3,500 00
1897 and 1898,	7,000 00
Total,	$14,000 00

BRADFORD HOSPITAL, BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY.

Bradford Hospital—Bradford.



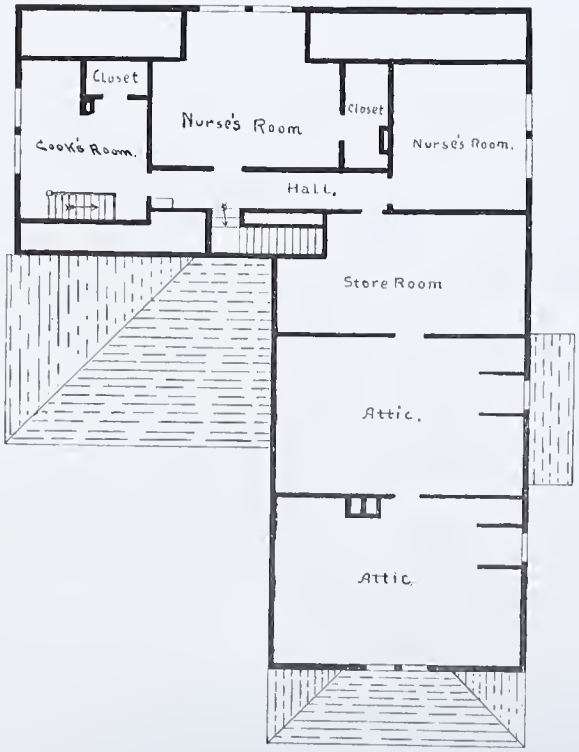
Second Floor.



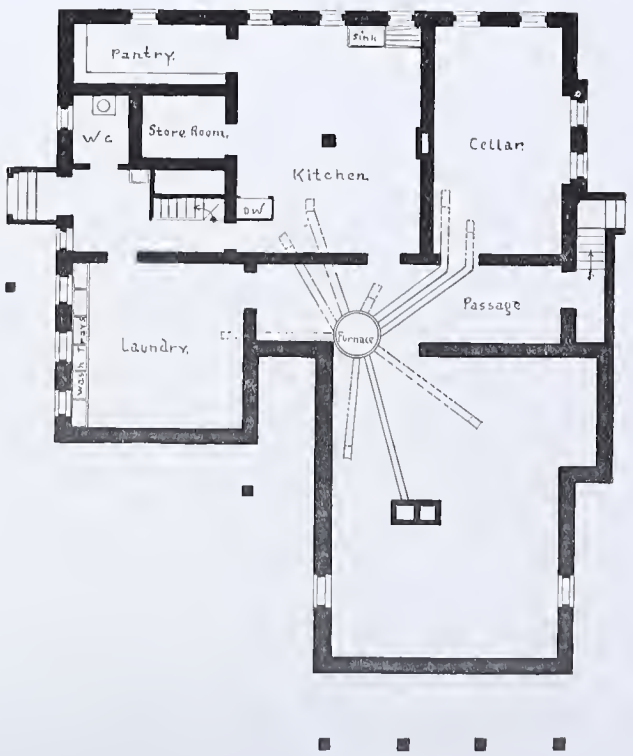
First Floor.

Bradford Hospital—Floor Plans.

Shed.
MAIN BUILDING
KANE PAVILION
KRIDER PAVILION
PLEASANT STREET
BENNETT STREET.
S
N
E
BRADFORD,
HOSPITAL
Bradford.Pa.



Attic & Roof.



Basement.

Bradford Hospital—Floor Plans.

Bradford Hospital Views

Bradford Hospital Views.

Bradford Hospital Views.

BRADFORD HOSPITAL, BRADFORD, McKEAN COUNTY.

The original charter of the Bradford Hospital was granted by Hon. A. G. Olmsted, judge of the court of common pleas of McKean county, on July 14th, 1885. The names of the subscribers to the articles of incorporation were as follows: L. Emery, Jr., and J. T. Jones, forty shares each; H. F. Barbour, M. B. Pierce, A. Leo. Weil, P. M. Shannon, R. B. Stone, five shares each; H. W. Eaton and Edward Bryan, two shares each, and M. McMahon, one share. These gentlemen were all residents of Bradford, McKean county, and the purpose of the incorporation, as stated, was the "establishing, maintaining and managing a hospital and dispensary in the city of Bradford for the reception, cure and medical or surgical treatment of the sick and injured."

The report of the institution for 1893 set forth that it was never designed to be either a public or a free institution, but that the citizens who organized it and advanced the money to set on foot intended that the control should remain in the hands of themselves and their associates who should in like manner contribute to its support. All persons who subscribed received a certificate for the share at the rate of $5 each, and each share entitled the holder to one vote in the annual election of directors and at all other meetings of the stockholders. The directors, however, claim that the charges have been so moderate that the hospital has never been self-sustaining, but that in its construction and maintenance, it has been dependent upon the liberality of the people and upon the State Government. Many patients have been kept without charge who were unable to pay. None of the officers of the corporation receive any compensation, the salary of the matron and the wages of nurses and other employes being the only salary account.

The institution was opened May 10th, 1887. Sketches of its origin and history were compiled and published in the Bradford Era and Star, and from these articles the following extracts are taken:

"Several years ago General Thomas L. Kane was impressed with the great need of such an institution in the Tuna Valley, with its swarming population, liable to constant accidents. General Kane interested a number of the prominent citizens of Bradford in the movement, and on April 14, 1881, the McKean County Relief Society was incorporated, 'for the purpose of rendering assistance to persons taken sick or injured by accident away from home.' The following were named in the charter as the first board of directors: Thomas L. Kane.

John Brown, Henry W. Williams, Byron D. Hamlin, James Broder, W. F. Jordan, L. Emery, Jr., C. L. Wheeler, George A. Berry, L. G. Peck, W. W. Brown, R. F. Borckman, R. B. Stone, A. G. Olmstead, M. F. Elliott, J. T. Jones, N. B. Smiley and D. O'Day. The plans for this institution were on a large scale, and a location for the building on the summit of Mt. Raub was seriously contemplated. With the death of General Kane this project was suspended and the undertaking abandoned.

"The next promotor of the hospital enterprise was the Rev. David B. Willson, rector of the Church of the Ascension. In his capacity as a clergyman Mr. Willson was in the habit of visiting regularly the sick at the City Infirmary. He thus became impressed with the need of a thoroughly equipped institution in Bradford for the care of the sick, and opened an extensive correspondence with the officers of similar institutions elsewhere, elaborating carefully prepared plans for the undertaking and securing the co-operation of leading citizens. Death again defeated the enterprise, as the untimely and lamented demise of Rector Willson occurring May 24, 1885.

"This event, however, served to renew the interest of the Bradford public in the cause of the hospital, and soon after a preliminary organization was formed, appeals issued for subscriptions to the stock, and collections were taken in the churches. The following August a charter was obtained for the Bradford Hospital, L. Emery, Jr., P. M. Shannon, M. B. Pierce, H. W. Eaton, Jr., Rev. Edward Bryan, J. T. Jones, M. McMahon, A. Leo. Weil and H. F. Barbour composing the Board of Directors. The difficulty of securing a suitable building was the occasion of a prolonged delay in the project. When the present building was chosen another delay was caused by the clearing of the title to the property. A contract was finally issued for putting the building in repair, but the unsatisfactory character of the work done was the occasion of another vexatious delay, the Board of Directors finding it necessary to incur a large additional expense in completing the repairs upon the building.

"Quite an interesting story is connected with the building itself, which is now devoted to the beneficent purposes of a hospital. It was erected about thirty years ago by Mr. Samuel Casey, a Kentuckian, who was employed by Mr. Daniel Kingsbury in the capacity of geologist and surveyor for the extensive land interests which he had purchased from the extensive corporation known as the United States Land Company. The Casey family established their homestead in the suburbs of what then promised to develop into a large city, supported by the coal and lumber trade alone. The house was built in the Southern style, with spacious rooms, cheery fire-places, ample closet accommodations, and when furnished and manned with servants was recognized as the aristocratic residence of the surrounding

country. The Casey family occupied it for some six or eight years, after which it passed into the possession successively of Mr. Benjamin Dikeman and Mrs. Annie Edson, from whose estate it was purchased by the hospital directors.

"The building proved with some changes to be adapted for the purposes to which it was to be devoted. The repairs have been extensive and especially directed to the conveniences of a hospital. An addition at the rear has been erected, which serves for kitchen purposes, and another provides bathroom accommodations on each floor. Verandas have been added at the front, and the entire building painted, gas and water conveniences have been supplied for each floor, the side walls and ceilings throughout have been painted and varnished, so as to do away with papering, which is not considered healthful, and hard wood oiled floors render carpets a superfluity. A wide front door and spacious stairway facilitate the carrying in of patients. On the first floor, to the left on entering, is the reception room, which is furnished with rugs, lounges, table-desk and easy chairs. Back of this is the Dispensary, Ward 1, containing four beds, the dining room and kitchen. This ward will be known as the "Masonic Ward," the entire furnishing having been done by the three Masonic societies. On the second floor front is the Willson room, furnished by the ladies of the Church of the Ascension, and named in memory of their late rector. Ward 2 adjoins this, with accommodations for three beds, and opens on the veranda. Back of this is Ward 3, with the Matron's room and servant's room. On the third floor is the Mortuary room, with two dormer windows, and furnished with hot and cold water and gas. An approved hospital bed has been selected, with hair mattresses, in three sections, the present supply consisting of sixteen of these beds, two of which will be used as receiving beds in the lower hall. The location of the building is sightly and healthful, and the property presents a very attractive appearance.

"For the original purchase of house and grounds the directors expended $1,150.00. The repairs involved an additional expense of $2,500.00, which amount was defrayed by the proceeds of a hospital fair. The subscriptions to the stock met the first cost of the property and left a small balance, which applied to the purchase of sundry articles of furniture for the kitchen and other parts of the house.

"The rules of the Hospital place the institution under the exclusive control of the Board of Directors, but the immediate oversight is entrusted to the Executive Committee. The matron has charge of the internal affairs of the Hospital, under the direction of the Executive Committee. A staff of nine physicians apportions the duties of medical attendance among themselves, and on the recommendation of the physician on duty, patients are admitted to the Hospital, except in cases of accident, when they can be taken directly to the Hospital within twenty-four hours of the occurrence of the casualty. The rate of board is fixed at from $4.00 to $7.00 per week."

Directors and Officers.

Directors.—R. B. Stone, D. O'Donnell, A. D. Sloan, Geo. H. Potter, T. J. Powers, D. C. Greenewald, John Ley, Dr. Walter Russell, Dr. Jas. Johnston.

R. B. Stone, President.

T. J. Powers, Vice President.

Geo. H. Potter, Secretary.

E. R. Shepard, Treasurer.

Executive Board.—Potter, Greenwald and Russell.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance, etc.
1887 and 1888,	$5,000 00
1889,	6,500 00
1890,	2,500 00
1891,	3,000 00
1892,	3,000 00
1893,	3,000 00
1894,	3,000 00
1895,	3,500 00
1896,	3,500 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$39,000 00

CARBONDALE HOSPITAL, CARBONDALE, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Carbondale Hospital—Carbondale, Lackawanna County.

EMERGENCY HOSPITAL, CARBONDALE, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Emergency Hospital, at Carbondale, Pa., was completed and opened in June, 1893, under the direction of the Corbondale Hospital Association.

The first money raised by local contribution amounted to $10,000.00, and to this was added the State appropriation of $17,500.00, for building and maintenance for the year 1893 and 1894.

The hospital is located upon high ground in the westerly part of the city, in the centre of a plot of three (3) acres. The building, frame, two stories and one-half is of modern construction. It contains two (2) large wards on the ground floor, one large ward (womens) and seven (7) rooms for private patients upon the second floor. As now arranged, the large wards have ten (10) beds each, but there is room for two additional beds in each ward without crowding. Forty (40) patients can be provided for, but the number of patients at present is twenty-four (24). The average number is about twenty (20) and are chiefly surgical cases.

The pharmacy and operating room are thoroughly equipped. The building is heated by the Boynton hot water system, and light is provided from a Tirell gas machine, and both have proven satisfactory to the management.

The training school in connection with the hospital is conducted by the superintendent in charge. At present six (6) young women and one man are in training and others will be added to the school as soon as the trustees arrange for more sleeping apartments, which is now being done.

One resident physician is employed and the medical staff is composed of twelve (12) regular physicians and one specialist.

$12,000 was appropriated by the State for the years 1895 and '96, but only $9,000.00 of this sum was required and drawn. The appropriation for 1897-98 was $10,000.00.

The report of Wm. Walker, President for the year ending October, 1896, gives the following data:

Patients treated during the year,	176
Prescriptions given during the year,	1,871
Number of days patients were supported,	5,700
Number of physicians and surgeons employed,	9
Average cost of each patient per week,	$7 49
Average cost of each patient per day including help,	.628
Number of patients discharged from treatment,	144

	Medical.	Surgical.
Patients recovered,	21	105
Patients improved,	7	9
Patients unimproved,	1	1
Patients died,	4	11
Patients remaining,	4	13
	37	139

Patients under treatment at end of year,	17
Beds provided for medical cases,	10
Beds provided for surgical cases,	20
Total bed capacity in institution,	50
Daily average during year of beds occupied,	15.6
Average No. cubic feet of space allowed each patient,	152
No. of patients treated since organization of hospital,	424

Officers, 1896-97.—William Walker, President; J. G. Shepherd, Vice President; James Stott, Treasurer; M. F. Norton, Secretary.

Medical Staff.—A. F. Gillis, M. D., Carbondale; H. C. Wheeler, M. D., Carbondale; S. S. Shields, M. D., Carbondale; F. E. Jenkins, M. D., Carbondale; P. C. Manley, M. D., Jermyn; M. J. Shields, M. D., Jermyn; F. L. Grander, M. D., Forest City; D. Dwyer, M. D., Forest City; W. W. Fletcher, M. D., Carbondale.

Board of Trustees.—William Walker, Mayfield, term expires Oct. 31, 1898; Samuel S. Jones, Carbondale, time expires Oct. 31, 1898; C. R. Manville, Carbondale, time expires Oct. 31, 1898; James Stott, Carbondale, time expires Oct. 31, 1899; M. F. Norton, Carbondale, time expires Oct. 31, 1899; Julius Moses, Carbondale, time expires Oct. 31, 1899; J. G. Shepherd, Jermyn, time expires Oct. 31, 1897; Thomas Walkey, Jermyn, time expires Oct. 31, 1897; James White, Forest City, time expires Oct. 31, 1897.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance, etc.
1891,	$10,000 00
1892,	7,500 00
1893,	6,000 00
1894,	6,000 00
1895,	6,000 00
1896,	6,000 00
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00
Total,	$51,500 00

CHARITY HOSPITAL OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, AT NORRISTOWN.

4

Charity Hospital —Norristown—Basin Street Front.

Charity Hospital—Norristown—Lowell Street Front.

CHARITY HOSPITAL OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY, NORRISTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

A number of the citizens of Norristown and vicinity decided at a meeting held in the Board of Trade Rooms, Norristown, on January 10th, 1889, to establish a hospital and dispensary in Norristown. They recognized the necessity of having a well-equipped institution close at hand where injured persons could be speedily placed without suffering from exhaustion of transportation by wagon or railroad and the delay of removal to Philadelphia.

Committees to solicit subscribers were appointed, members enrolled, collections made, and a grand bazaar was opened under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary. The end of the year 1889 closed with $6,662.30 as the result of the efforts which had been made, and this, with a conditional appropriation of $5,000 from the Commonwealth, assured the success of the project. On March 4th, 1889, a charter was granted and a permanent organization was effected on March 15th. On March 22d a committee reported in favor of purchasing the present site at the corner of Powell and Basin streets, Norristown. On March 29th, by-laws were adopted and an offer was received from the school board to sell the Powell street premises for $2,500. Settlement was made for the same not long afterwards and the title papers were received. In June a committee of physicians was appointed to visit other hospitals and formulate a plan for the improvement of the lot of ground which had been purchased. This committee reported on September 27th, and Mr. E. F. Bertolett, an architect, drew up plans and specifications, but upon receiving bids, it was found that the amounts were such that the Board did not deem it expedient to proceed any further until the finances were in better condition. On April 3d, 1890, a Women's Auxiliary Association was formed to aid in procuring funds, and through their efforts and through the exertions of other parties interested, the end of the second year of the project witnessed the sum of $15,642.14 as having been received from all sources.

The erection of the new building and the alterations and additions to the old one, were by resolution of the Board of Directors, on January 9th, 1890, placed in charge of a building committee, consisting of J. P. Hale Jenkins, J. Morton Brown, Walter H. Cooke, R. Wilson Perry and Samuel P. O'Neill. The improvements were under their supervision. Upon the completion of the structure, a furnishing committee equipped the hospital and on January 1st, 1891, the doors were

thrown open for the inspection of the public and the admission of patients. The Hospital was equipped with a resident physician, an experienced matron, two trained nurses, a pupil nurse, and an orderly. The original title of the institution was that of the Norristown Hospital and Dispensary, but at a meeting held on March 20th, 1890, it was deemed expedient to change this name to that of the Charity Hospital of Montgomery County. To the furnishing of the institution the Masonic societies contributed largely. The Odd Fellows also furnished one room, the Iron Worker's of Hooven's Mill another, while Zook Post of the G. A. R. and Beaver Tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men contributed their quota.

During the year 1892, 136 surgical and medical cases were treated in the wards of the institution. Additional room became absolutely necessary, but it required the constant efforts of the management to raise the means for maintenance alone, leaving nothing for necessary improvements and the extension of buildings. The Women's Auxiliary continued its labors, and made a systematic effort in the individual churches of each denomination to obtain aid. It divided the months of the year among the different religious bodies, terming January "Catholic" month, February "Society or Friends" month, March "Methodist" month, and so on. The contributions from these churches aided largely in the support of the hospital. The wards continued crowded during 1893, the Men's Department in particular. A training school for nurses was established on April 1st of that year, the tuition consisting of practical work in the wards of the hospital, in private families when the nurses became qualified in such work, and in lectures from the medical staff of the hospital.

The report of the Board of Directors for the year ending December, 1894, acknowledged the zealous efforts of the Women's Auxiliary, without whose aid, even with the State appropriations, the work of the hospital could not have been carried on. It became obvious that a surgical ward and a childrens' ward should be established, although nothing had been done during the year in that direction. An active and successful adjunct to the Nurses' Training School was a course of lectures on cooking and dietary. A long felt want was supplied during the year by building of a morgue on grounds away from the main building where autopsies could be held, and where the remains of deceased patients could be kept while awaiting interment.

On April 1st, 1894, the first one of the pupils completed her training in the Nurses School, and the graduating exercises were held in Association Hall.

During the year 1895 a diet kitchen was fitted up by the committee on training school, in which the nurses obtained constant practice in that important branch. The total cash amount collected by the Women's Auxiliary for the five years ending in December, 1895, was

$11,125.62, with about $2,000 worth additional of supplies. Fifty-seven churches contributed to these amounts.

During the following year, 1896, strong efforts were made to obtain sufficient funds to provide for a surgical and children's ward.

The annual report of Jno. W. Bickel, President, for the year 1897, gives the following sketch of the history and progress of the hospital:

"Nine years have come and gone since the organization of this hospital. These have been years of labor and anxiety on the part of the management and of the women who have so nobly, so unselfishly and so generously labored in the interest of suffering humanity. The good that the institution has done in relieving pain and suffering and in the saving of human lives is only inscribed upon the hearts of those enjoying its blessings, and by God's recording angel in the record of good deeds. The same spirit of 'love and good will toward men,' which is expressed in the corporate name 'Charity,' will continue under God's blessing, to stimulate His people to continue in the doing of these acts of mercy commanded by Him.

"The period when actual hospital work began dates from January 1, 1891, so that now the active and efficient work of seven years has been accomplished. Many of the original members of the organization are still actively engaged in the work; some have dropped out, and others, of blessed memory, have passed to the great beyond.

"The experience of the first three years demonstrated that our mission of love was so much appreciated both in the free will offerings of the people and the help invoked by the suffering that our hospital facilities were inadequate to supply the demands made upon it, and as early as January, 1894, the management called the attention of the contributors to the over-crowded condition of the hospital and the necessity for additional accommodations.

"During the year 1893, that excellent new branch of and auxiliary to the work, the training school for nurses was established and this added to the requirements as well as to the efficiency of the hospital.

In report for 1894 the urgent need for additional facilities for the prosecution of the work was presented, and the importance of a surgical ward and a children's ward emphasized.

The experience of the three preceding years presented these urgent necessities so forcibly that the Womans Auxiliary determined to again take the initiative in providing the requisite means, and as a result, the very successful bazar of January, 1895, was held by which a large amount of money was realized for the purpose of erecting the needed additional wards. It became apparent, however, that to place the hospital in a condition to do the work for which it is intended, and to meet the demands required of it, additional ground should be procured, and a complete new building erected which would embrace a male surgical ward, a female surgical ward, a children's ward, a re-

ceiving room, an operating room, an elevator, a morgue, an enlarged dispensary, a lecture and study room for the training school, and better accommodations for the nurses, as well as additional rooms for private pay patients. During the year 1896, the management was confronted with this problem and as it was absolutely necessary to do something to increase our facilities for the work and to satisfy the desires of the contributors who have so nobly sustained this institution from its inception, the board applied to the Legislature of 1897 for State aid, but failed to obtain any funds for building purposes. After the adjournment of the Legislature and the failure to obtain the help deserved and expected from the State, the board of directors determined to no longer delay in providing the imperative requirements of the hospital, but to proceed with the erection of a building to embrace all the necessary appointments above enumerated and to make such changes in the old administration building as would meet all the requirements of the hospital for years to come, exclusive of a laundry, which we trust, will hereafter be provided by State aid.

"The new building, which is being erected at an expense of about $15,000, is approaching completion and will be ready for occupancy early next summer when we expect to have a thoroughly equipped institution ready to do its work and meet the demands which have been so pressing. The bazar fund, with accrued interest, the Merrill legacy of $2,500, several other small amounts realized through the efforts of the Women's Auxiliary, the funds which will be raised by the coming Meschianza and the contributions of the friends of the institution constitutes the sources upon which the Board relies for the payment of these important additions and improvements. We, therefore, now most earnestly invoke the moral support and financial aid of all members, friends and former contributors to the hospital as the payment of these necessary improvements and the increased facilities and scope of the work will require liberal contributions now and a larger annual expenditure of money than ever before in the future.

"In order in a measure to show the public the growth and magnitude of the work which after all cannot be fully expressed in figures, but must be measured by the alleviation of suffering and the saving of lives, it is well here to give a resume of the number of cases treated by years, to that the great enlargement of this work of love and mercy may be fully appreciated, and, with this view, the following statistics are presented, viz:

	Cases Surg.	Admitted Med.	Hold overs.	Dispensary.	Total.	Pay Patients
1891,	57	42	..	95	194	..
1892,	63	73	7	155	298	8
1893,	100	97	10	164	371	17
1894,	106	103	18	442	669	24
1895,	127	141	14	495	777	25
1896,	111	148	14	664	937	28
1897,	158	122	21	1,036	1,337	34

Officers.

President, John W. Bickel.

Vice Presidents, Henry C. Wentz, Walter H. Cooke.

Secretary, J. Clinton Sellers.

Treasurer, Dr. John W. Loch.

Directors.—Dr. P. Y. Eisenberg, Isaac N. Harrar, Michael Fennell, Walter H. Cooke, R. Wilson Perry, Dr. J. K. Weaver, Henry C. Wentz, Mrs. Rebecca McInnes, Mrs. Susan Y. Foulke, Mrs. Tacie Cresson, J. B. Eckfeldt.

Medical Board, 1898.

Consulting Physicians.—Dr. L. W. Read, Dr. J. K. Weaver, Dr. E. M. Corson, Dr. J. O. Knipe, Dr. D. R. Beaver.

Attending Physicians.—Dr. P. Y. Eisenberg, Dr. C. H. Mann, Dr. J. R. Umstad, Dr. H. H. Drake, Dr. S. N. Wiley, Dr. C. Z. Weber, Dr. J. D. Weaver, Dr. J. J. Kane.

Resident Physician, Wm. H. Miller.

Chief Nurse, Miss Pena Schneider.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1889 and 1890,	.....	$5,000 00
1891,	$2,000 00	.....
1892,	2,000 00	.....
1893,	3,000 00	.....
1894,	3,000 00	.....
1895,	4,750 00	.....
1896,	4,750 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00	.....
	$29,500 00	$5,000 00
Total,	.....	$34,500 00

CHESTER HOSPITAL, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY.

Chester Hospital—Chester, Delaware County.

Men's Surgical Ward.

THE CHESTER HOSPITAL, CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY.

Contributed by Saml. Greenwood. Chairman Executive Committee.

The necessity why Chester should have a well regulated hospital is apparent. In probably no other community in the State of Pennsylvania can there be found so numerous and varied industrial establishments as in that city. They need not be enumerated except to say that within a radius of five miles there may be seen in active operation large shipyards, rolling mills, foundries, print works and scores of other establishments at which thousands of men, women and children are constantly employed. Three great trunk line railroads pass through the city, and it is manifest that with all these manifold industries and railroads, accidents will occur every day, and that instant attention is required in some cases to save life. Most of the persons injured are members of families least able to provide for their attention, and as within the radius alluded to there are fifty thousand people, the accidents are numerous and serious.

During the '70s, a serious calamity occurred at the Chester ship yard during the launching of the steamship Saratoga, in which seven persons were killed and a great many injured. Not long afterwards a cartridge factory exploded killing seventeen men and wounding three times that many. It needed no further calamities of this kind to demonstrate to the local people that a hospital was an imperative necessity for the succor of the working people who were liable to be injured at any time. Steps to establish the Chester Hospital were first taken on May 31st, 1883, and with the aid of the State the doors were thrown open for the reception of patients about the first of January, 1893. The building is situated on high ground and commodious, with ample accommodations for all who have applied for admittance. There are a number of rooms for private patients who desire the attendance of the hospital staff. A corps of trained nurses are in attendance, and the neighborhood is quiet and attractive.

On March 12th, 1893, the board of managers appointed a committee to establish a school for the training of nurses, and ten young ladies have graduated after taking a two years course. Eight are now trainng. This has made the hospital nursing almost self supporting and has opened in Chester county a new field of remunerative employment for the young women and filled a long felt want.

By reason of the large industrial establishments, the hospital was compelled to establish a well regulated dispensary for out-door patients. The medical department is now in active operation and a member of the surgical staff is present daily so that accidents of a less serious nature, such as the loss of a finger, the mashing of a toe or the breaking of a limb receive immediate attention. The medical department is taxed to its fullest capacity during these hard times, and the wants of the poor are attended to by the resident physician. If these patients are not able to pay the small pittance, no charge is made for these services. The out-door patients have numbered since the opening of the hospital nearly three thousand and the visits to the dispensary ten thousand. The average number of permanent beds is about thirty-six. It needs no further proof that the establishment of the Chester Hospital was urgently necessary and that its good work is thoroughly appreciated.

The wants of the Chester Hospital are still many. A better operating room is needed. The character of the work done at the hospital calls for every facility, every appliance for alleviating pain, and every known system by means of which the patient can be secured against the effects of not being properly treated through lack of the essentials found in a first-class operating room. Instruments of the latest design must be substituted for those out of date in order that good work may be done. The walls and floors must be carefully tiled and cemented to keep out disease germs as fatal to the patients as often the wounds prove to be. The Board of Managers have volunteered to raise the money to cover this expense.

Other improvements are in course of completion. Out-door patients must be treated in separate apartments; contamination must be avoided by keeping them apart from afflicted patients. The construction of reception rooms has added much to the improvement of the Chester Hospital in the last two years of its existence.

The people of Chester and Delaware county have responded nobly, and the State of Pennsylvania has done well in the support of the hospital.

Board of Managers.—President, Mrs. J. Frank Black; Vice President, Charles B. Houston; Secretary, Garnett Pendleton; Corresponding Secretary, Mary B. Shaw; Treasurer, Edward E. Trainer; Margaret A. Deering, Phoebe Wood, Mary B. Bent, Rev. P. H. Mowry, Rev. George C. Moore, Rev. James Timmins, Samuel Greenwood, George M. Bunting, Sarah B. Flitcraft, Mary A. Wiegand, Sarah B. Esrey, Esther F. Bell, Kate W. Hinkson, Anna M. Broomall, Margaret A. Houston, George C. Hetzel, John B. Roach, J. Newlin Trainer, William Appleby.

Superintendent and Principal of Training School, Lizzie D. Magee.

Hospital Staff from Oct., 1897, to Oct., 1898.

Medical.—Dr. W. B. Ulrich, Chief; Dr. Ellen E. Brown, Dr. D. W. Jeffris, Dr. Harry vonH. Stoever, Dr. F. L. Hamilton.

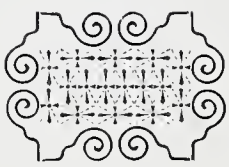
Surgical.—Dr. J. L. Forwood, Chief; Dr. J. T. M. Cardeza, Dr. F. F. Long, Dr. Hannah J. Price, Dr. S. R. Crothers.

Diseases of the Eye.—Dr. George D. Cross.

Resident Physician, Dr. J. W. Edwards.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings.	Maintenance.
1891 and 1892,	$15,000 00	$4,000 00
1893,	1,000 00	4,000 00
1894,	1,000 00	4,000 00
1895,	.....	5,000 00
1896,	.....	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	.....	10,000 00
	$17,000 00	$32,000 00
Total,	.....	$49,000 00



CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER COUNTY.

Chester County Hospital

Operating Room.

Group of Patients.

THE CHESTER COUNTY HOSPITAL, WEST CHESTER, CHESTER COUNTY.

By R. T. Cornwell, President.

The Chester County Hospital was incorporated in August, 1892, and received its charter from the court of common pleas of Chester county in September of that year.

Donations and subscriptions were received from many citizens of Chester county and elsewhere, a board of managers was elected, a medical staff appointed by this board, and a site chosen for the new hospital. A lot facing the public park, 375 feet long by 165 feet deep was purchased for $4,000, and plans for building were considered and accepted.

It was decided by the management that the building should be erected according to a finished plan, but only so much should be built at one time as seemed desirable and prudent. Accordingly, the kitchen or back building was first put up, and adapted at once to the uses of a hospital; and on March 1, 1893, two rooms were opened for patients.

It became immediately evident that more space was required, and the main building was then begun. The corner stone being laid with appropriate ceremonies on July 20, 1893.

Meantime, the managers and the medical staff had drawn up and put into operation the rules and regulations necessary for the orderly routine of work. The board furnished visiting committees which should superintend household affairs, and the medical staff appointed members to serve in rotation.

On the 31st of January, 1894, the main or administration building was formally opened. In this building was a ward for men, a ward for women and children, and three private rooms, making a capacity of about 25 patients. At this time a training school for nurses was organized, with seven pupils, the course of study to be for two years. This school now numbers 12 pupils. An endowment fund having been begun, the treasurer received funds for the endowment of one room and four beds. The fund has been increased from time to time, and now (Jan. 1898,) amounts to $22,000.

In July, 1895, Mrs. Sarah R. Bull and Rev. Wm. L. Bull, of Whitford, Chester county, notified the managers of their willingness to build an annex wing or ward. This offer was accepted, and in October Mr. and Mrs. Bull made the gift of a second wing, similar in plan to the first, their donation amounting to over $12,000. Thus the original plan of the hospital has been carried out, the central building being remodelled to serve its original purpose as administration building. The first annex was begun in August, 1895, and completed in February, 1896. The second wing was begun in April, 1896, and finished in August of the same year.

The completed building provides accommodation for fifty ward patients. More than this number could be received by fitting up the large basement rooms as wards. Seven private rooms are situated on the second floor of the central building.

The growth of the hospital is shown by the following:

First year,	139 Patients.
Second year,	232 patients.
Third year,	292 Patients.
Fourth year,	445 patients.

The death rate was 4½ per cent. of all cases. Of fatal cases, nearly one-half were moribund when entered, or in a practically hopeless condition.

The finance reports for the five years of the hospital's existence may be summed up as follows:

	Received	Invested and Expended
1892 and 1893,	$6,240 12	$5,018 66
1893,	30,305 63	37,934 06
1894,	8,125 00	
1894,	6,961 72	6,781 75
1895,	1,500 00	
1895,	20,717 60	21,164 35
1896,	2,812 50	
1896,	29,802 28	32,575 26
1897,	3,250 00	

It will be seen by this statement that State appropriations have been received every year except 1892-93.

Two rooms have been endowed, and four beds, making a total endowment fund of $22,000. This fund has been invested, and the interest is used in maintenance.

*State appropriations.

In 1893 the Woman's Auxiliary to the hospital was organized, and has proved a most valuable aid to the hospital's work. It consists of a number of small societies of women throughout the county interested in helping to provide means for the hospital's support. These societies or branches are united in one general organization, meeting in West Chester once a year. In the four years of the auxiliary's existence it has deposited in the treasury the sum of $8,775.93. It has also instituted an annual donation day, when hundreds of dollars worth of provisions and supplies are donated.

The hospital as it now stands is well equipped, having an exceptionally fine operating room, a bacteriological laboratory, and most of the appliances necessary for the carrying on its work. Its surgical record has been gratifying, and the reports of physicians will show the variety of cases which have been treated.

It is the desire of the management to adopt a high standard of excellence in every department, and to adhere to it faithfully.

Board of Managers.—President, R. T. Cornwell; Secretary, Miss M. G. Townsend; Treasurer, W. P. Sharpless; Mrs. H. P. Norris, Mrs. Richard Dar'ington, Mrs. Abner Hoopes, Hon. S. E. Nivin, Dr. Thos. E. Parke, Dr. G. M. Philips, Mrs. Chas. W. Roberts, Dr. J. T. Rothrock, Wm. Scattergood, Samuel Marshall, Geo. B. Thomas, J. Preston Thomas.

Superintendent and Head Nurse, Miss Julie King.

Medical Staff.—President, Thos. D. Dunn, M. D.; Secretary, Chas. E. Woodward, M. D.; Mary H. Cheyney, M. D., Percy C. Hoskins, M. D., Jos. E. Jones, M. D., Edward Kerr, M. D., Isaac Massey, M. D., Ellwood Patrick, M. D., Wm. T. Sharpless, M. D.

Consulting Phiysician, Jacob Price, M. D.

Consulting Ophthalmologists.—Geo. E. De Schweinitz, M. D., H. F. Hansel, M. D.

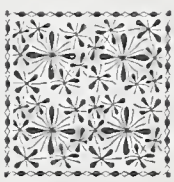
Consulting Gynaecologist, Chas. P. Noble, M. D.

Assistant to Medical Staff, Dr. Joseph Hemphill.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Building.
1893,	$3,500 00	$1,500 00
1894,	3,500 00	1,500 00
1895,	3,250 00	.....
1896,	3,250 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	8,000 00	.....
	$21,000 00	$3,000 00
Total,	.....	$24,000 00

CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.



Children's Homœopathic Hospital—Philadelphia.

Out-Patient Department.

THE CHILDREN'S HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, PA., 926 NORTH BROAD ST., PHILADELPHIA.

By Bushrod W. James, M. D., and Edwd. H. Binns, Directors.

Until the year 1876, there was no public institution in Philadelphia in which children could obtain homoepathic medical and surgical treatment. Physicians and other philanthropists had noted the want with anxiety, particularly in regard to the children of the poorer classes, who were often compelled to suffer unaided, except when accidents or the more malignant maladies brought them to notice. Drawn together by the thought of the great necessity for an interest being aroused in this direction, a number of homoeopathic physicians arranged a plan, prepared a charter and by-laws and with a number of other benevolent gentlemen held a meeting for the purpose of establishing a hospital in which children, whether sick or injured would be treated by competent and experienced practitioners of the new school of medicine. This and the care of poor children were the principal objects of this charitable movement.

At the first meeting, held in the summer of 1876, a committee was appointed to formulate a constitution and by-laws, and to obtain signatures for the charter. On January 16, 1877, a meeting of this committee, other originators of the enterprise and numerous friends who were interested in the proposition, was held at the residence of Dr. Bushrod W. James, 18th and Green streets, Philadelphia. Without delay the organization of the Hospital was completed; the constitution and by-laws adopted and a committee named to secure the charter. On March 5, 1877, the charter of incorporation was legally obtained. On April 14, 1877, the first stated meeting of the contributors was held and the organization permanently assured by the election of officers and board of directors. They were:

President, Hon. Henry C. Carey.

Vice President, Enoch Turley.

Treasurer, William M. Shoemaker.

Secretary, Thomas M. Montgomery.

Directors.—Robert J. McClatchey, M. D., John G. Houard, M. D., C. S. Middleton, M. D., E. A. Farrington, M. D., William C. Hannis, Esq., John E. James, M. D., Bushrod W. James, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Joseph L. Caven, Esq., Amos Hilborn.

An auxiliary society was then chosen, consisting of a board of lady managers, acting under the approval of the directors. They were: Mrs. E. Y. Landis, Mrs. E. J. Howlett, Mrs. Catherine Mecke, Mrs. E. Turley, Mrs. Joseph Elwell, Mrs. S. L. Kirk, Mrs. William C. Hannis, Mrs. A. R. Thompson, Mrs. Wm. D. Kelley, Mrs. Washington Fitler, Mrs. William F. Mitchell, Mrs. J. G. Houard, Mrs. L. Munzinger, Mrs. John C. Darrah, Mrs. E. H. Binns, Mrs. Wm. W. Allen, Mrs. Geo. W. Allen, Mrs. Wm. H. Rhawn, Mrs. Wm. M. Shoemaker, Mrs. John B. Wood, Mrs. S. Birnbaum, Mrs. Joseph G. Rittenhouse, Mrs. William F. Donaldson, Mrs. Joseph G. Truitt, Mrs. Chas. H. Salmon, Miss Georgiana Sturgis, Miss Mary W. Lippincott, Miss C. Bennett, Mrs. V. C. Haven.

On May 22, 1877, the house at the N. E. corner of Poplar and Eighth streets was rented by the institution from Mr. William Hogg. Possession was taken immediately and a meeting called at which Mrs. Beulah M. Townsend was elected Superintendent for one year. A corps of physicians and surgeons was appointed by the Board of Directors on June 19, 1877, and the hospital, now fully prepared for operation, was opened for the reception of patients on the next day, June 20th. At first there was a limitation, children under fourteen years of age being alone eligible for treatment, and only contagious diseases were refused admittance. But in the dispensary, which began its out-patient work at the same time, there was no question of age required. In the first ten months of the existence of this beneficient work, there were fifty-one cases treated, of whom six died. Nearly every one of these children were of parents too poor to have them properly attended at home. In the same length of time there were 3,765 prescriptions given to 1,641 patients, besides 406 visits being made by the resident physician, Dr. Thomas L. Bradford and his assistants.

This showing was very satisfactory and inspired renewed efforts on the part of all connected with the institution; although the names of the acting staff of surgeons and doctors, with their noble list of consulting physicians, must have insured success to a great degree. Many of them have gone to their reward, but their names still linger in the memory of those whom they have treated, as they always will in the history of homoeopathy and its progress in America. The consultants were: Constantine Herring, M. D., James Kitchen, M. D., Thomas C. Williams, M. D., Jacob Jeanes, M. D., Chas. Neidhard, M. D., Francis Sims, M. D., all of whom have passed away, except Dr. Williams, leaving bright records of their skill. The first staff of physicians consisted of John E. James, M. D., Surgeon; W. H. Winslow, M. D., Ophthalmologist; Mahlon M. Walker, M. D., Ear and Throat Diseases.

Attending Physicians.—R. J. McClatchey, M. D., Bushrod W. James,

M. D., A. Korndoerfer, M. D., C. S. Middleton, M. D., W. H. H. Neville, M. D., J. G. Houard, M. D., A. H. Ashton, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D., E. A. Farrington, M. D., M. S. Williamson, M. D.

There was also a dental department under the care of Henry E. Stine, M. D., who reported thirty-six operations and extractions in the first year, or rather ten months of the hospital's existence. The institution remained at Eighth and Poplar until the spring of 1883. The increasing demands upon it during the first years of its existence made removal to larger quarters absolutely necessary. Therefore the purchase of the present building, Broad street below Girard avenue, was effected and the Hospital removed. It was opened for patients March 14, 1883. The institution is situated in one of the most desirable spots in the city, being quite elevated and very healthy. The building occupies sixty feet fronting on Broad street, and extends back to Carlisle street, a distance of one hundred and sixty feet. It is built of brick, having a brown stone front; it is substantial but only partially adapted to the purpose for which it was obtained. The out-patient or dispensary department is situated on the back part of the grounds on Carlisle street, where both adults and children receive gratuitous treatment. That this part is fully appreciated can be seen by the annual increase in the number of those seeking aid in their afflictions. The contrast between 1,641 applications for treatment the first year, and 35,345 for the year 1896, speaks for itself.

The present hospital building on Broad street is furnished as best it can be with the various appliances for sanitary arrangements in heating, ventilation and drainage. Larger space was made necessary by the increasing demands upon the dispensary; therefore in 1892, the old rooms were enlarged and remodelled and ten rooms added for clinic work; while the laundry demanded three more, and the separating ward three more. These rooms are made independent by an iron stairway which leads into the lawn and the stairway can be used as a fire escape by both departments should the necessity ever arise. From such a small beginning has the first homoeopathic hospital for children in our city arisen until now it holds a high position in the estimation of the benevolent public and in the blessings it confers upon all who call on it. The death rate has always been small, and many almost hopeless cases have been cured or greatly relieved.

It speaks well for the charity of the people of Philadelphia that this firmly established institution is supported by voluntary contributions, large and small, which are thankfully received by the noble army of men and women, who, as physicians, nurses, directors, managers and friends never fail in their heart-felt interest for the suffering poor of this great city.

For the support of the instiution there are life memberships, endowments for free beds, contributions and special donation days and for several years past, the State appropriation of $4,000 per annum.

With a steadily increasing demand upon its charity, its resources are inadequate to secure the necessary enlargements required; but, relying upon the liberality of our fellow citizens, of the city and State, we hope soon to have a building and equipment that will be fully adapted for all its uses.

Board of Directors.

President, Samuel R. Marshall.

Vice President, Joseph M. Reeves, M. D.

Treasurer, Landreth W. Thompson, M. D.

Secretary, Napoleon B. Kelly.

To Serve for One Year.—Daniel A. Waters, 2215 Mt. Vernon street; L. W. Thompson, M. D., 1701 Green street; B. F. Betts, M. D., 1609 Girard avenue; Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., 1609 Mt. Vernon street; Napoleon B. Kelly, The Bourse.

To Serve for Two Years.—Bushrod W. James, M. D., N. E. Cor. 18th and Green Streets; Edward H. Binns, 528 N. 18th street; S. R. Marshall, 923 N. Broad street; Louis P. Posey, M. D., 1435 Walnut street; Thomas M. Longcope, 717 Walnut street.

To Serve for Three Years... Wm. H. Wannamaker, 1625 Mt. Vernon street; Wm. Johnston, 1017 Market street; Silas Griffith, M. D., 1431 Girard avenue; Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., 651 N. 11th street; C. R. Blackall, D. D., Narberth, Pa.

Solicitor, Henry R. Edmunds, Esq., 425 Walnut street.

Advisory Board.—Judge Jos. C. Ferguson, Hon. John Wanamaker, Rev. Edw. E. Sibole, Andrew M. Spangler, Judge Wm. N. Ashman, Hon. John Field, Edw. M. Needles, Esq., Claus Spreckles.

Medical Board of the Hospital.

Visiting Staff.—Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., President, 1609 Mt. Vernon street; Edward R. Snader, M. D., Vice President, 140 N. 20th street; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., 1701 Green street; Jacob Frishmuth, M. D., 651 N. 11th street; Bushrod W. James, M. D., N. E. Cor. 18th and Green streets; George W. Gardner, M. D., Secretary, 1701 N. 16th street; Silas Griffith, M. D., 1431 Girard avenue.

Consultants.—Thomas C. Williams, M. D., B. Frank Betts, M. D., Aug. Korndoefer, M. D., Joseph Berens, M. D.

Surgeon.—Landredth W. Thompson, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.—John E. James, M. D., Chas. M. Thomas, M. D.

Pathologist—Frederick W. Messerve, M. D.

Anaesthetist.—Charles Becker, M. D.

Resident Physicians—W. A. Weaver, M. D., Chief; J. A. Brooke, M. D., Associate.

Out-Patient Department and Polyclinic.

Diseases of the Eye.—Bushrod W. James, M. D.

Assistants—C. E. Tegtmeier, M. D., P. H. Dudley, M. D.

Children's Diseases.—J. M. Reeves, M. D.; W. D. Culin, M. D., Assistant.

Diseases of Women.—John E. James, M. D., J. M. Caley, M. D., Assistant.

Diseases of the Heart and Lungs.—Edward R. Snader, M. D., W. D. Culin, M. D., Assistant.

Diseases of the Skin.—N. F. Lane, M. D., H. Litchfield, M. D., Assistant.

Surgical Diseases.—Landreth W. Thompson, M. D.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.—Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D., W. H. Lyle, M. D., Assistant.

Dentist.—Wm. M. Zeisel, D. D. S.

Lady Managers.

President.—Mrs. C. Marot Townsend, Narberth, Pa.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. M. M. Walker, 6111 Adams street, Germantown; Mrs. Wm. H. H. Cline, 1915 Spring Garden street; Mrs. Aug. Korndoerfer, 1728 Green street; Mrs. C. A. Stephens, 146 Church street, Manayunk; Mrs. H. P. Engleman, 4604 Chester avenue; Mrs. Jonathan Graham, 5356 Chew avenue, Germantown.

Secretary.—Miss G. Sturgis, Overbrook, Pa.

Corresponding Secretary.—Mrs. A. R. Thompson, 1701 Green street.

Treasurer.—Mrs. Wm. Russell, Media, Pa.

Matron.—Mrs. Emma C. Edgar.

Mrs. J. A. Scheidt, Germantown; Mrs. H. L. Gregg, Delanco, N. J.; Mrs. J. Jacob Mohr, 1611 N. 15th street; Mrs. S. Birnbaum, 321 S. 17th street; Mrs. E. H. Binns, 528 N. 18th street; Mrs. D. A. Waters, 2215 Mt. Vernon street; Mrs. G. C. Thomas, Clifford Park, Gtn.; Mrs. R. C. Allen, 4419 Frankford avenue; Mrs. Napol'n B. Kelly, Lansdowne, Pa.; Mrs. E. H. Parry, 1507 Fairmount avenue; Mrs. Wm. G. Spencer, 1206 Arch street; Mrs. H. S. Hopper, Narberth, Pa.; Mrs. S. E. Dodge, Primos, Del. Co., Pa.; Mrs. Wm. Johnston, 1017 Market street; Mrs. E. B. Dungan, 664 N. 11th street; Miss Emily Petit, 2131 Mt. Vernon street; Miss Mae E. Tatman, 2020 Mt. Vernon street; Mrs. D. P. Bruner, 309 W. Chelten avenue., Gtn.; Mrs. Lewis H. Evans, 4604 Chester avenue; Mrs. Chas. F. Kindred, 1718 Oxford street; Mrs. Mary Fell Smith, 129 Price street, Gtn.; Mrs. H. F. Hunt, 511 Cooper street, Cdn.; Miss Cornelia Bennett, 637 N. 17th street; Miss M. C. Beneke, Wissahickon; Mrs. Jon'n Graham, 5356 Chew avenue, Gtn.; Miss Jennie Potts, 1422 Diamond street; Mrs. C. R. Stockman, 437 S. 43d street.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1893	$4,000 00
1894	4,000 00
1895	4,000 00
1896	4,000 00
1897 and 1898	8,000 00
Total	$24,000 00

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL, SHARON.

Christian H. Buhl Hospital—Sharon, Pa.

CHRISTIAN H. BUHL HOSPITAL, SHARON, MERCER COUNTY.

The Sharon and Sharpsville Hospital, located at Sharon, Mercer county, Pennsylvania, was incorporated on the 13th day of May, 1893, by Dr. Elisha Griswold, Dr. Charles W. Hoyt, Dr. Joseph H. Reed, Dr. Salem Heilman and Messrs. William L. Wallis, Earl A. Wheeler, John C. Owsley, Joseph Forker, John Birt, Luther A. Burrell and John Stephens. The number of directors was fixed at nine and those chosen for the first year were Dr. Elisha Griswold, Dr. Salem Heilman, Dr. Joseph H. Reed and Messrs. Simon Perkins, John C. Owsley, Luther A. Burrell, Earl A. Wheeler, John Stephens and Joseph Forker.

In due time the State Legislature passed House bill No. 1109, session of 1895, appropriating $17,000.00 to be divided as follows: $8,000.00 for the erection and equipment of said hospital; $3,000.00 to be used for the furnishing of said hospital and $3,000.00 per annum, or as much thereof as may be necessary for maintaining said hospital. But it was provided that no part of the appropriation should become available until $4,000.00 had been paid in cash to the treasurer of said hospital. This amount was promptly subscribed and plans were drawn by Messrs. Owsley & Boucherle, architects, of Youngstown, Ohio, which were approved by the board and the contract was awarded to Messrs. Taylor Brothers, of Sharon.

On Tuesday, May 5th, 1896, the hospital was formally opened by Governor Hastings, accompanied by the State Treasurer, Hon. B. J. Haywood, the Auditor General, Hon. Amos Mylin, and other prominent citizens. The building is of brick with stone trimmings, and contains a basement in which are located the dining room, kitchen, laundry, furnace room and morgue.

On the first floor are located the reception room, office, dispensary, operating room, men's ward, nurses' room and one private room.

On the second floor are located three private rooms, with single beds, a ward containing three beds known as the "Mrs. Thornton Ward," the women's public ward, nurse room and matron's private room. A portion of the attic is also divided off into nurses rooms.

The building is heated by steam and is furnished with the necessary bath and toilet rooms on each floor. The reception room was furnished by Mrs. Frank H. Buhl. Private rooms were furnished by the Sacred Heart Church (R. C.), the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Presbyterian Church, the Church of Saint John, the Divine (Episcopal). The "Mrs. Thornton" ward was furnished by request of

Mrs. Mary Oursler Thornton, deceased, to be in memory of herself and Mrs. Mary Thornton.

On May 5th, 1896, the following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board of Directors:

Whereas, The Sharon and Sharpsville Hospital is for the general benefit of the upper Shenango Valley region, including the towns of West Middlesex, Wheatland, Sharon, Sharpsville, Clarksville, Transfer, Shenango, Greenville and the surrounding country; and it has with that understanding received State and private aid;

Therefore, it is Resolved, That the present localized name of "The Sharon and Sharpsville Hospital" be changed; and further, that in recognition of the fact that the growth and prosperity of the Shenango Valley is largely due to the efforts and investments of the late Christian H. Buhl, of Detroit, that the name "The Christian H. Buhl Hospital" be adopted.

The physicians and surgeons of Sharon render their services to all the ward patients gratuitously; dividing the periods of service quarterly, as also do the druggists.

The present Board of Directors consists of Messrs. Simon Perkins, Joseph Forker, Norman Hall, Earl A. Wheeler, William L. Wallis, James S. Fruit, John Philips, James P. Whitla and John C. Owsley.

The officers are: Mr. Simon Perkins, President; Mr. James P. Whitla, Secretary; Mr. John C. Owsley, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—Mr. Normal Hall, Mr. Samuel McClure, Mr. James P. Whitla.

Mrs. Grace Troutman, Superintendent and Matron.

State Appropriations.

	Furnishing.	Maintenance.
1893,	$4,000 00	$2,500 00
1894,	.....	2,500 00
1895,	.....	8,500 00
1896,	.....	8,500 00
1897 and 1898,	.....	7,000 00
	$4,000 00	$29,000 00
Total,		$33,000 00

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, COLUMBIA, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Columbia Hospital—Columbia, Pa.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL, COLUMBIA, LANCASTER COUNTY.

The necessity of a hospital in Columbia, with its large population employed on the railroads and in iron and other works, made itself felt for a number of years. It was not until the autumn of 1893 that the movement took shape, and several conferences were held between the ministers and the physicians of the town, the two classes which realized the inadequate means of treatment as they existed.

In June, 1894, a town meeting was held in the Sunday school room of Trinity Reform Church; and after a preliminary organization, a charter was secured on March 14th, 1895. About the same time a large three-story brick building on South Second street, Columbia, was rented and adapted to hospital purposes. These alterations involved considerable expense and required about two months of work. The expense would have been much greater except for the generosity of the workmen employed and the people of the town who made voluntary subscriptions. On Thursday, May 2d, 1895, the institution was formally opened for the reception of patients.

Simultaneously a Women's Auxiliary was appointed by the pastors of different churches, one woman representing each church. This auxiliary was largely instrumental in furnishing the building, in overseeing the hospital affairs, and in securing means for all of the departments of the Hospital. It was supplemented by members of the medical and surgical staff, all men prominent in their profession who gratuitously gave their time and labor.

The work of the first ten months of the hospital, from May, 1895, until March, 1896, showed the treatment of ninety-one cases in the hospital, while one hundred and thirty-five cases had been attended to outside of its walls. The education and training of professional nurses formed a part of the plan of the hospital, and a number of young women were admitted as students in nursing.

The necessity of the hospital was emphasized during 1896, when numerous casualties occurred. At one time sixty injured persons were in the building at the same time and a number of critical cases were treated with success. The railroad men and their friends presented the institution with an operating table, and other appliances were secured to place the institution upon the grade of a first class hospital. In the matter of the education of nurses, the hospital staff each delivered five lectures per annum upon subjects pertaining to the education of the pupil nurses, who were also benefitted by the experiences

in the wards and at the operating table. The report of the institution for the year ending February 28th, 1897, shows that during the year, two hundred and twelve cases were treated within the building, of which two hundred and five were cured. The outdoor department treated 2,173 cases, nearly all of which were discharged with favorable results. The following is a list of the officers of the institution for 1897:

Officers.—J. H. Ostertag, President; Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, Vice President; F. P. D. Miller, Secretary; S. S. Detwiler, Treasurer.

Board of Managers.—H. M. North, H. F. Bruner, S. S. Detwiler, M. Bachenheimer, H. F. Yergey, Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, Rev. W. S. Hinman, A. J. Kauffman, F. P. D. Miller, John H. Kline, Wm. Harm, Wm. Hayes Grier, Andrew Lotz, Wm. Patton, Rev. Geo. Wells Ely, Jos. W. Yocum, Rev. A. M. Mehrkam, William D. Snyder, D. H. Gleim, Rev. Louis DeCormiss, J. H. Ostertag, W. J. Strickler, Joseph Janson, Jacob Sneath.

Medical and Surgical Staff.—Alex. Craig, M. D., T. M. Livingston, M. D., G. W. Berntheizel, M. D., John K. Lineaweaver, M. D., C. F. Markel, M. D.

Out-Door Dispensary...Alex. R. Craig, M. D., W. S. Brenholtz, M. D.

Head Nurse and Matron.—Miss Johnsie W. Kell.

Student Nurses.—Miss Irene B. Lenig, Miss Nellie J. Hayes, Miss Agnes Aherne.

Executive Committee.—Ex-officio, J. H. Ostertag, President; Rev. J. H. Pannebecker, Vice President; F. P. D. Miller, Secretary; J. H. Ostertag, M. Bachenheimer, Jacob Sneath.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$1,500 00
1896,	1,500 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$9,000 00

CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital.

*CONEMAUGH VALLEY MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, JOHNSTOWN, CAMBRIA COUNTY.

The hospital is the direct successor of the Red Cross Field Hospitals established immediately after the great flood at Johnstown. As soon as the forces of the Philadelphia Branch of the Red Cross arrived in that city—which was on June 5th, by way of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad—they began the work of house-to-house visitation and ministration to the sick. As soon as possible, on June 7th, they obtained a few tents and erected them in the orchard of Judge Hamilton's place on Kernville Hill. The first patient, Etta Wolford, was admitted that day. She was fourteen years of age, and had the diphtheria. Other patients followed in quick succession, and the hospital was soon enlarged by the erection of more tents, located in Joseph Friedhoff's orchard in the Seventh ward. These were finally succeeded by an L-shaped one-story wooden building. The Kernville Hill Hospital was closed on June 20th, and all efforts were concentrated at the Seventh Ward Hospital. This continued to be occupied until the 21st of January, 1892, when it was abandoned, and the two patients it then contained were transferred to the new building.

The Red Cross people continued in charge of the hospital until Nov. 23, 1889, when they withdrew, leaving it in the care of the physicians of the Cambria County Medical Society. During the period of Red Cross supervision one hundred and sixty-six patients were admitted and treated. During the time the home doctors had charge one hundred and thirty-five patients were treated. The conduct of the institution by Mrs. Clara Chesborough, the matron, a trained nurse, who came with the Red Cross people from Philadelphia, and who was so satisfactory that, upon the recommendation of the physicians, she was appointed matron of the new hospital.

Concerning the circumstances attending the conception and development of the plans for a new permanent hospital, to succeed the one called into existence by the emergencies of the flood period, some points are of special interest.

When Dr. Pancoast and the members of the Philadelphia Branch of the Red Cross were about to turn the Hospital over to the physicians of the city and take their departure for their homes, they discussed with several of the local doctors the need of a permanent public hospital here, and suggested, as the first step toward obtaining one, the

*From Johnstown Tribune, February 4, 1892.

formation of an organization. The suggestion was acted upon, and on Nov. 8, 1889, a meeting was held and the following gentlemen were named as incorporators: Herman Baumer, B. F. Speedy, Charles F. Kress, Dr. W. W. Walters, Dr. W. B. Lowman, Dr. George W. Wagoner, Dr. L. H. Mayer, James Quinn, Joseph Morgan, Jr., P. Connelly, Dr. D. W. Evans, Dr. A. N. Wakefield, Dr. J. W. Hamer, Dr. W. E. Matthews, John Hannan, James H. Geer, Dr. John Lowman, Dr. F. Schill, Dr. J. C. Sheridan, Dr. E. L. Miller, Dr. H. F. Tomb.

The organization was given the name of the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Association. A constitution was adopted, a charter obtained, and a board of managers elected. At a subsequent meeting of the Board the following officers were chosen: President, James McMillan; Secretary, Dr. George W. Wagoner; Treasurer, Dr. W. B. Lowman.

The association, in furtherance of the purpose of its organization, purchased a piece of ground in what is now the Eighth ward, about a mile from the central part of Johnstown, as a site for a hospital building.

The site lies to the west of the Johnstown and Benscreek pike, has a frontage of two hundred and thirty-four feet, and a depth of two hundred and eighty-five, with a street on the north and an alley in the rear. The property was purchased through Mr. A. J. Haws and Mr. James McMillen, from the heirs of Joseph Skelly, who reside at Irwin Station, and the price paid was $5,800. The purchase placed the Hospital Association in a position to proceed with the further development of its plans as soon as necessary funds were in sight.

About this time the State Flood Commission held one of their numerous meetings, and, in the course of its proceedings, the fact was revealed that the commission still had on hand a balance of something over $100,000 of relief funds. In partial disposal of this, it was decided to increase the annuity of orphan children from $50 to $75 per annum. What to do with the remainder was a question. The amount seemed to the commission too insignificant to warrant a general distribution, and it was considered that, if it could in some way be applied as a whole, for the benefit of all the people of the valley, there would result more permanent good than would be possible from any other disposition.

It was at this juncture that an appeal, which had been prepared by the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Association for aid in erecting a permanent hospital, was handed to Mr. Scott by a committee of the Association. The appeal was as follows:

To the Flood Relief Commission:

Gentlemen: Before the memorable flood of May 31, 1889, a number of citizens of Johnstown were formulating plans for the organization of a general medical and surgical Hospital to be located in Johnstown.

They sincerely believe that such an institution was a necessity and would prove of vast benefit to the needy, when sickness or injury would render them helpless. The project was quite feasible, and was developing with bright prospects of success, for our people were prosperous and could take pleasure in promoting such a noble charity. But the day of our destruction dawned, and when its moments of agony dragged by, we were left in a condition to excite the pity of the world. The horror of our dread misfortune, and the charitable feelings which are the fruits of Christian civilization, impelled the people of all nations to pour out of their treasures a fund for our aid, which is a splendid monument to the universal brotherhood of man. These gracious offerings have made it possible for the impoverished people, survivors in the Conemaugh Valley, to begin life anew with some hope of regaining a measure of their former prosperity. But the struggle will be a long and a severe one. The conditions of life will be hard. The comforts which were the ordinary experiences of all our people will be unknown by them for many years. The sanitary condition of the flooded district will be imperfect for a long time. All these unfavorable circumstances, together with the profound mental shock occasioned by the loss of so many thousands of our kindred, will largely increase the amount of sickness and also the death rate in the immediate future. It is reasonable to anticipate much suffering in the future, and it is the paramount duty of those who can do so to aid in relieving the distress of the unfortunate. If a hospital would have been useful before the flood, it is now an absolute necessity, since a very large proportion of our citizens are in such condition that their sick cannot be cared for in the manner now deemed proper and humane.

The necessity of a hospital was soon realized by the Philadelphia branch of the Red Cross Society, in its noble work of relief in our stricken valley. Under the scientific direction of Professor Pancoast, President of the Branch Society, a temporary hospital was speedily established and has been conducted with energy and ability to the present time. It is not easy to estimate the amount of genuine good their hospital has done, but it has been sufficient to endear the Philadelphia Red Cross Society to hundreds of persons. Now that the pressing circumstances have passed, this generous society seeks to lay the foundation of a permanent hospital to meet the future needs of our community, and, to this end, has kindly donated all the supplies and buildings to the Cambria County Medical Society, and, further, through its influence a fund of $10,000 was donated by the Philadelphia Relief Committee, to be used in the erection of permanent hospital buildings. With this encouragement the members of the Medical Society invited a number of prominent gentlemen residing in the flooded district to unite with them in forming a corporate body to be

known as the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Association. The organization was effected by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and the election of James McMillen, Esq., President. This Association respectfully appeals to your honorable body for such financial aid for the erection and support of the hospital as your knowledge of the condition of our people and your feelings of humanity will justify you in granting. We are of the opinion that a generous appropriation from the funds in your hands, for hospital purposes, would be approved by our people and be the means of relieving much suffering in the future.

This appeal was presented to the commissioners, and, after due consideration, they determined to comply with it. Accordingly an appropriation of $65,000 was made for the purpose, and a committee, consisting of James B. Scott, Reuben Miller, and S. S. Marvin, the western members of the commission, was appointed to execute the decision of that body. Subsequently Messrs. Miller and Marvin empowered Mr. Scott to proceed according to his judgment with the work, and he accordingly became sole manager of the enterprise, his co-committeemen, however, acting with him whenever occasion required.

The first step taken by Mr. Scott was a visit to Johnstown to secure a site. Upon his arrival he consulted with a number of local physicians and other citizens, and, accompanied by them, visited several localities which, it was thought, might be suitable for the hospital building. After a careful examination it was finally decided that the best place in view was the property purchased by the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Association in the Eighth ward. A transfer of the premises was then effected from the Association to James B. Scott in trust for the Flood Commission.

The services of Mr. George S. Orth, of Pittsburgh, were then engaged by Mr. Scott, and he prepared elaborate plans and specifications. Bids were at once asked for, and in February, 1891, the contract was let to Mr. Jacob J. Strayer, of Johnstown, for $36,000, not including the heating, steam fitting, plumbing, gas fitting, lighting, furnishing, and equipping, which the commission reserved to itself.

Ground was broken for the buildings on the 26th of February, 1891. The work progressed steadily, although not rapidly, many drawbacks developing, and the stringent requirements of the specifications rendering impossible any "rushing" on the part of the workmen. This, however, was not demanded by Mr. Scott or his architect, their principal aim being to have every part of the work first-class to the minutest detail. On the 21st of January, 1892, the buildings were taken off the contractor's hands, Mr. Scott and Mr. Orth pronouncing them complete and satisfactory.

With the transfer of the hospital to the local authorities, Feb. 4, 1892, the people of the Conemaugh valley assumed the management and maintenance of the institution. The immediate custodians of the

trust are the members of the Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital Association (formed from the Conemaugh Valley Hospital Association), which had been re-organized to more fully represent the idea embodied in the hospital—A memorial from the people of the whole world to the citizens of Johnstown and the Conemaugh Valley.

The Hospital was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies on Feb. 4, 1892. James McMillen, president of the corporation, called the meeting to order in the male medical ward at half past 1 o'clock. He made no remarks, simply introducing Rev. W. F. Connor, D. D., who offered a prayer. He was followed by Gen. D. H. Hastings, James B. Scott, Hon. A. V. Barker, Mayor W. Horace Rose and Dr. George W. Wagoner, and the benediction was pronounced by Rev. W. A. Shipman.

The Women's Memorial Hospital Association was organized Feb. 27, 1894, with a membership of 31. At the present time over 150 names are enrolled, The Association has been enabled, by means of entertainments, personal solicitation, donations, etc., to raise large sums of money for the benefit of the hospital.

The Conemaugh Valley Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses is a chartered institution, and is under the control of the training school committee, who are selected from the Board of Managers. The course of training occupies two years. Those wishing to obtain this instruction must apply to the chairman of the training school committee, either in person or by letter; and upon her approval they will be received into the school for three months on probation. The preferable age is from twenty-one to thirty-five years.

Board of Managers.

President, Herman Baumer, Esq.
Secretary, G. W. Wagoner, M. D.
Treasurer, J. D. Roberts, Esq.

Members of the Board.—Hon. A. V. Barker, President Judge of Cambria county, ex-officio; Hon. G. W. Wagoner, Mayor of the city of Johnstown, ex-officio; Dr. W. B. Lowman, Dr. J. C. Sheridan, Dr. F. Schill, Dr. A. N. Wakefield, C. S. Price, J. D. Roberts, Herman Baumer, Fred. Krebs, Dr. C. E. Hannan.

Staff for 1897.

Medical.—Dr. F. Schill, Dr. W. E. Matthews, Dr. H. F. Tomb, Dr. L. H. Mayer.

Surgical.—Dr. W. B. Lowman, Dr. A. N. Wakefield, Dr. J. C. Sheridan, Dr. C. E. Hannan.

Officers of the Hospital.

Executive Committee.—C. S. Price, Esq., Dr. G. W. Wagoner, Dr. J. C. Sheridan.

Superintendent, Miss Louisa P. Sims.

Matron, Mrs. Laura Young.

State Appropriations.

1893,	$5,000 00
1894,	5,000 00
1895,	5,000 00
1896,	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00
Total,	$30,000 00

CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF CORRY, CORRY, ERIE COUNTY.

Corry City Ho

al.

CORRY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF CORRY, CORRY, ERIE COUNTY.

For many years Corry felt the need of a hospital so intensely that on October 20, 1894, there was a meeting called in the E. A. U. Hall, for those interested, to form a committee and perfect plans for working the matter into shape to secure the desired object. The following gentlemen, 25 in number, were appointed: M. Crosby, C. B. Kibler, J. R. Graves, F. H. Button, S. E. Kincaid, N. W. Hull, J. A. Farnham, James Turner, J. P. Canby, M. Stark, W. Blair, J. R. Brigham, F. T. Babbitt, C. H. Bagley, J. C. Wilson, W. W. Smith, A. M. Howard, O. P. Eaton, M. Michaels, J. B. Davis, G. Sid. Beavis, C. P. Rogers, Jr., E. T. Peterson, J. A. Pain.

The following officers were elected: Hon. Isaac B. Brown, president; M. Crosby, treasurer; F. T. Babbitt, secretary.

The charter for the Corry Hospital was obtained from the court of Erie county on November 26th, 1894. It authorized a capital stock of $10,000. On December 10th, 1894, an auxiliary board was organized.

In 1895, on March 10th, a property known as the "T. A. Allen" property, was purchased at public sale. The building, which was of brick and stone, occupied one of the most desirable locations for its purpose, being slightly elevated, at the corner of Smith and Center streets, and with a commanding view of some of the finest resident portions of the city.

The building contains on the first floor the office and living rooms of the superintendent, including the nurses' dining room and kitchen. The second floor is occupied by the emergency and operating rooms, together with eight private chambers. The third floor is divided into wards. The capacity of the hospital is about forty patients. It is supplied with an elevator and equipped with gas, electric bells and the best modern means of ventilation, light and sewerage. In the operating room is one of the newest constructed tables with a surgeon's complete outfit of instruments, and all the accessaries for perfect purity and cleanliness.

President Board of Directors, J. B. Davis.
Vice President, R. J. Livermore.
Second Vice President, James Turner, Sr.
Secretary, W. W. Smith.
Treasurer, Manley Crosby.
Superintendent, Miss M. A. Harrison.

Directors.—C. B. Kibler, R. N. Seaver, C. H. Bagley, F. H. Button, J. Turner, Sr., A. M. Howard, J. C. Wilson, F. T. Babbitt, Frank Weeks, R. P. Dawson, G. Sid. Beavis, B. H. Phelps, G. A. Elston, J. B. Davis, E. M. Bonnell, W. W. Blair, R. F. Livermore, F. A. Beebe, N. R. Heath, J. B. Patterson, M. Crosby, O. P. Eaton, N. F. Ames, J. A. Pain, W. W. Smith.

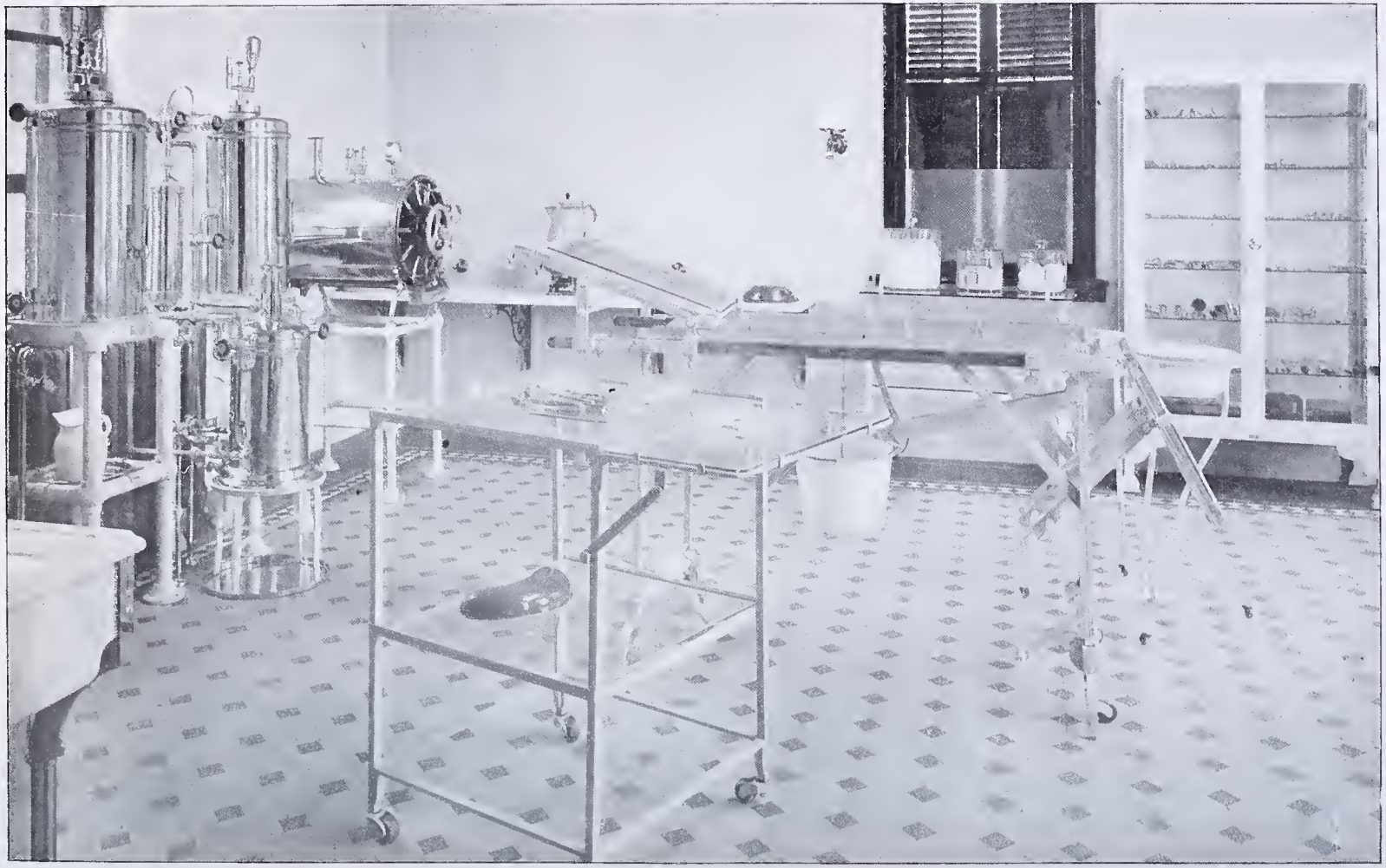
Medical Faculty.—Visiting: Dr. C. B. Kibler, Dr. G. A. Elston, Dr. R. N. Seaver, Dr. G. W. Wagoner. Consulting: Drs. H. O. Mackres, B. H. Phelps, F. A. Beebe, and A. C. Sherwood (Union City).

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$2,000 00
1896,	2,000 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$10,000 00

EASTON HOSPITAL, EASTON, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

Easton Hospital.



Operating Room.

EASTON HOSPITAL, EASTON, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

The first impulse for a hospital in Easton was given by the King's Daughters of that city in 1889. At a bazaar under their patronage, the sum of $9,443.52 was raised, and to this voluntary contributions from other concerns were added, making a sum total of $14,354.93. A cottage was bought and put in proper condition for hospital use. A board of trustees of fifteen women was elected in July, 1890, and on November 20th, 1890, the Easton Hospital was formally opened, the first patient being admitted a week later.

Before the house had been opened, the question of obtaining deaconesses from the Mary J. Drexel Home, in Philadelphia, was agitated, and several were sent.

The hospital was largely sustained in 1891 and 1892 by voluntary subscriptions from the citizens of Easton, the city having been thoroughly canvassed by those interested in the enterprise. Various improvements connected with the building were added gradually as the funds permitted, but the necessity of increasing the facilities of the institution became so great in 1893 that contributions were obtained for erecting a new surgical ward, operating room, etc. The Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Bangor & Portland Company, the Standard Silk Mill Company, and other corporations interested themselves to the extent of supporting beds, as well as contributing to the building fund, while an endowment fund was started by a legacy from John Ingham and a contribution by Mr. John Nightingale. In 1894 the new building above alluded to was completed. The building measured 155 feet from east to west, having wings, one of which contained the receiving ward and operating room, the other a dispensary.

October 23d, 1894, was designated as the opening day of the new building, and the House was crowded by those wishing to see the improvements.

In 1895 a children's ward was started under the auxiliary of a Children's Ward Society, and in the following year a piece of property fronting on Wolf street opposite the Hospital was purchased with a design of erecting a nurses house upon it.

The total number of cases admitted from the opening of the hospital November 20th, 1890, up to May 1st, 1897, was as follows:

	House.	Dispensary.
1st year (6 months),	46	146
2d year (11 months),	86	365
3d year,	96	315
4th year,	113	322
5th year (9 months),	113	320
6th year,	203	524
7th year,	241	764
Total,	898	2,756

Grand total, 3,654 cases.

The following is a list of the officers of the institution:

Board of Trustees.—Mrs. Philip Pfatteicher, President; Mrs. Emily H. Jones, First Vice President; Mrs. Thomas Rinek, Second Vice President; Mrs. William G. Stewart, Secretary; John Maxwell, Treasurer.

Advisory Board.—William Hackett, Charles Stewart, Henry McKeen, N. A. Johnson, William Keller, M. W. Schneebeli, James Smith, Charles M. Ludwig, William M. Davis, Phillipsburg, N. J.

Physician and Surgeon-in-Charge, Henry D. Michler, M. D.

Assistant Physician and Surgeon, Thomas C. Zulick, M. D.

Ophthalinic and Aural Surgeon, William H. Dudley, M. D.

Dispensary Physicians.—E. W. Richards, M. D., S. D. Shimer, M. D.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—Traill Green, M. D., LL. D., James Cavanaugh, M. D., Isaac Ott, M. D., J. S. Hunt, M. D., J. J. Detwiller, M. D., J. H. Griffith, M. D., Phillipsburg, N. J.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1891,	$2,500 00
1892,	2,500 00
1893,	3,000 00
1894,	3,000 00
1895,	7,500 00
1896,	7,500 00
1897 and 1898,	15,000 00
Total,	$41,000 00

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Eye and Ear Hospital of Pittsburgh.

EYE AND EAR HOSPITAL OF PITTSBURGH.

This institution was organized May 20th, 1895, and was chartered on June 15th, 1895. A building was secured at 945 Penn avenue, which, with considerable trouble, was altered and repaired so as to make it suitable for the purposes of a hospital, and the management believed that they had made arrangements sufficient to meet all their needs for some time to come.

This building, which was a large three-story structure, was rented for $1,200 a year. It contained two wards with four beds each for free patients, besides two rooms with two beds each and three rooms for the use of pay patients. The managers still have in view the purpose of a larger structure which will enable them to have better facilities to carry out their objects and to save the large item of rent from their annual expense account.

The number of patients treated in the hospital up to the end of 1897 was sixteen hundred and seventy-eight. Of these but seventy-eight were pay patients, from whom the hospital received the sum of $753, leaving the balance to be raised by voluntary contributions through the efforts of the board or to be met by State appropriations. The number of patients does not strictly show the extent of business of the institution, because the number of consultations in both the eye and ear department reached 3,399.

The hospital drew its supply of nurses from the Nurses' Directory of the Pittsburgh Academy of Medicine, an institution which was established for the convenience of both physicians and patients, whence both male and female nurses could be speedily summoned in case of illness. The Pittsburgh Medical Review of recent date contained a most complete summary of the nature of the operations performed in the hospital in both the eye and ear departments. The operations for cataract were all done by the simple method, that is, the puncture and counter puncture was through the limbus and at the completion of the incision a conjunctival flap was made. No iridectomy was done, nor was the anterior chamber washed out, except in one case. This case was lost from suppuration of the flap, which was not attributed to the washing out of the anterior chamber. In all cases the patient was required to remain in the chair some time after the operation, and kept under careful observation. If the pupil remained oval after the operation, it was taken as evidence of the need of an iridectomy. In all the cases the iris contracted nicely, the pupil becoming round, thus obviating further interference.

Board of Officers.

President, Mrs. S. D. Warmcastle.

First Vice President, Mrs. M. L. Dallmeyer.

Second Vice President, Mrs. Charles A. Wishart.

Treasurer, Mrs. Francis Childs.

Secretary, Mrs. J. D. Dithridge.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. Emmet Queen, Miss S. H. Killikelly, Mrs. S. D. Warmcastle, Mrs. Jno. B. Herron, Jr., Mrs. Fannie Childs, Mrs. C. C. Beggs, Mrs. A. P. Childs, Jr., Mrs. J. D. Dithridge, Mrs. Wm. Flinn, Mrs. M. L. Dallmeyer, Mrs. C. A. Wishart, Mrs. C. B. McLean, Miss Mary Webb, Mrs. H. C. Beggs, Mrs. F. A. Dilworth, Mrs. W. H. Rowe, Mrs. John B. Chapman.

Executive Surgeons and Ophthalmologists.—Dr. Jos. E. Willetts, Dr. C. A. Wishart.

Otologist, Dr. Ewing W. Day.

Pathological Histologist, Dr. E. G. Matson.

Matron, Mrs. V. A. Trepanier.

Patronesses.—Mrs. William Nimick Frew, Mrs. James H. Reed, Mrs. Wm. M. McKelvey, Mrs. William McConway, Mrs. David A. Hengst, Mrs. Henry A. Hutchinson, Mrs. William J. Holland, Mrs. Louis Dalzell, Mrs. James Park, Mrs. Lawrence Dilworth, Mrs. George Macbeth, Mrs. William Carr, Mrs. William Frew, Mrs. George W. Dilworth, Mrs. George A. Berry, Mrs. William H. Daly, Mrs. Samuel S. Holland, Mrs. Joseph R. Dilworth, Mrs. Moses Atwood, Mrs. John Eaton, Mrs. Louis Brown, Mrs. H. C. Bughman, Mrs. Reuben Miller, Mrs. Ernest J. Schwartz, Mrs. J. J. Vandegrift, Mrs. D. Herbert Hostetter, Mrs. S. S. Pinkerton, Mrs. Alexander W. Rook, Mrs. Joseph N. Pew, Mrs. Frank Leroy Slocum, Mrs. Laura S. Proctor, Mrs. Charles H. Spencer, Mrs. James Hampton Johnston, Mrs. David Kirk, Mrs. F. M. Magee, Mrs. E. M. Bigelow, Mrs. T. A. Gillespie, Miss Mary McCandless, Mrs. William H. Siviter, Mrs. David R. Breed, Mrs. Mortimer C. Miller, Mrs. Robert Pitcairn, Mrs. Harry W. Brown, Mrs. Charles D. Callery.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$4,000 00

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, 1512 LOMBARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School.

First Graduate Nurses.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL, 1512 LOMBARD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

The Frederick Douglass Memorial Hospital and Training School for Nurses was founded on June 25, 1895. The idea was first broached by Dr. N. F. Mossell, a well-known colored practitioner of Philadelphia, at whose suggestion a number of representative citizens met on the date mentioned to consider the feasibility of establishing such an institution. It was plainly seen that in order to carry out this idea it would be necessary to establish and equip a hospital.

The fact was brought out that while there are a number of such institutions in this community, the supply was not equal to the demand of those who desired to be trained in this branch of knowledge. It was also shown that there was a disposition on the part of some institutions to exclude colored persons from training. The philanthropic men and women of the negro race resolved to put their hands into their pockets. Before the meeting adjourned, $1,000 was subscribed, $600 of which was raised in less than thirty days. A board of managers was selected, and the name of Frederick Douglass, whose philanthropic career had been closed by death, was chosen as the title of the infant institution.

Professor Jacob C. White, Jr., for many years the principal of the Roberts Vaux Grammar School, of Philadelphia, now retired, was elected its first president, and S. J. M. Brock, one of the leading colored business men, vice president. Samuel B. Huey, Esq., accepted the post of treasurer, and Dr. Mossell was tendered the position of chief of staff. These men saw at once that they had to gain the confidence of the people, to create an interest and sympathy without which they could not succeed, and make for the infant institution a place for itself among the more influential hospitals of this city—in short they realized that they were, in a sense, entering into universal competition, and therefore it was imperative that they should be provided with the best methods and experiences which modern science and investigation afforded. And so upon the consulting staff of physicians and surgeons were placed the names of the foremost practitioners in the city.

The plans completed, the building, No. 1512 Lombard street, was leased for two years, and altered to suit the purposes intended. It is a three-story building, well lighted and ventilated, which, in a measure, answers the purposes of a hospital, although sadly deficient in the

*From Philadelphia Evening Telegraph, May 8, 1897.

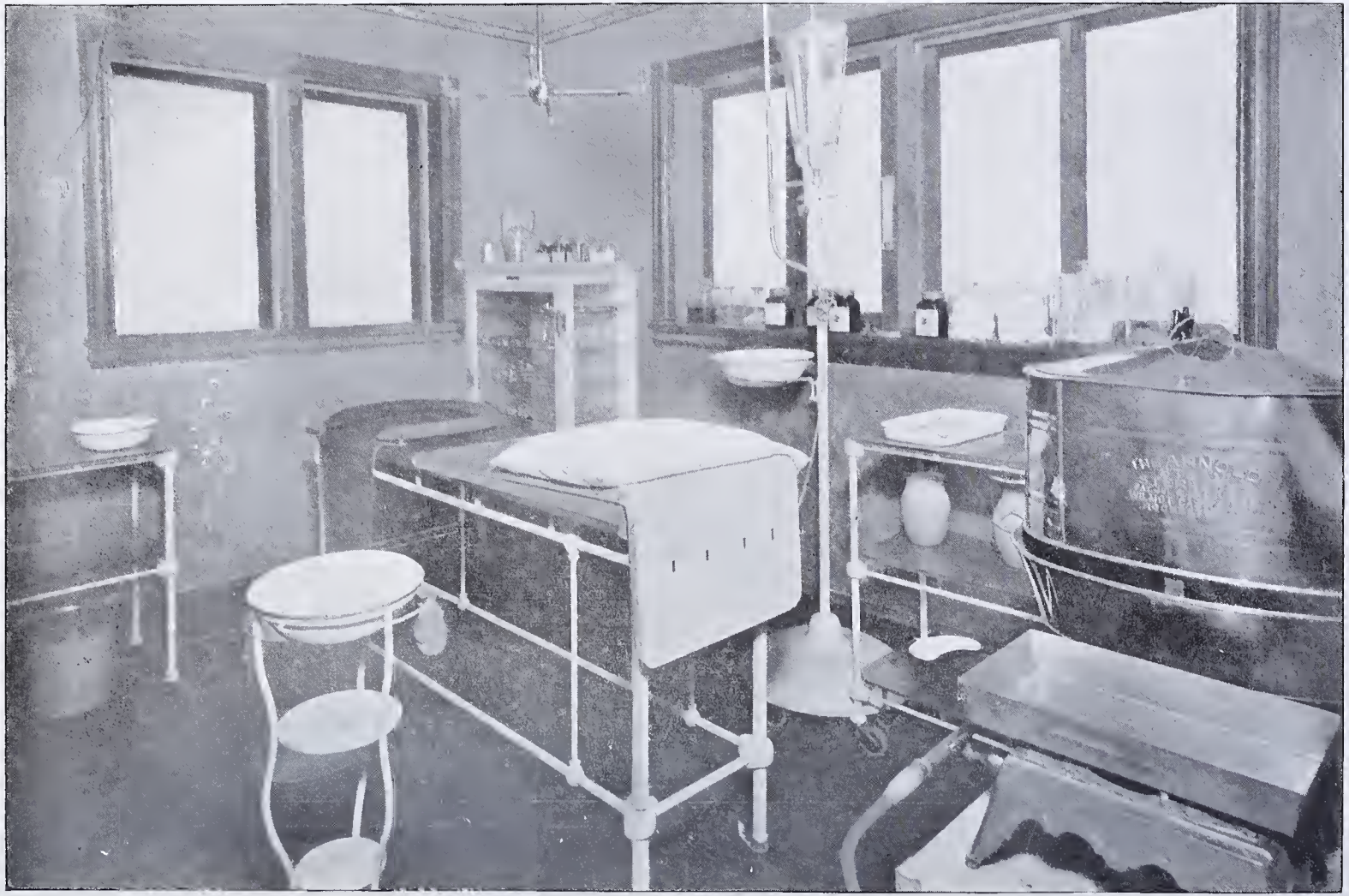
needed accommodation for nurses. This building was equipped with the most recent appliances for hospital work. The building being new and never having been in use, is thoroughly aseptic. The drainage, plumbing and ventilating came in for most careful attention and is of the best. These arrangements being completed, the opening day exercises were held at the Zion Wesley Church, Fifteenth and Lombard streets, on the evening of October 15, 1895, at which the Rev. Dr. Dickey, President of the Presbyterian Hospital, made the opening address. An enthusiastic audience was in attendance, and on the same evening the hospital was given to the public.

Like all movements of this character, the early struggles are marked by a great deal of bitter anxiety to both patron and patient; for any work depending principally upon the ethical side of man for support is slow to be appreciated, and must produce results before it gains support. So when the community began to understand what these men had started out to do, and had succeeded in doing, donations and money became more plentiful, and one of the main results has been the winning of the confidence of the colored people, who are its principal supporters.

The Training School was organized at the beginning of the year with the hospital. Young women of acceptable age and acquirements are admitted yearly without distinction of race. The number of applications received during the first six months was fifty-eight; of these only six could be admitted, because of the meagre facilities. There are three nurses in the senior course; one of whom is a graduate from the Freedman's Hospital Training School, Washington, D. C. There are now over 100 applicants on the waiting list. During the year just past 500 visits have been made to outside patients by the nurses.

The training of colored girls to be self-supporting in a profession for which they are, by nature, pre-eminently fitted, is a work, which has both humanitarian and a practical side. The practical nature of the average American mind, instinctively, permits the question of values to intrude even into the domain of philanthropy, hence, one is not astonished if the query suggests itself, whether special interest in the training of colored women will bring any special advantage to the community? In every large community there is a large class of colored women who are graduates from normal and high schools, and in many instances from the colleges of the country, who find it impossible to get employment outside of domestic service. In Philadelphia there are many of these women who thoroughly understand the art of stenography, and many others fitted for clerks and for saleswomen, but the objections to their race denies them such employment. Thus there is a large class who can and do bring to the field of nursing an

Drug Department.



Operating Room.

intelligence far above the average woman of the white race, who are admitted into this profession.

It is a noteworthy fact that the colored people have a proverbial fear of hospitals; in fact, it almost amounts to superstition. They feel that, because of their helplessness, they are apt to be subjected to experimental work at any other institutions. Hence, this institution receives and treats a number of cases that are sadly in need of hospital care, who could not be induced to go elsewhere. Over 1,000 cases were treated in this little institution during the first year. All physicians are permitted to place their patients in the hospital and attend them while there. The same rules governing other institutions prevail here. In the operation cases there have been no deaths. Of the five deaths that have occurred in the hospital during the year, all were extreme cases when admitted. No patient is denied, no matter what his race or condition. Over 1,000 cases were treated in the dispensary during the first year.

The first drug store and pharmacy conducted by colored people in Philadelphia was established under the auspices of this hospital. Its manager, a colored man, has quite recently branched out for himself, and has opened a pharmacy which compares favorably with older establishments.

The hospital is supported principally by colored people, and is under their executive direction. Over $5,000 was contributed during the first year, $4,300 of which represented the confidence of the colored people in their own undertaking. In this respect it has already proved of real benefit to the race, not only in this city but elsewhere, by its practical demonstration of the negro's ability through organization and cheerful co-operation to forward a work and build it up along the lines of self help.

Cadwalader Biddle, Secretary of the Board of Charities stated to the Board that: "The first colored girl admitted to the Philadelphia Hospital Training School when sent to the nurses' quarters found them deserted. All of the nurses had struck, and gave Miss Fisher, who was then the head nurse, to understand that they would not occupy the quarters with a colored girl. Miss Fisher directed that an extra bed be placed in her room, and had the girl sleep with her. This young girl graduated with honor, and is now the head nurse at the Douglass Hospital."

Board of Managers.

President, Mr. Jacob C. White, Jr.
Vice President, Mr. S. J. M. Brock.
Treasurer, Samuel B. Huey, Esq.
Secretary, Mr. Henry M. Minton.
Chief of Staff, N. F. Mossell, M. D.
Solicitor, A. A. Mossell, Esq.

Jos. G. Rosengarten, Esq., Mr. Levi Cromwell, Mrs. Bishop B. T. Tanner, Miss Alma G. Somerville, Mrs. Bishop Mary E. Campbell, Miss A. T. Nicholson, W. Frederick Snyder, Esq., Mr. Andrew F. Stevens, Sr., Rev. J. P. Sampson, D. D., Rev. J. S. Coldwell, Wm. A. Jackson, D. D. S., Mr. P. A. Dutrieuille, Rev. R. Heywood Stitt.

Advisory Board.—John Ashhurst, Jr., M. D., Hon. James Gay Gordon, Mr. John S. Trower.

Head Nurse and Matron, Miss S. Gertrude Patterson.

Medical Staff.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—James Tyson, M. D., Roland G. Curtin, M. D., Hannah T. Croasdale, M. D., John M. Baldy, M. D., Thos. S. K. Morton, M. D., John B. Deaver, M. D.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.

General Surgery.—J. P. Tunis, M. D., N. F. Mossell, M. D.

General Medicine.—E. C. Howard, M. D., Herbert B. Carpenter, M. D.

Diseases of Women.—Theo. A. Erck, M. D., Caroline V. Anderson, M. D., Geo. R. Hilton, M. D., D. W. Ogden, M. D.

Obstetrics.— F. M. Talley, M. D.

Diseases of Children.—James T. Potter, M. D.

Diseases of the Skin.—J. Abbott Cantress, M. D.

Diseases of the Eye.—H. F. Hansell, M. D.

Diseases of the Ear, Nose and Throat.—G. Hudson MaKuen, M. D.

Pathologist.—A. A. Stevens, M. D.

Dental Surgery.—Wm. A. Jackson, D. D. S.

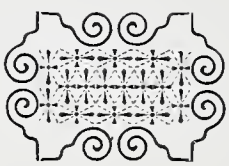
Resident Physician.—D. Jonathan Phillips, M. D.

Pharmacist.—Henry M. Minton, Ph. G.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$10,000 00

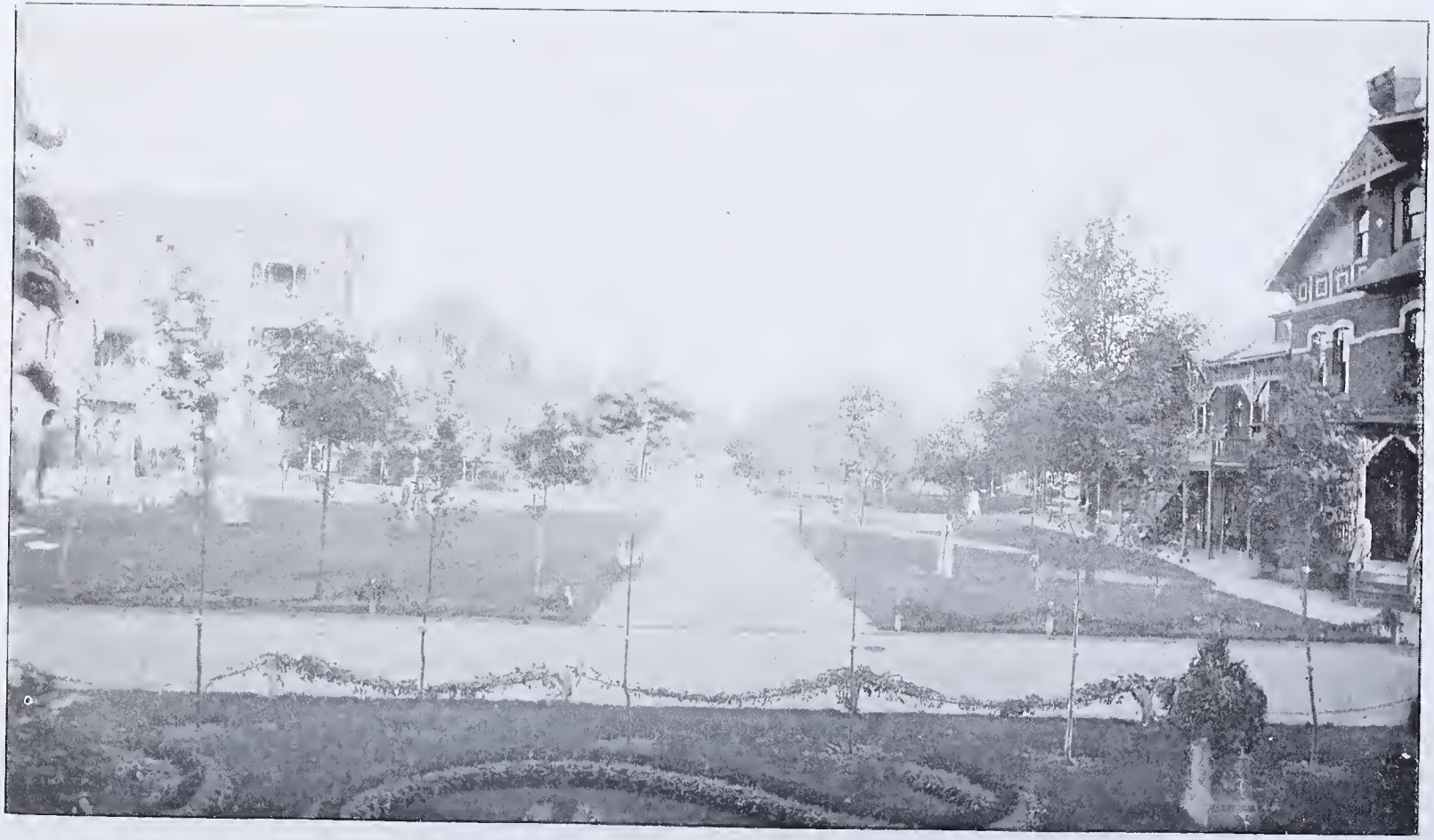
GERMAN HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.



The German Hospital from Girard Avenue.

The German Hospital from Corinthian Avenue.

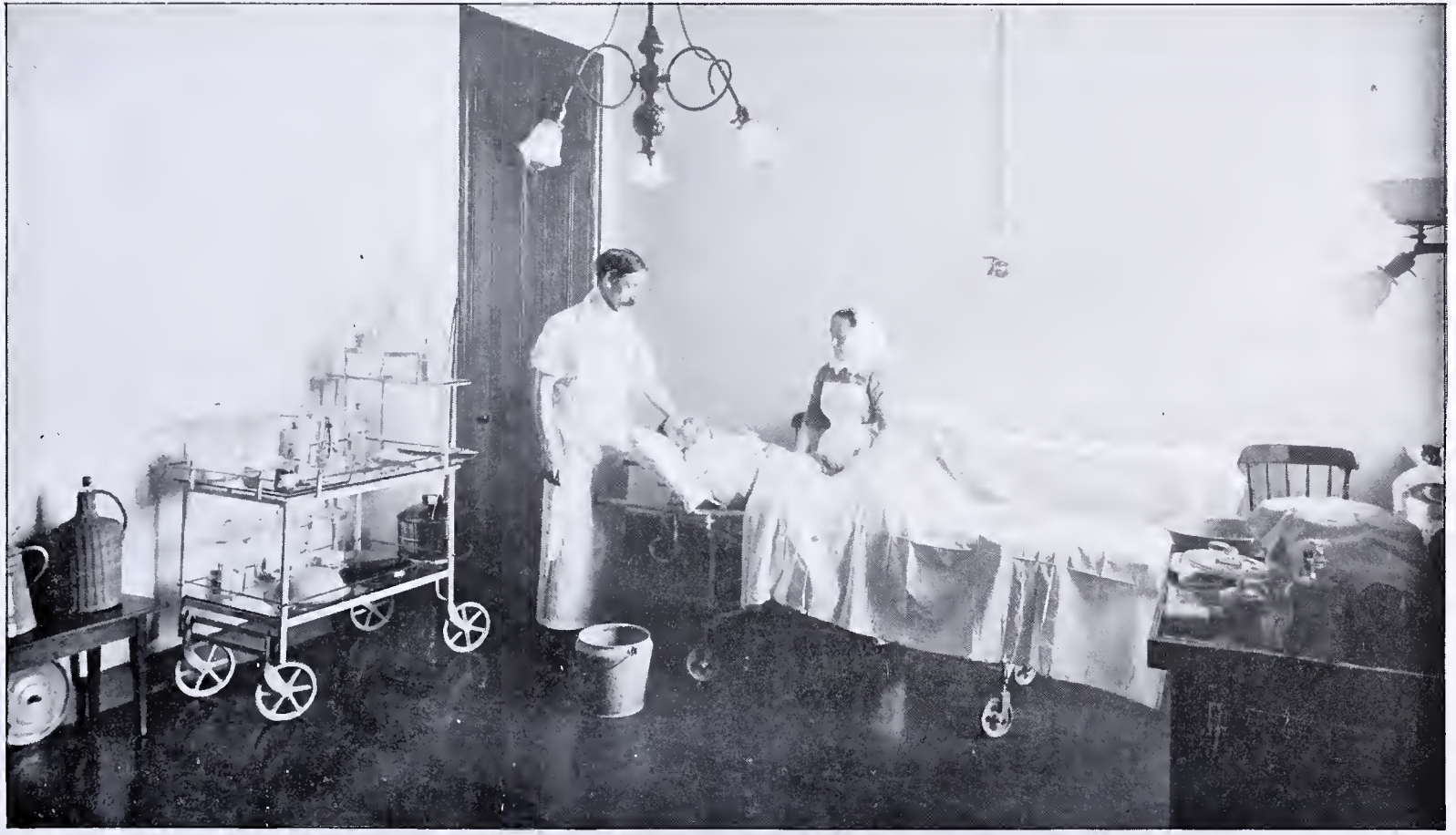
The Mary J. Drexel Home.



A View in the Grounds.

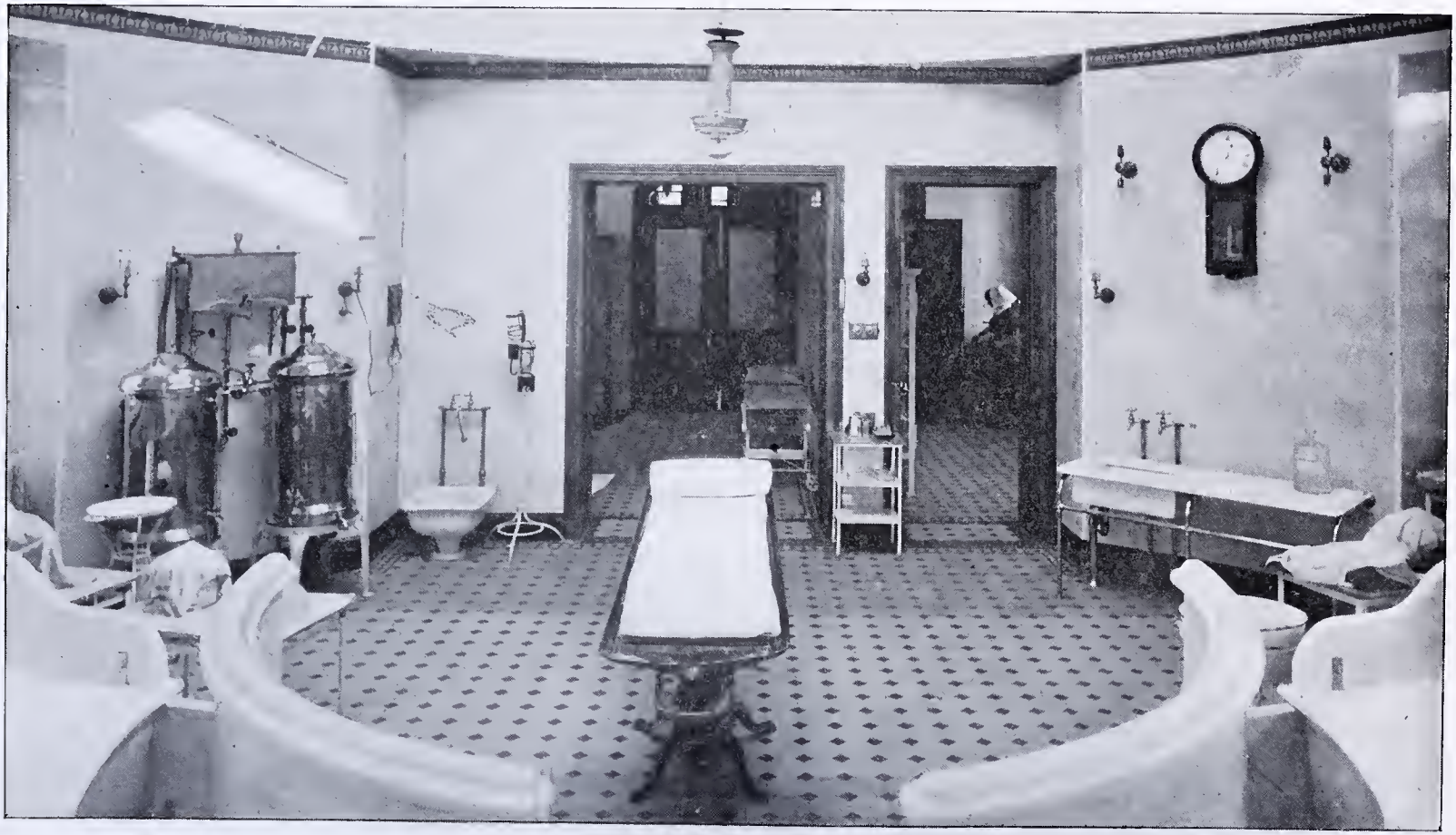
Kitchen.

Dispensary Waiting Room.



A Surgical Dressing Room.

Fever Ward—Department for Men.



Interior of Operating Theatre.

Surgical Dispensary.

*GERMAN HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

About fifty years ago, many German inhabitants of Philadelphia first discussed the advisability of establishing a hospital in which German people could be treated by physicians and nurses who spoke the German language. The chief thought which prompted the desire for such establishment was that the Germans who could not speak the English language would be happier, and would receive more satisfactory treatment, if they could express themselves to the physician and nurse in their native tongue, when sick or afflicted.

An attempt to form a permanent organization on this basis was made in 1850, and a second attempt in 1853, but these efforts were without avail. Those most prominently associated with this movement were Dr. H. Tiedemann, Dr. Wilhelm Keller, Dr. G. Seidensticker and Messrs. L. Herbert, J. Logo, H. Wesendonck and J. M. Reichard.

After the second failure, the matter was not brought actively before the public for some years, although the friends of the undertaking were working hard to accomplish that which they had so long desired. That their efforts were successful was proven in 1860, when the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania passed an act incorporating "The German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia." The object of the hospital was to receive and care for the sick and wounded, without distinction as to nationality, creed, or color. The German Hospital is, therefore, an institution for the relief of suffering humanity, irrespective of nationality, founded and conducted by Germans and their descendants.

The incorporators of the hospital were J. Müller, J. Kemper, Chas. Wilhelm, Wm. Grossholz, G. Vogt, Chas. Lorenz, Jos. M. Reichard, Fr. Heyer, M. Richards Mucklé and others.

The first officers of the new institution were elected on the 12th of May, 1860, and were as follows: President, Jos. M. Reichard; Vice President, J. Müller; Treasurer, Francis M. Drexel; Secretary, M. Richards Mucklé, and Solicitor, Fr. Heyer.

A committee, consisting of Fr. Heyer, J. P. Persch and M. Richards Mucklé, purchased the Wm. Morris homestead, Pennbrook, situated at Twentieth and Norris streets, for hospital purposes, on the 20th of May, 1861. Arrangements for occupying the property were about completed, when the United States Government, which at that time,

*This is a translation of a History published in German by Dr. C. Frese and revised by A. D. Whiting.

the beginning of the Civil War, was in great need of hospital facilities for the care of the sick and wounded soldiers, took possession of the same and occupied it from June 20, 1862, to the end of July, 1866.

In 1866, the hospital corporation again took control of the hospital property and formally opened it for the reception of the sick and wounded. About fifty patients could be accommodated at one time, although the appointments were crude and inadequate.

Owing to the great favor which the hospital met among the citizens of Philadelphia, it was soon seen that more extensive buildings would have to be procured in order to accommodate all who applied for treatment within its walls. In 1872 the Board of Trustees considered the advisability of removing the hospital to a location which would be more central and at the same time afford greater opportunities for increasing the scope of the hospital, as circumstances demanded. With these objects in view, the present hospital property at the corner of Girard and Corinthian avenues was purchased, $35,000 being the amount paid for it. Formal control of the property was taken on the 1st of October, 1872, and the removal from the old to the new hospital took place on the 23d of October of the same year. Adjacent properties were gradually added to the original purchase, until the hospital controlled the block between Girard avenue and Poplar street, and Corinthian avenue and Twenty-second street. The new home of the hospital was much more commodious than the old one, but the growth of the institution was so rapid that it was soon found necessary to increase its facilities in order to make accommodations for its rapidly increasing patronage. The main building was enlarged in 1874; in 1884 many new buildings were erected and numerous improvements were made throughout the entire hospital property. The buildings include the large four-story wing, the mortuary, the boiler and engine house, the laundry and the stable. A new operating amphitheatre was added, new dispensaries provided, the kitchen was removed to a separate wing, and every facility provided through which the culinary department of the hospital was made equal to any in the State. The grounds were greatly beautified. Artesian wells were sunk in order to provide the hospital with a constant flow of supply water.

One of the greatest improvements made on the grounds of the German Hospital was the erection of the Mary J. Drexel Home. The corner stone of this structure was laid on the 11th of November, 1886, and the building was dedicated on the 6th of December, 1888.

In 1890 a complete plant for lighting the hospital and home by electricity was put in. In 1891 the isolating house was built, this building b ing set aside for the treatment of all contagious diseases that might develop in the hospital, thus minimizing the danger of an epidemic of any of the dread diseases among the general hospital patients.

The structure was started in 1892, the corner stone being laid, with appropriate ceremonies, on the 3d of May, 1893. With the completion of this edifice, and the many improvements made in connection with it, the German Hospital claims to be as complete in every appointment for the care of the sick and wounded as any institution of its kind in the State. The hospital is now complete in every way, although improvements may have to be made, from time to time, in order to keep abreast of the onward march of science in the care of the sick, in the various means constantly being devised and discovered by which a more accurate study of diseases may be made, in the many new methods for the care and treatment of diseases.

The German Hospital is situated at the corner of Girard and Corinthian avenues, and its grounds occupy that strip of ground between Girard avenue and Poplar street, and Corinthian avenue and Twenty-second street. It is on one of the highest points in the city of Philadelphia, thus affording the most perfect drainage and sewerage. Its high position makes it one of the coolest parts of the city. Being open on all sides, there is always plenty of pure, fresh air, which is so essential for the proper care of the sick. The main building faces on Corinthian avenue, a wide thoroughfare paved with asphalt; on the south, across Poplar street, is the large Corinthian avenue basin of the Philadelphia Water Department; on the west is Twenty-second street, and across Girard avenue, on the north, is the magnificent and extensive property of the Girard estate, occupied by Girard College.

Since the grounds of the German Hospital are so extensive, covering a plot of ground 715 feet on Poplar street, by 414 feet on Corinthian avenue, by 254 feet on Twenty-second street, there is ample room for the numerous buildings without crowding; there is also abundant ground for the use of the patients who have convalesced sufficiently to take advantage of the out-door air. The grounds have been beautified by many fine shade trees, rockeries, magnificent flower beds, well-kept lawns, etc.

The main building of the hospital has the frontage on Corinthian avenue. The new addition is of brown stone, smooth-dressed, showing Renaissance style of architecture. It is a most imposing structure of five stories with a mansard roof and gables ending in a flat pavilion.

The basement of the new wing is devoted to the dispensaries and drug department of the hospital. The drug store occupies the northern end of this floor, and has appointments for the preparation of the various medicines used in the treatment of disease. Adjoining one of the rooms of this department is a dark room for photographic work. This work is under the care of the apothecary of the hospital, Mr. M. I. Wilbert. He also has charge of the micro-photographic work.

Opposite the drug store, on the basement floor, is the Urinary Laboratory, completely fitted out for the most scientific research in the

study of the various excretions of the body. Adjoining this laboratory are separate toilet rooms for the use of the male and female dispensary patients.

The south end of the basement floor is devoted entirely to the treatment of dispensary patients. The various dispensaries comprise rooms for the treatment of diseases, surgical and medical, of the eye, ear, nose and throat, grouped around a spacious waiting hall. The floors are of mosaic, with central drainage, thus affording ample opportunity for the greatest amount of cleanliness. All of the rooms are well lighted, with every facility for perfect ventilation. Every form of apparatus for the most advanced treatment of the many disorders presenting themselves, has been supplied.

A waiting room has been supplied for the patients, large enough to afford ample room for all, without crowding.

In the basement of the old wing are various rooms for the detention of patients who may require temporary confinement owing to insanity, mental disorders, etc.

In this part of the hospital is, also, the microscopical branch of the pathological department, and the bacteriological laboratory. In the latter, which was the first laboratory of its kind established in any Philadelphia hospital, much original research has been made. This work is under the direction of a special bacteriologist. All of the latest apparatus for bacteriological research has been procured.

In the pathological laboratory all the work is done with reference to the microscopical changes wrought in the various tissues of the body by disease of every variety.

The kitchen for the culinary department is situated in the basement of a separate wing built for it. Every improvement in the way of ranges, ovens, boilers, etc., has been procured.

The first floor proper of the new wing has been devoted to the administrative forces of the hospital. The various rooms are large and well lighted. Special rooms have been fitted up for medical clinics, for the use of the Board of Trustees, for the reception of hospital visitors, for the Oberin, separate rooms for the chief resident physician and for the resident staff, and a private room for the apothecary.

The library of the hospital is situated on the first floor of the old building. It has been remodeled and refitted throughout. The medical library contains the latest and most modern medical books of note, both in English and German, and numbers about 1,500 volumes.

On this floor are found the dining rooms of the resident staff and of the sisters.

A fitted-up room on this floor is used for the reception of all accident cases. It has been remodeled and provided with every convenience necessary for the immediate treatment of the injured. The room opposite has been furnished as a surgical dressing room, tile flooring,

central drainage, etc., for dressing the surgical patients occupying the main ward on the first floor of the old wing.

This ward, as are all of the wards of the hospital, is large and roomy. The wards are so roomy that overcrowding is impossible.

The operating pavilion, etherizing room, instrument room, etc., occupy a separate wing adjoining the old building. The entire "plant" has been remodeled, the operating pavilion proper having been moved back about thirty feet in order to give more ample room for etherizing, instrument, dressing rooms, etc. The operating pavilion is in the form of an ampitheatre; the floor is of tiling, with central drainage. The old wooden seats have been replaced by marble ones, they being heated, when necessary, by coils of steam-pipes under them. Every advantage has been given for the most advanced procedures of aseptic and antiseptic surgery, special sterilizers, apparatus for distilling and heating water, the latest models of eseptic wash-stands, etc., have been added.

The second, third and fourth floors of the new wing have been set aside for the reception of patients desiring private rooms. These rooms have been fitted up in such a manner that they are comfortable and home-like. They have all the necessities of a sick room and many luxuries and conveniences. Some of these rooms are communicating, thus affording opportunity to have some relative of the patient at hand at all times.

The fifth floor of the new wing is devoted to the female medical ward patients. The object has been to afford some privacy for these patients by dividing the rooms up.

The second and third floors of the old building on the north side are also given up to private rooms. The fourth floor of the old building is occupied by the surgical female ward patients.

The second and third floors on the south side of the old wing are occupied by the wards of the men's medical and United States Marine service, respectively.

The fourth floor of the old wing is occupied by the resident staff as sleeping apartments.

The roof of the new wing is flat, paved with asphalt and surrounded by an iron railing. The elevator runs to the roof, and patients are afforded an opportunity of enjoying fresh air and a most pleasing view of the city.

The isolating house is situated some distance from the hospital proper, near Poplar street. It is a two-story brick building. It was erected for the purpose of affording accommodations for the isolating of all contagious diseases that might develop in the hospital or be brought there through a mistaken diagnosis. The second floor of the building is devoted entirely to this purpose. There are accommoda-

tions for about twenty patients, in six different rooms. The building may be completely shut off from the outside world.

The first floor of the isolating house is devoted to the Pathological museum. All of the specimens which have been accumulating for years are arranged systematically here.

Adjoining the isolating house is the home of the pastor of the Motherhouse of Deaconesses.

The accommodations for the ambulance service consist of two stories, the ground floor being devoted to the ambulances and horses. The stable is connected with the hospital by electric call, so that no time can be lost in ordering the ambulance in emergency cases. Apparatus for rapid harnessing, similar to that used by the fire and police services of the city, have been supplied. The second story of the building is devoted to sleeping apartments for the ambulance driver and some of the hospital orderlies.

The mortuary is a separate building for the preservation of the bodies of the dead until they shall have been removed. In connection with this building is a post-mortem room. Annexed is a large disinfecting chamber, with apparatus, etc.

The heating and lighting apparatus of the hospital is found in a separate building especially constructed for such purposes. In this building are seven immense furnaces and boilers for the generation of steam by which the entire hospital, home and other buildings are heated. Besides these, there are the electric light plant, dynamos, special engines, etc. All of the buildings are entirely lighted by electricity. In connection with this building is an immense cellar for storing coal, there being room for over 1,000 tons at one time. Tunnels connect the Engine House with the hospital, the Mary J. Drexel Home and the Isolating House.

All of the washing of the hospital clothes, towels, bedding, etc., is done in a separate building erected and fitted up especially for this purpose. It has been supplied with all the latest and most improved apparatus for thoroughly washing, rinsing, steaming, wringing and drying the clothes by motive power.

In the laundry building is found the new department for the scientific hydro-therapeutic treatment of disease, which has been completed according to the principles laid down by Prof. Winternitz, improved and adapted to America by Dr. Baruch, of New York.

This department has been furnished with all the apparatus and appliances needed in hydro-therapeutic procedure, among them being the needle, rain, bidet, cold and hot water, steam and dry hot air baths, and the varous douches. The temperature and pressure can be regulated exactly to the degree thought proper by the attending physician. Special trained male and female attendants are on duty.

One of the most imposing structures on the hospital property is

the Mary J. Drexel Home and Motherhouse of Deaconesses. It is an immense five-story building with accommodations for one hundred sisters, a children's hospital with a capacity of sixty beds, an old folk's home for the aged of German birth or descent, a school for girls comprising both a day and a boarding school, and finally, a chapel.

The medical treatment is intrusted to a medical board of visiting physicians and surgeons, comprising at present three physicians, three surgeons, an ophthalmologist; and a laryngologist to the hospital proper; three physicians, three surgeons, a gynaecologist, three ophthalmologists and three laryngologists to the out-patient departments; a pathologist and a bacteriologist. The resident staff of the hospital consists of a chief resident, whose position is permanent, and four assistant residents, who are appointed for a term of two years. There is also a separate visiting chief and resident in charge of the United States Marine Hospital service.

The nursing of the hospital devolves entirely upon the Order of Deaconesses. There are at present 43 sisters under the direction of the Oberin.

In April, 1861, a number of ladies founded a society to be known as "The Ladies' Aid Society of the German Hospital of the City of Philadelphia." The object being to aid the Board of Trustees of the German Hospital in obtaining the means necessary for sustaining the same.

This Aid Society has contributed largely toward the development of the hospital, and it is largely due to their persevering efforts and their active interest in all the affairs of the institution that the hospital has attained the degree it holds to-day amongst the charitable institutions of the city.

Officers for the Year 1897.

President, John D. Lankenau, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Fifth streets.

Vice President, M. Richards Mucklé, Public Ledger office.

Secretary, Rev. F. Wischan, 726 North Seventh street.

Treasurer, Chas. A. Woerwag, S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Fifth streets.

Solicitor, Joseph G. Rosengarten, S. E. Cor. Walnut and Sixth Streets.

Board of Trustees...Rev. F. Wischan, Chas. A. Woerwag, Christian Gross, Theodore Bremer, E. G. Reyenthaler, Wm. N. Mencke, Horace E. Smith, G. A. Schwarz, Wm. F. Dreer, Henry D. Justi, Chas. H. Meyer, Rev. Dr. Samuel Laird, John D. Lankenau, M. Richards Mucklé, Rev. A. Hellwege.

Hospital Staff.

Physicians.—Adam Trau, M. D., 1227 Franklin street; Lawrence Wolff, M. D., 333 S. Twelfth street; James C. Wilson, M. D., 1437 Walnut street.

Chief of Surgical Department.—John B. Deaver, M. D., 1634 Walnut street.

Surgical Assistants.—Geo. G. Ross, M. D., 637 N. Sixteenth street; A. D. Whiting, M. D., 1223 Spruce street.

Chief of Ophthalmological Department.—Chas. S. Turnbull, M. D., 1719 Chestnut street.

Chief of Laryngological and Aural Departments.—Arthur A. Bliss, M. D., 1832 Race street.

U. S. Marine Department...Fairfax Irwin, M. D., U. S. M. H. S., 410 Chestnut street.

Medical Superintendent.—Carl Frese, M. D., L. S. A.

Resident Phyicians.—J. Claxton Gittings, M. D.; R. F. Gerlach, M. D., F. J. Kalteyer, M. D., W. Y. Croxall, M. D., Edw. J. Blair, M. D.

Apothecary.—M. I. Wilbert, Ph. G.

Medical Board.—Adam Trau, M. D., Chairman; Lawrence Wolff, M. D., Secretary; James C. Wilson, M. D., John B. Deaver, M. D., Chas. S. Turnbull, M. D., Arthur A. Bliss, M. D., Carl Frese, M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings.	Maintenance, etc.
1874,	$20,000 00	.....
1891,	.....	$10,000 00
1892,	.....	10,000 00
1893,	.....	10,000 00
1894,	.....	10,000 00
1895,	.....	10,000 00
1896,	.....	10,000 00
1897 and 1898,	20,000 00	.....
	$40,000 00	$60,000 00
Total,	.....	$100,000 00

GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, LEBANON, PA.

The Good Samaritan Hospital—Lebanon, Penna.

*GOOD SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, LEBANON, LEBANON COUNTY, PA.

In the year 1889 several doctors of the town of Lebanon, feeling the need of a hospital among its citizens, solicited their aid in establishing such an institution. They were, however, unsuccessful in their efforts, two reasons being given for their lack of interest by the business men of the town. One was, that there was no need of such an institution; and the other, that such a prejudice existed in regard to hospitals that it would not be used.

There were two persons who felt a deep interest in the project, Rev Chandler Hare, Rector of St. Luke's Church, and Mrs. Horace Brock. After they had discussed the matter thoroughly, they determined that a trial should be made. Accordingly Mr. Hare went to the members of St. Catherine's Guild, a society of women connected with St. Luke's Parish, and asked their assistance in this work. The Guild had just rented a house for parish purposes, and they at once offered the second story rooms in the new house for a hospital, an offer which Mr. Hare at once communicated to the physicians, which they gladly accepted.

On June the 11th, 1889, the hospital was formally opened with seven beds, and one of the members of the Guild, Mrs. William Coleman, guaranteed the money necessary to establish and conduct a free dispensary. During the first year 54 patients were treated in the hospital, which demonstrated its usefulness, and steps were immediately taken to put it upon a permanent basis. The little house was purchased and furnished as completely as means would allow and for five years did a good work in the community.

In the mean time a building committee was appointed, looking forward to larger accommodations. And it was also deemed expedient to make the management of a more general character and sever the hospital from its connection with St. Luke's Parish.

On April 1st, 1892, a lot was purchased, and on November 2d, 1892, after a brief service of benediction, Dr. Guilford President of the Board of Physicians and Surgeons, formally broke ground for the erection of the present building. The corner stone was laid the 13th day of May, 1893, with impressive ceremonies by the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Pennsylvania, upon which occasion Governor Pattison made a most eloquent speech. And on the 11th of June, 1894 the new hospital was formally opened with appropriate ceremonies.

There are in the present building three wards, capable of accom-

*Contributed by Mary H. Bowman, Secretary.

modating 20 patients, besides two private rooms and a commodious administration building with all the latest improvements.

To attempt to mention all who have contributed their time, their work and their money to accomplish this great result is impossible, for it is a fact that the hospital was not built by a few rich people, but by persons in all ranks and conditions in life. The employes of the different works in the town contributing most liberally towards it.

During the years since the Hospital has been established, there have been treated 876 patients in the medical, surgical, gynecological and eye wards, and 1,150 medical and 355 surgical in the dispensary.

The reports show that large amounts of money have been contributed for maintenance and for the erection of building, also that the hospital has received State aid.

There are at present 15 beds, and the management is frequently obliged to put up cots for the accommodation of emergency cases. There is an average of 10 patients a day. Three nurses, all graduates of the Philadelphia Hospital Training School, are employed.

Officers of the Hospital.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. Horace Brock, Acting President; Mrs. George S. Bowman, Secretary; Jacob M. Shenk, Treasurer.

Term Expires 1898.—Mrs. Arthur Brock, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, Mrs. J. P. S. Gobin, Mrs. George S. Bowman, Mr. Grant Weidman, Jr.

Term Expires 1899.—Mrs. J. L. Lemberger, Mrs. James Wagner, Miss Lucy Lord, Mrs. Jacob Karch, Mr. Horace Brock, Mr. Thomas Evans.

Term Expires 1900—Mrs. Oliver C. Boyd, Mrs. C. Hare, Mrs. R. H. Coleman, Mrs. Thomas Evans, Mrs. S. E. Fox, Mrs. Thomas H. Capp.

Term Expires 1901.—Mrs. Louis Reizenstein, Mrs. H. C. Grittinger, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. R. Percy Alden, Mrs. E. Weimer, Miss Lord.

Advisory Board.—James Lord, Robert H. Coleman, O. C. Boyd, Walter E. Weimer, R. H. Hammond, H. C. Grittinger, J. L. Lemberger, Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, J. M. Shenk, Thomas Capp, Rev. J. M. Page, L. E. Reizenstein.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. Horace Brock, Chairman; Mrs. L. Reizenstein, Mrs. S. E. Fox.

Entertainment Committee.—Mrs. S. E. Fox, Miss Lucy Lord, Mrs. Thomas H. Capp, Mrs. George S. Bowman, Mrs. J. P. S. Gobin, Mrs. L. Reizenstein.

Nominating Committee.—Mrs. J. P. S. Gobin, Miss Julia Lord, Mrs. Horace Brock, Mrs. O. C. Boyd.

Finance Committee.—Horace Brock, J. P. S. Gobin, Thomas H. Capp, J. L. Lemberger, J. M. Shenk, Walter E. Weimer.

Auditors.—James Lord, Grant Weidman, Jr.

Board of Physicians and Surgeons.

Wm. M. Guilford, M. D., President.

Andrew B. Gloninger, M. D., Secretary.

Consulting Physician.—Wm. M. Guilford, M. D.

Attending Physicians.—Wm. M. Guilford, M. D., H. H. Roedel, M. D., John Walter, M. D.

Gynecologists.—S. S. Weiss, M. D., H. H. Roedel, M. D.

Consulting Surgeon.—George Gleim, M. D.

Attending Surgeons.—Andrew B. Gloninger, M. D., S. S. Weiss, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon.—Wm. R. Roedel, M. D.

Ambulance Surgeon.—E. H. Gingrich, M. D.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Nose.—Andrew B. Gloninger, M. D.

Board of Dispensary Physicians.—A. W. Shultz, M. D., E. H. Gingrich, C. Strickler, M. D.

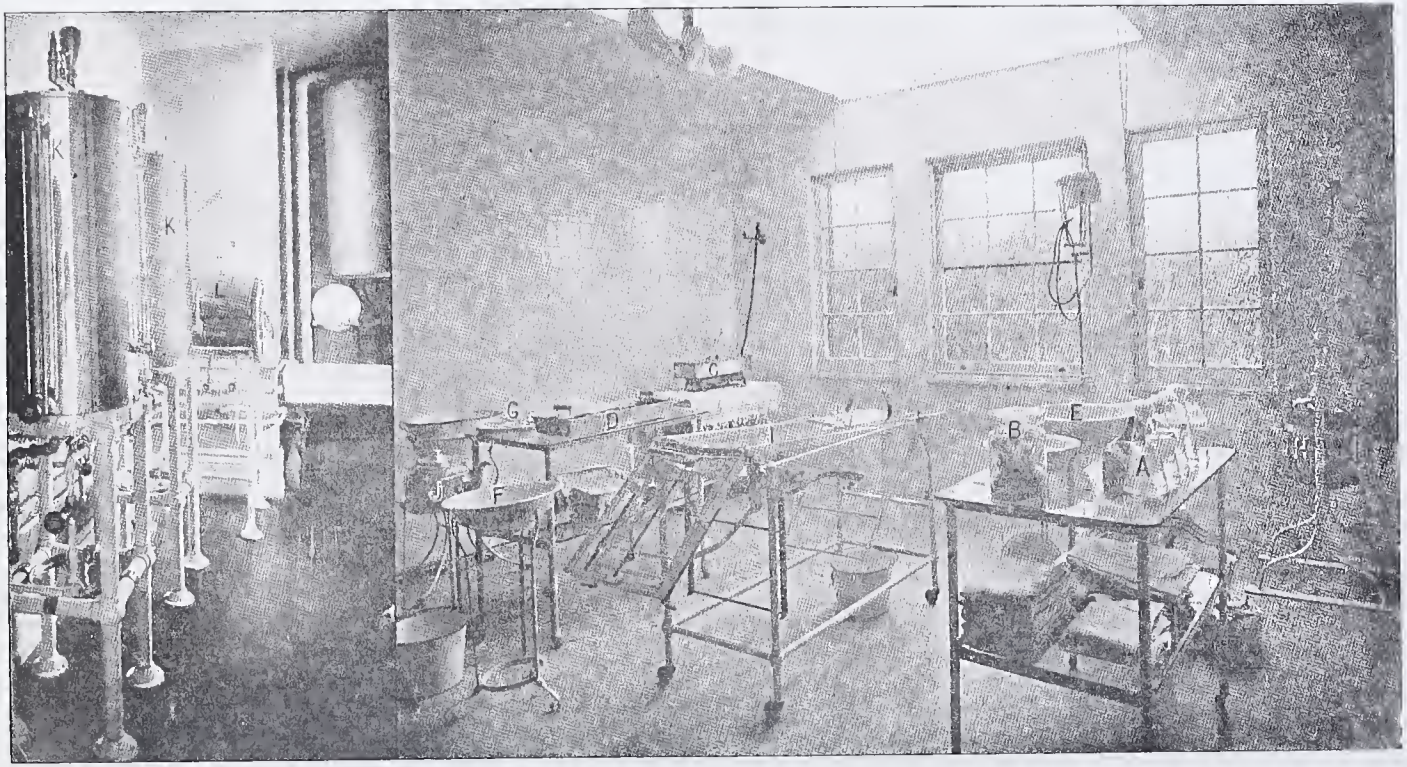
Head Nurse and Superintendent.—Eleanor Green.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings.	Maintenance.
1891,	.....	$2,000 00
1892,	.....	2,000 00
1893,	$5,000 00	2,500 00
1894,	5,000 00	2,500 00
1895,	500 00	2,500 00
1896,	500 00	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	.....	6,000 00
	$11,000 00	$20,000 00
Total,	.....	$31,000 00

GYNECEAN HOSPITAL, 247 NORTH EIGHTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Gynecean Hospital.



Sterilizing Room.

Operating Room.

GYNECEAN HOSPITAL.*

The Gynecean Hospital was incorporated January 10th, 1888. At a meeting of the corporation held Wednesday, January 11th, in Philadelphia, the following persons were made governors: Alexander Biddle, Esq., 1307 Walnut street., Philadelphia; J. Sergeant Price, Esq., 1709 Walnut street, Philadelphia; R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., 1331 Spruce street, Philadelphia; H. Blake Tyler, 15th and Walnut streets, Philadelphia; Thomas Wistar, M. D., 23 South 16th street, Philadelphia.

The term Gynecean Hospital means in plain English, a woman's hospital, that is a hospital for the care and relief of suffering women, where they may find medical and surgical aid for all the ailments peculiar to their sex.

The germ of this institution had been in existence for several years in connection with the Philadelphia Dispensary, which noble charity had in the most quiet and unostentatious manner accomplished an enormous amount of good in this direction.

The Governors of the Gynecean Hospital after a considerable experience with general hospital and woman's dispensaries, saw the need of a special institution for women; an institution similar to the Woman's Hospital of New York, of Baltimore and of other American cities. The clinic for women at the Philadelphia Dispensary, where some three thousand patients are treated yearly could of itself feed a hospital of this character. And it was as an outgrowth of the Philadelphia Dispensary that the Gynecean Hospital was started. It may be stated with truth that the prevalence in this community of painful and distressing, but at the same time curable, internal disorders among women, mostly under middle life and mothers of families, was first fully made known by the medical workers connected with the Philadelphia Dispensary. Hundreds of poor women with suffering and death written on their faces, dragged themselves to the door of that institution, and to be told that they needed surgical relief and might be cured if only they could find a place of retreat, where care and treatment could be received; whereas, without such means of relief, many of them must either perish at an early day or suffer long years of pain and wretchedness. The surgeons of the Philadelphia Dispensary were often obliged to go into alleys and courts, sometimes at midnight, to perform surgical operations and to save life. Their

* Contributed by J. M. Baldy, M. D., Attending Surgeon.

devoted exertions were attended with remarkable success. But the beneficient result of their efforts was achieved at a great loss of time and labor and under disadvantages and dangers of every kind.

It soon appeared monstrous to the minds of those who were cognizant of this work that so many helpless sufferers as came to their knowledge should be found in this city and State of charities, without any adequate provision for their shelter and relief. The managers of the Philadelphia Dispensary and other humane persons did what they could. Many lives were rescued by timely attention, and many otherwise hopeless sufferers were restored to health and usefulness. But as their work increased, the necessity of founding a special hospital for the medical and surgical treatment of women, particularly those suffering from complaints peculiar to the sex, became more and more evident.

A beginning in this direction was first made at Twelfth and Race streets. A trained nurse had rented a house and was renting out her rooms to patients needing an operation or who wished to be sick away from home. An arrangement was made with her by which she was to receive such cases as were sent her and was to nurse them after their operations at a certain price per capita. The most urgent cases from the Philadelphia Dispensary service were sent to her and their board paid by those interested in this work. The work expanded so rapidly that in a short time the Twelfth and Race street house was found to be too small. A larger and better stuated house was now secured at Seventeenth and Cherry streets, and the same arrangement continued. It was while occupying this house that on January 10th, 1888, the hospital was incorporated under the name of Gynecean Hospital, and in the following May was moved to a larger and still better adapted house on the northeast corner of Eighteenth and Hamilton streets. It was at this time that the hospital was organized fully under its own control and corps of nurses.

Experience taught more and more the necessity of the existence of the institution and in a few months it became evident that even the present quarters were inadequate. More and more interest was excited in the institution and more and influential friends came to its aid, until finally an opportunity offered to purchase the present site of the hospital at 247 North Eighteenth street. The money granted by the State Legislature in 1889 was devoted to the building of an addition and the whole property put into proper condition for the uses for which it was intended. At the time the new hospital was occupied it was subject to a mortgage of $30,000.

The work continued to grow enormously until more and subsequent additions became necessary, and finally ended in the plant as it now stands, one of the most complete institutions of the kind in the country.

The expenses of the hospital kept pace with its growth, and but for the constant loyalty of its originators and new found friends, as well as for the generous aid of the State Legislature, it would have found great difficulty in keeping its doors open. On the contrary, its mortgage has gradually been reduced to the sum of $5,000 and it has rapidly expanded from a local charity to a State institution. The governors in their last annual report to the contributors, point out the significant fact that twenty-five per cent. of the patients treated in the hospital during the preceding year had come from the State, outside of the county of Philadelphia; that thirty-eight of the counties of Pennsylvania had sent their women to be operated upon in the wards of the Gynecian Hospital during the preceding five years, showing that the necessity of this institution is widely and generally appreciated and demonstrating the wisdom and foresight of its founders, as well as the generosity of the State Legislature.

The Gynecean Hospital has a capacity of about forty beds, all of which are constantly filled with acute surgical cases of the class suitable for admission to this institution. No woman has been refused admission, and the policy of the governors has been, if the house was full to put up cots temporarily for the overflow, so that all might be accommodated.

To aid in the maintenance of the ward beds, the governors have added to the hospital a department containing private rooms, which may be rented by well-to-do people for the purpose of having their operations performed under the auspices of the hospital. All the income derived from these rooms is paid into the general funds of the institution for the maintenance of the ward beds. This source of income has been a great relief to the financial stress of the governors, and has added greatly to the efficiency of the hospital.

The appended table shows at a glance the enormous increase in the work of the institution since its foundation to the present time:

	1888.	1889.	1890.	*1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Number of visits to out-patient service,	.....	.....	329	.....	1,017	1,130	1,981	2,726	2,454
Number of new patients to out-patient service,	.....	.....	100	.....	265	268	480	504	497
Number of patients admitted to the hospital,	125	141	166	.....	125	157	176	215	242
Number of operations,	125	126	153	.....	140	194	199	268	343

*Hospital record. No report printed.

The cost of maintenance of the Gynecean Hospital is necessarily greater than that of an ordinary hospital, as nearly every case admitted to its wards is submitted to a capital operation. This necessitates large expenditures for surgical supplies, and an extraordinary

large corps of nurses. In no other way known could the results shown by this hospital, which has become known the world over, be equaled.

Board of Governors.—Alexander Biddle, 1307 Walnut street; J. Willis Martin, 709 Walnut street; R. A. Penrose, M. D., 1331 Spruce street; Edward H. Trotter, 18th and Washington avenue; H. Blake Tyler, 201 South Fifteenth street; Robert Ralston, 714 Franklin building, 12th and Walnut streets; Howard W. Page, 726 Drexel Building; Eli Kirk Price, 709 Walnut street.

Officers.—President, Alexander Biddle; Secretary, Robert Ralston; Treasurer, Eli Kirk Price.

Attending Surgeons.—Charles Bingham Penrose, M. D., J. Montgomery Baldy, M. D.

Assistant Surgeons.—J. B. Shober, M. D., Robert G. Le Conte, M. D., Lawrence S. Smith, M. D., Theodore A. Erck, M. D., Michael O'Hara, Jr., M. D., H. D. Beyea, M. D., Norton Downes, M. D., Wm. P. Nicholson, M. D.

Out-Patient Surgeon.—H. C. Bloom, M. D.

Pathologist.—H. D. Beyea, M. D.

Consulting Surgeon.—Walter F. Atlee, M. D.

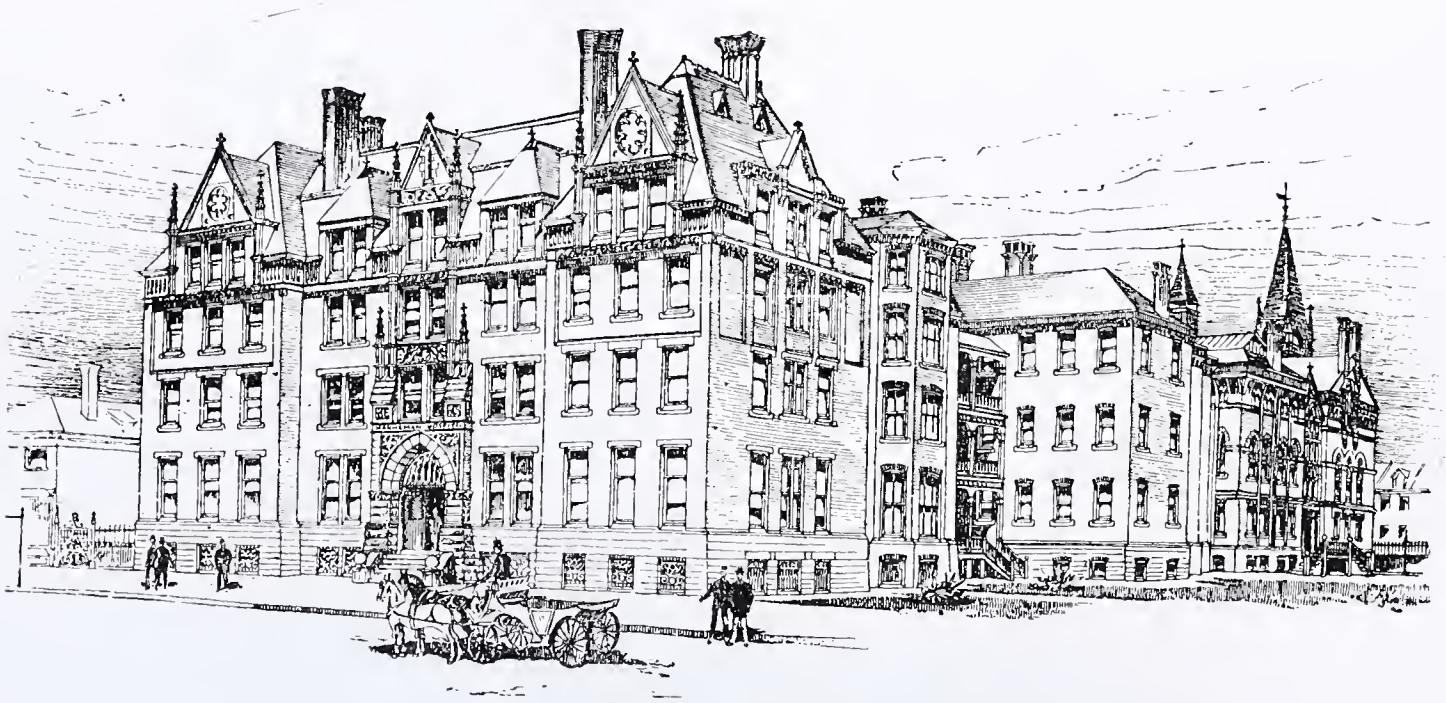
Consulting Physician.—J. M. DaCosta, M. D.

Matron and Head Nurse.—Miss M. A. Knabb.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1889,	$5,000 00	$10,000 00
1890,	5,000 00	.....
1891,	10,000 00	10,000 00
1892,	10,000 00	10,000 00
1893,	10,000 00	.....
1894,	10,000 00	.....
1895,	12,500 00	.....
1896,	12,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	25,000 00	.....
	$100,000 00	$30,000 00
Total,	.....	$130,000 00

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, FIFTEENTH ABOVE RACE STREET.



Hahnemann Hospital—Fifteenth Street above Race, Philadelphia.

Hahnemann Hospital.

Hahnemann College.

HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE, 15TH STREET ABOVE RACE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

The Hahnemann Medical College, under the name of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania, was organized in 1848, and on petition to the Pennsylvania State Legislature by Drs. Constantine Hering, Jacob Jeanes and Walter Williamson, a charter was issued on April 8th, 1848, granting all the powers and privileges of other medical colleges in the State. The first course of lectures began October 16th, 1848, in a building in the rear of 627 Arch street, to a class of fifteen students. In 1849 the college was removed to Filbert street above Eleventh, where it remained until 1886, when it was finally removed to the new building on Broad street above race, especially erected by the friends of homoepathy, to spread its beneficence all over the world, and to aid in maintaining a large hospital for the treatment of the sick and injured poor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1865 a new charter was obtained, by which a stock company was formed, upon which the prosperity and usefulness of the college declined, as the controlling power resided in the stockholders. Dissensions arose, and during 1867 the seceders from the old college secured the charter of the Washington Medical College of Philadelphia, under which no organization had ever been effected, and by act of the court of quarter sessions of Philadelphia, June 1st, 1867, the name was changed to the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, under which a faculty was formed, with Dr. Constantine Hering as its Dean. The first course of lectures was given at 1307 Chestnut street, and the second course at 18 North Tenth street. In 1869 the friends of homoeopathy and progress effected an arrangement by which the building and charter of the Homoeopathic Medical College of Pennsylvania were merged and consolidated by an act of the Legislature, approved April 2d, 1869, into one corporation, under the name of the Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia, since which the history of the college has been one of continued prosperity. In this same year, 1869, the three years' graded course of instruction was adopted, so that to the Hahnemann College belongs the credit of having first introduced the lengthened and graded course of medical instruction in this country. On removing to the present building in 1886 the graded course of instruction, covering a period of three years, was made obligatory on all students, and with the opening of

*Annual Report, 1891.

the session of 1890-91, a four years' graded course was outlined; and to induce students to take the extra year, it was decided to make no charge for the fourth year.

Upon the opening of the college in 1848 a dispensary was organized, both for the purpose of affording the poor of the city an opportunity for homoeopathic treatment, and for furnishing the clinics of the college with cases for the practical instruction of students. This was the first homoepathic dispensary organized in Philadelphia, and has been in constant operation since. Up to the year ending April 30th, 1891, 352,754 cases have been gratuitously treated. The amount of good this charity has done cannot be realized, for it has not only sent healing medicine into the homes of the sick of Philadelphia, but has, in many thousand instances, fed the hungry, and brought the immoral back to a life of morality.

The Homœopathic Hospital of Pennsylvania obtained a charter from the court of common pleas for Philadelphia county on April 20th, 1850. A large building on Chestnut street, near the Schuylkill River, was rented; and after the organization of a staff, the hospital was opened in 1852. Vincent L. Bradford, who was the president of the hospital, said at the opening: "Let, then, all who regard Homœopathy with favor unite in the support of a charitable establishment in which it shall at once be applied to the removal of pain and sickness and practically taught to a large succession of learners, who, in after-life, will diffuse its benefits far and wide." In the fall of 1853 a fair was held in the Chinese Museum, Ninth and Sansom streets, for the benefit of the hospital, at which $2,800 were raised. The hospital only remained in operation, however, about two years, when its doors were closed, and all its property, consisting of furniture, surgical appliances and some money, was given to the Soldiers' Hospital during the war of the Rebellion. Various efforts were made in the time intervening to re-establish a hospital, but without success till September 9th, 1862, when a meeting of women was held at the college, at which an association for the management of a hospital was organized. The faculty fitted up suitable rooms in a building belonging to the corporation in the rear of the college, for the reception of sick and wounded soldiers. Although the United States Government would not allow soldiers who preferred homœopathic treatment to become its inmates, much good was done in receiving and caring for such soldiers as had been discharged uncured from the United States army hospitals. Soon after the war the hospital closed.

In the summer of 1869 the faculty, feeling the necessity for a hospital for the purpose of increasing the facilities for clinical instruction, originated a movement for holding a large fair, and thus raised funds for re-opening the Homœopathic Hospital. Extensive preparations were made during the summer and fall, and in the month of

November the fair was held at Horticultural Hall. With the active co-operation of a large number of physicians of the city, and the indefatigable efforts of the many ladies and gentlemen interested in the enterprise, the fair, which continued for two weeks, was a great success, and resulted in raising the sum of seventeen thousand dollars ($17,000). In 1870 the money thus secured was invested by the trustees of the hospital, who were also trustees of the college, in the purchase of the college property on Filbert street above Eleventh street. On the Cuthbert street end of this property were two dwellings, the same that had been used as a soldier's hospital during the war, which were removed, and on the lot was erected a five-storied brick hospital building with a capacity of thirty beds. This hospital was formally opened on the 9th of January, 1871, and remained in continuous operation until September 30th, 1886. During this period 5,478 cases received treatment.

Since about 1880 it was plainly apparent that the hospital building was entirely inadequate, and its location and surroundings so poor that few persons could be secured to interest themselves in its welfare. Efforts were then made from time to time by the college faculty to secure money and a new site, but fruitlessly for a while, because it was a vexed and vexing question whether the hospital and college should be under the management of one or two corporatons. Finally a severance was effected on May 1st, 1883, whereupon the newly elected college trustees appointed a committee to secure a lot for new college and hospital buildings. In the summer of 1883 a suitable site on North Broad street above Race was found, and with a faith born of conviction that the project must succeed, the faculty subscribed $1,000 to secure the refusal of the ground, and then appealed to friends for aid so successfully that the purchase was made September 28th, 1883, for the sum of $103,666.67. The faculty subscribed liberally, and when it was known that at last college and hospital buildings would be erected that would be a credit to homœopathy, money flowed in from unexpected sources, but it was not until July, 1884, that the construction of the new college and one of the hospital buildings was commenced.

On November 6th, 1884, the corner stone was laid with Masonic ceremonies, performed by the Grand Officers of the Masonic Fraternity of Pennsylvania, under the direction of Conrad B. Day, R. W. Grand Master. His Excellency, Robert E. Pattison, Governor of Pennsylvania, made the address. During the winter of 1885 no work was done on the buildings, but when the projected work of the Hahnemann Medical College was thoroughly understood a change took place in the views of the trustees of the Homœopathic Hospital, who made a proposition to again merge the two institutions into one corporation. Meetings were held, and on January 6th, 1885, a joint committee re-

port was adopted; and after due process of law, on the 16th day of May, 1885, the court of common pleas No. 2, for the county of Philadelphia, approved the terms of merger and decreed that the two corporations shall merge and be consolidated under the name, style and title of The Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Philadelphia. Under the new charter an organization was effected on May 20th, 1885; and since, harmony and good-fellowship have prevailed, and lay and professional trustees, faculty and people have vied with each other to see who could do most for the furtherance of the good work. The sale of the old Homœopathic Hospital property netted the sum of $23,414.64, and was invested in the permanent hospital endowment.

In the winter of 1886 a new element of strength was added. In response to an invitation from the trustees a large number of ladies assembled in the Young Men's Christian Association Building, January 26th, 1886, and agreed to form an aid society; and on February 16th, 1886, the organization of the Hahnemann Hospital Association was perfected, with the declared purpose "to aid in the erection and maintenance of the hospital, and, as far as possible, assist in providing for the needs and comfort of the patients." And nobly have these good and true women filled their mission. Receptions, teas, garden parties and fairs were held so successfully that $5,000 were paid toward the hospital building fund as early as December, 1886. During the summer of 1887 preparations went on actively for a great international carnival, which was held in Horticultural Hall from October 28th to November 4th, 1887, a week never to be forgotten in the annals of homœopathy in Philadelphia. The result was the raising of $8,300 for the building fund of the hospital. And still these women toiled on, furnishing the hospital, raising thousands of dollars for the support of the sick and injured, and personally superintending and managing its domestic affairs.

In the spring of 1886 a proposition was received from the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children to merge and consolidate with the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital, on condition that in the new hospital, in course of erection, there should be a ward for children, to be known as the "Mrs. Furness Ward, in memory of the late Mrs. Horace Howard Furness, to whose liberality the Pennsylvania Homœopathic Hospital for Children owed its existence, and of the late Mrs. William H. Furness, who was devoted to its support." The proposition and conditions were accepted, and a merger was duly decreed by the court of common pleas No. 1, for the city and county of Philadelphia, on May 10th, 1886. The property thus obtained sold for $13,325.38 net, and this sum was invested in the permanent hospital endowment, and a ward for children has been constantly maintained.

On September 20th, 1886, the new college building was completed and opened for the inspection of the public. On the evening of September 21st, 1886, the building was dedicated to its noble uses with beautiful and impressive ceremonies. The whole week was devoted to glorification and congratulation. There were held a reunion of the graduates, a convention of the Homœopathic Medical Society of the State of Pennsylvania, a reception by the ladies of the Hahnemann Hospital Association and a concert and bazaar by the same. Nearly $2,000 were raised at the bazaar, and many subscriptions were made to the building fund by the alumni present at the reunion.

The first of the group of new hospital buildings, designed for the treatment of the thousands of out-patients flocking to the institution, and in which building the steam-heating and electric plants are contained, was opened for inspection on October 3d, 1887, and on the following day the first patient, a woman, was admitted for treatment. Here thirty beds were almost constantly occupied by many hundred patients of different nationalities and religions, the building being used for in-patients pending the erection of the hospital proper.

Immediately after the sad calamity to Johnstown, in the early summer of 1889, the hospital staff was the first to offer their services to Governor Beaver, and soon there was established for the treatment of the sick and injured of that flood-stricken community, a branch dispensary, which was successfully kept in operation, at considerable cost, until December 31st, 1889. The whole number of patients treated was three thousand and forty; six thousand and fifty-five prescriptions were made, and two thousand seven hundred and ninety-one visits were made to the houses of patients by our attending physicians.

The completion of the whole group of buildings was pushed as rapidly as means allowed, and on October 22d, 1890, were opened with very impressive ceremonies before a large and enthusiastic audience of the best people of Philadelphia. Scarcely had the ceremonies ceased, when an accident case was brought by the police patrol, and since then many hundred cases have been admitted.

On the day of the opening of the completed buildings, the Training School for Nurses was organized, and is destined to be one of the great features of the institution.

The annual report of the institution for 1897 sets forth viz:

In the spring of 1898 the golden anniversary of the establishment of the college and hospital will be celebrated with fitting ceremonies, and every ardent lover of homœopathy is expected to participate.

Since the organization of the college in 1848, twenty-three hundred and seven (2,307) students were educated and graduated. A large majority of our alumni are still living and practicing homœopathy in all parts of the world, and many were instrumental in organizing the

twenty other American homœopathic colleges, in the faculties of which the prominent teachers are the sons of "old Hahnemann."

Since the organization of the hospital 17,460 in-patients and 480,270 out-patients have received treatment within its wards and dispensary. To erect buildings and sustain this large number of the afflicted, injured and unfortunate, nearly one million dollars have been raised and expended.

Officers.

President, Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L.
Vice President, William McGeorge, Jr.
Secretary, William G. Foulke.
Treasurer, Jas. W. McAllister.

Trustees.

Terms Expire May, 1898.—William H. Bigler, M. D., 118 N. 17th street; Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., 1923 Chestnut street; William C. Hannis, Drexel Building; Harry S. Hopper, 24 S. 3d street; William G. Foulke, Franklin Building.

Terms Expire May, 1899.—Charles Mohr, M. D., 1823 Green street; Caleb S. Middleton, M. D., 1523 Girard avenue; George Burnham, S. W. cor. Broad and Spring Garden streets; Joel Cook, 839 N. Broad street; George C. Thomas, Drexel Building.

Terms Expire May, 1900.—Pemberton Dudley, M. D., 1405 N. 16th street; B. Frank Betts, M. D., 1609 Girard avenue; Charles J. Harrah, 858 N. Broad street; Isaac W. Jeanes, 8 Chestnut street; Richard F. Loper, 113 N. 19th street.

Terms Expire May, 1901.—John E. James, M. D., 1521 Arch street; Daniel Karsner, M. D., 100 Tulpehocken street, Germantown; Wm. McGeorge, Jr., Bullitt Building; Geo. S. Strawbridge, McKean avenue, Germantown; E. Burgess Warren, 2013 Spruce street.

Terms Expire May, 1902.—Charles M. Thomas, M. D., 1623 Arch street; Matt. S. Williamson, M. D., 1311 Arch street; Hon. Wm. B. Hanna, D. C. L., 110 S. 38th street; Rev. Wm. N. McVickar, D. D., 1804 Walnut street; Jas. W. McAllister, 421 Walnut street.

Advisory Board.—Bishop H. W. Warren, D. D., Conrad B. Day, Bushrod W. James, M. D.; Richard H. Downing, Caleb J. Milne, Casper Garrett, William H. Hart, Jr., Isaac H. Clothier, Rev. Herman L. Duhring, Rev. William L. Worcester, William H. Hurley, Henry C. Townsend, George I. McLeod, M. D., Horace H. Furness, LL. D., C. William Bergner, Joseph Berens, M. D., William A. Church, John Dick, T. Broom Belfield, Justus C. Strawbridge, Wyllys K. Ingersoll, M. D., Rev. Edwin C. Sweetser, D. D., Samuel F. Houston, Charles Emory Smith, Horace Fassitt, John B. Stetson.

Hospital Staff.

Physicians.—Charles Mohr, M. D., 1823 Green street; Matthew S. Williamson, M. D., 1311 Arch street; Joseph C. Guernsey, M. D., 1923 Chestnut street; William C. Goodno, M. D., 1724 Chestnut street; Calvin B. Knerr, M. D., N. E. cor. Twelfth and Spruce streets; Joseph M. Reeves, M. D., 1609 Mount Vernon street; Oliver S. Haines, M. D., 137 North Fifteenth street; William W. Van Baun, M. D., 1402 Spruce street; William H. Bigler, M. D. (Diseases of Children), 118 N. Seventeenth street.

Surgeons.—Senior, William B. Van Lennep, M. D., 1421 Spruce street; Juniors, Carl V. Vischer, M. D., 1429 Poplar street; Herbert L. Northrop, M. D., 1729 Arch street.

Gynaecologists.—John E. James, M. D., 1521 Arch street; Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., 1705 Arch street.

Ophthalmologists and Otologists.—Senior, Charles M. Thomas, M. D., 1623 Arch street; Junior, H. I. Jessup, M. D., 1829 Arch street.

Laryngologist.—Isaac G. Shallcross, M. D., 1617 Arch street.

Neurologists.—Senior, Clarence Bartlett, M. D., 1506 Arch street; Junior, Weston D. Bayley, M. D., 1434 Poplar street.

Pathologists.—P. Sharpless Hall, M. D., 1604 Arch street; Alfred Cookman, M. D., Assistant; Aug. Korndoerfer, Jr., M. D., Assistant.

Anaesthetists.—Robert G. Dock, M. D.; Nathan Smilie, M. D., Assistant.

Pharmacist.—Eugene Parrat, Ph. G.

Consulting Physicians.—Aug. Korndoerfer, M. D.; J. Nicholas Mitchell, M. D., Bushrod W. James, M. D., George I. McLeod, M. D., Caleb S. Middleton, M. D.

Consulting Surgeon.—Charles Monroe Thomas, M. D.

Consulting Gynaecologist.—B. Frank Betts, M. D.

Resident Physicians and Surgeons.—Ralph W. Chaffee, M. D., term expires Nov., 1897; Carl A. Blackley, M. D., term expires Nov., 1897; Samuel W. Sappington, M. D., term begins May, 1897; Alfred W. Westney, M. D., term begins May, 1897; Abbott Satterthwait, M. D., term begins Nov., 1897; Clarence H. Dobson, M. D., term begins Nov., 1897.

Superintendent, Orrin B. Shumway.

Clerk, Paul L. Hassenforder.

Training School for Nurses.

Miss Alice Brownlee, Principal.

Executive Committee.—C. Mohr, M. D., Chairman; Mrs. H. P. Taylor, Secretary; J. E. James, M. D., B. F. Betts, M. D., C. M. Thomas, M. D., Mrs. J. J. Mohr, Mrs. J. Lewis Crozer, Mrs. Horace Fassitt, Mrs. George C. Thomas.

Lecturers.—H. L. Northrop, M. D., Anatomy and Physiology; Pemberton Dudley, M. D., Hygiene; James H. Hamer, M. D., Chemistry and Toxicology; Jos. C. Guernsey, M. D., Medical Nursing and Dietetics; Clarence Bartlett, M. D., Neurological Nursing; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., Surgical Nursing; John E. James, M. D., Gynaecological Nursing; Edw. W. Mercer, M. D., Obstetrical Nursing; Chas. M. Thomas, M. D., Eye and Ear Nursing.

Superintendent of Diet Kitchen, Miss Lena W. Johnson.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1871,	.....	$5,000 00
1887 and 1888,	.....	25,000 00
1889 and 1890,	.....	25,000 00
1891,	$7,500 00	.....
1892,	7,500 00	.....
1893,	21,046 00	.....
1894,	12,500 00	.....
1895,	28,555 00	.....
1896,	28,554 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	50,000 00	.....
	$160,655 00	$55,000 00
Total,	.....	$210,655 00

HAMOT HOSPITAL, ERIE, ERIE COUNTY.

Hamot Hospital, Front View, Second Street.

Hamot Hospital—View from Lake Side Park.

HAMOT HOSPITAL, ERIE, PENNA.

By George W. Starr.

The Hamot Hospital in Erie, Pennsylvania, had its beginning in the gift of a number of city lots with a roomy and substantial brick building thereon, situate on a bluff overlooking Lake Erie, and about sixty feet above the waters of the bay of Presque Isle. It takes its name from the deceased father of the donors.

With some slight alterations, it was opened for hospital use on the first day of July, 1881, and in the first six months received and cared for 56 patients. Its need to the community seems to have been recognized and its success assured from its start. In 1889, the building was enlarged and its rooms for private patients were furnished complete by different societies and individuals.

The increasing demand for more private rooms and larger wards was met in 1896 by the addition of two large buildings erected by two families of the city of Erie. These fine structures cover an area of 16,975 square feet, and are connected with the older buildings by wide and ample halls. They contain two large wards with 16 beds each, with room if needed for double that number, with beds, bedding and furniture complete in every particular and detail. Numerous private rooms fully furnished, an operating room with every modern appliance, an elevator of size sufficient to take a patient's cot with attendants, safely controlled by water power, giving easy access to every floor. There is also an eye and ear ward and dark operating room, and a special ward for children. A fire escape is conveniently located, and on each floor at convenient distances, hose is attached to pipes for use in an emergency. All the buildings are heated by steam and lighted with electricity and gas.

This institution is controlled by 31 corporators, who elect nine managers, three each year, to serve for three years. The following is an extract from its charter: "A majority of said managers shall not be elected from any one church organization or denomination," thus throwing open its doors wide to the world, freeing it from narrow views of societies and individuals and inviting support and aid from all who sympathize with suffering. Its regular staff consists of five physicians and surgeons, besides one surgeon of the eye and ear department, all skilled in their profession and serving without pay. The superintendent is a graduate of the N. Y. Hospital Training School, thoroughly versed in her duties, who has had charge of this hospital

for more than ten years. A training school for nurses, a department of the hospital established in 1890, has been of great aid to the institution and benefit to the people of the city and adjoining country.

The number of patients increases every year, so that in the last year (1896) it appears by the report of the superintendent, there were 389 admitted and treated. The number of days of hospital care were 9,173, of which 4,455 days were of charity cases.

The location of this hospital is an ideal one. Detached from and high above all buildings, the free air reaching it from every quarter. it is a healthful site. Its complete heating apparatus makes it comfortable in winter and the view of the harbor, the peninsula and the lake beyond renders it a delightful retreat to the invalid in the summer months.

Managers.—John S. Richards, President; W. W. Reed, William Spencer, J. W. Reynolds, C. H. Strong, C. C. Shirk, Matthew Griswold, M. H. Taylor, Charles Jarecki; Charles H. Strong, Secretary; George P. Colt, Treasurer.

Executive Committee.—J. S. Richards, W. W. Reed, W. Spencer.

Building Committee.—C. H. Strong, M. Griswold, Chas. Jarecki.

Medical Board.—Dr. Charles Brandes, Consulting Physician and Surgeon.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.—Dr. James H. Montgomery, Dr. D. H. Strickland, Dr. J. J. Seward, Dr. James E. Silliman.

Eye and Ear Department.—Surgeon in Charge, Dr. D. N. Dennis.

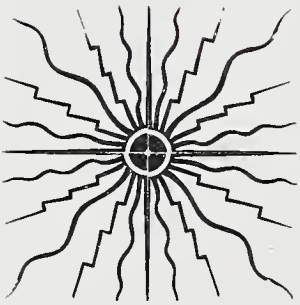
Marine Hospital Service.—Dr. Wallace Hunter.

Superintendent.—Miss Maude Ardagh.

State Appropriations.

1887,	.....	$2,500 00
1888,	.....	2,500 00
1889,	.....	3,000 00
1890,	.....	3,000 00
1888,	.....	3,000 00
1891,	$5,000 00	.....
1892,	5,000 00	.....
1893,	3,000 00	.....
1894,	3,000 00	.....
1895,	3,000 00	.....
1896,	3,000 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00	.....
	$28,000 00	$14,000 00
Total,	.....	$42,000 00

HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG, DAUPHIN COUNTY.



Harrisburg Hospital.

Harrisburg Hospital (Second View).

HARRISBURG HOSPITAL, HARRISBURG, DAUPHIN COUNTY.

By E. Z. Gross, Secretary.

On Dec. 10th, 1872, as the result of a preliminary meeting, and at the suggestion of several of Harrisburg's most prominent citizens, a number of business men assembled in the parlor of the Harrisburg National Bank. At this meeting the matter of establishing a hospital and dispensary for the sick and injured poor was proposed and the plan proved so popular as to immediately bring about the appointment of several committees to solicit subscriptions, arrange for such an establishment, find a suitable house, &c.

On March 18th, 1873, a form of charter, rules and by-laws was adopted and the proper committee was instructed to procure a charter from the State, and it was agreed to submit the rules and by-laws for consideration at the first meeting of the contributors under the proposed charter.

On April 4th, 1873, an application for the charter was approved by the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, incorporating the contributors to the "Harrisburg Hospital for the reception and care of the sick and injured." At a meeting of the Board of Managers, May 20th, 1873, it was arranged to purchase for $7,000.00 the public school building on Mulberry street near Front, fronting on Mulberry street eighty-five (85) feet and extending back one hundred and five (105) feet, and which had been abandoned for school purposes, but which had served well the purpose of United States Army Hospital during the war of the Rebellion, and the purchase at once was made.

A meeting of all the contributors was called for May 31st, 1873, according to the charter for the election of managers for the first year of the hospital, and at this meeting the following named gentlemen were elected: James Donald Cameron, David C. Kolp, William Calder, Henry McCormick, Jones Wister, James McCormick, Jr., Rudolph F. Kelker, Robert A. Lamberton, John Curwen, M. D., Daniel W. Gross, A. Boyd Hamilton, T. Allen Hamilton, George W. Reiley and John J. Rebman.

The board of managers met to organize June 5th, 1873, and elected James McCormick, Jr., President; A. Boyd Hamilton, Secretary; James W. Wier, Treasurer; James Porter, Steward, and Mrs. Nancy J. Porter, Matron.

Immediately alterations and additions were commenced and diligently pushed forward to prepare for the reception of patients, and

on the 4th day of August, 1873, the "Harrisburg Hospital was formally dedicated, free of debt, with appropriate religious services."

On the 5th of August the first patient was received, who had been injured at one of the iron works in the vicinity, and from that date on, the good work has progressed and grown to its present proportions.

In 1879 the capacity of the hospital having become entirely inadequate, a plan was put on foot to raise by subscriptions "enough funds to make such improvements as are needed to increase the efficiency of the Hospital," but not until April 24, 1882, was the purchase of the Front street property made possible, by which time the Legislature of Pennsylvania had appropriated for purchase of real estate and erection of buildings $10,000, which was augmented by a contribution from the President of the Board of Managers, Col. Henry McCormick, of $10,000, and the first addition, which is now the executive and operating building was pushed to completion. In this is the dispensary, operating room, private rooms, board of managers room, drug store and women's ward.

The good work continued, gradually increasing and in 1886, Col. McCormick made another valuable donation of a piece of ground between the hospital building and Mulberry street on Front street, thereby making a corner property fronting the river seventy-eight (78) feet nine (9) inches, and on Mulberry street, one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet.

In 1889 there was need for further room and the Legislature again aided by an appropriation to buy a lot twenty-six and a half ($26\frac{1}{2}$) feet on Front street.

In 1893 a further appropriation of $20,000 ($10,000 for purchase of additional ground and $10,000 for building purposes) was given, and at the same time one of the managers, Mr. Charles L. Bailey donated land adjacent to the hospital property equal in value to the amount of appropriation for additional ground, and with other cash donations, the new ward building was pushed to completion.

In 1895, this building was dedicated and opened with appropriate religious services, and in all, this constitutes the present "Harrisburg Hospital and Dispensary." Fronting the river with one hundred and fifty-seven and one-half ($157\frac{1}{2}$) feet on Front street and one hundred and seventy-eight (178) feet on Mulberry street, it is one of the best sites for the purpose in the city, and is one of the most worthy and most appreciated charities. Its work extends into all the surrounding counties and is confined to the poorer people, pay patients being admitted only when there is no danger of keeping out those for whom the hospital was incorporated. There have been treated in the hospital, sick and injured from almost every county in the State, from many states of the Union, and many nationalities.

A summary of the work of the Harrisburg Hospital and Dispensary, as handed to the Board of Public Charities, is as follows: Number of patients treated indoors in 1897, 331; number of patients treated in dispensary in 1897, 1,249; total number of patients treated in the hospital since its incorporation, indoors, 5,935; in dispensary, 56,170; total, 62,105.

The cost of maintenance has been met by voluntary contributions of our citizens, churches, corporations, &c., until latterly it has grown to such an extent that the State has been solicited, and has cheerfully assisted.

One of the greatest factors in the success of the management has been a Ladies' Advisory Board, established March 1st, 1888, organized as follows: President, Mrs. Chas. L. Bailey; Vice Presidents, Mrs. A. J. Herr, Mrs. Spencer C. Gilbert, Mrs. R. A. Lamberton, Mrs. W. P. Denehey; Secretary, Mrs. Henry McCormick; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Bent, and Treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Calder.

The present Board of Managers of the Hospital are: Col. Henry McCormick, Spencer C. Gilbert, D. Luther Jauss, William J. Calder, Andrew S. McCreath, John Y. Boyd, Charles L. Bailey, James M. Cameron, A. J. Dull, Levi B. Alricks, William J. Rose and E. Z. Gross. President, Col. Henry McCormick; Secretary, E. Z. Gross, and Treasurer, W. L. Gorgas.

Managers, 1897-1898.—Henry McCormick, Charles L. Bailey, D. Luther Jauss, William J. Calder, Levi B. Alricks, A. J. Dull, Spencer C. Gilbert, James M. Cameron, A. S. McCreath, William J. Rose, Edward Z. Gross, John Y. Boyd.

President, Henry McCormick.

Secretary, William J. Calder.

Treasurer, William L. Gorgas.

Attending Managers.

May—Messrs. McCreath, Rose.
June—Messrs. Rose, Jauss.
July—Messrs. Jauss, Boyd.
August—Messrs. Boyd, Alricks.
September—Messrs. Alricks, Calder.
October—Messrs. Calder, Dull.
November—Messrs. Dull, Bailey.
December—Messrs. Bailey, Gross.
January—Messrs. Gross, McCormick.
February—Messrs. McCormick, Gilbert.
March—Messrs. Gilbert, Cameron.
April—Messrs. Cameron, McCreath.

Medical Committee.—Henry McCormick, President; Charles L. Bailey, A. S. McCreath, F. W. Coover, M. D., Dean of Staff, ex-officio.

Finance Committee.—Henry McCormick, President; Spencer C. Gilbert, William J. Calder.

Surgical and Medical Staff, 1896-1897.

Intern Department.

Surgeons.—Frederick W. Coover, M. D., Eugene Harold James, M. D.

Physicians.—J. Wesley Ellenberger, M. D., Hiram McGowan, M. D.

Surgeons Eye, Ear and Throat Department.—J. W. Park, M. D., D. S. Funk, M. D.

Dispensary Department.

Surgeons.—H. B. Walter, M. D., G. B. Kunkel, M. D.
Physicians.—Christian E. Jauss, M. D., John B. McAllister, M. D.
Dean of Staff.—Frederick W. Coover, M. D.
Pathologist.—Paul A. Hartman, M. D.
Resident Physician.—Charles Strong Snyder.
Matron.—Mrs. L. W. Thurman.

Surgical and Medical Staff, 1897-1898.

Intern Department.

Surgeons.—Frederick W. Coover, M. D., Eugene Harold James, M. D.

Physicians.—J. Wesley Ellenberger, M. D., John B. McAllister, M. D.

Surgeons Eye, Ear and Throat Department.—J. W. Park, M. D., D. S. Funk, M. D.

Dispensary Department.

Surgeons.—H. B. Walter, M. D., G. B. Kunkel, M. D.
Physicians.—Christian E. Jauss, M. D., S. F. Hassler, M. D.
Consulting Physician.—Hiram McGowan.
Anaethetist.—John Oenslager.
Dean of Staff.—Frederick W. Coover, M. D.
Pathologist.—Paul A. Hartman, M. D.
Resident Physician.—S. N. Traver, M. D.
Matron.—Mrs. L. W. Thurman.

State Appropriations.

	Improvements, etc.	Maintenance
1881 and 1882,	.....	$10,000 00
1883 and 1884,	.....	5,000 00
1885,	.....	.....
1886,	.....	.....
1887 and 1888,	.....	10,000 00
1889,	.....	2,500 00
1890,	.....	2,500 00
1891,	$2,500 00	.....
1892,	2,500 00	.....
1893,	10,000 00	.....
1894,	10,000 00	.....
1895,	.....	2,500 00
1896,	.....	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	.....	8,000 00
	$25,000 00	$43,000 00
Total,	.....	$68,000 00

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL, READING, BERKS COUNTY.

Homeopathic Hospital—Reading.

*HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, READING BERKS COUNTY.

Seventeen (17) ladies of Reading, Penna., met on Nov. 22d, 1888, for the organization of an association, for the purpose of raising funds and to encourage a liberal spirit among the citizens to assist the homœopathic medical profession in establishing a hospital in the city of Reading. From this small beginning the membership increased to upward of 300 members. Funds for the prosecution of the work were secured by giving parlor and other entertainments, from donations solicited from citizens and from dues. Meeting with flattering success in their efforts, and the demands for treatment steadily increasing, it became evident that larger and more suitable quarters were necessary. To satisfy this demand, the Homoeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital of Reading was formed, a board of trustees was selected, and the hospital was incorporated on the 12th day of November, 1890. The board of trustees held their first meeting Nov. 21st, 1890, and immediately set to work to raise funds to enable them to secure a building for hospital purposes. The prompt and liberal response to their appeal warranted them in purchasing the Dr. Diller Luther property on North Sixth street, Reading, Pa., for the sum of $21,000. This property was well adapted for the purpose, with a frontage of 60 feet on Sixth street and extending back to Reed street, about 240 feet in depth, and was situated in the very heart of the city, convenient for the reception of cases for treatment and easy of access. On the 1st day of April, 1891, the title was transferred and possession given, $5,000 being paid on acocunt of the purchase money. The work of furnishing the building was taken in hand by the Ladies Auxiliary and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients July 1st, 1891.

The hospital contains a male ward with seven beds, a female ward with seven beds, a private ward with two beds and two private rooms with one bed each, with accommodations for head nurse, five student nurses, resident physician, janitor, cook and laundress.

There were 26 patients treated in the hospital during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1891. The dispensary accounts show 234 males and 284 females treated, and the number of prescriptions filled for 1891 was 1862. The fifth annual statement, 1896, shows the number of

*Contributed by W. W. Light, Secretary.

cases treated in the hospital during the year as 212. Number of dispensary cases 877 and prescriptions filled 2,264.

The funds for the maintenance of the Hospital and Dispensary were secured through the united and untiring efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary, and no State aid was granted the institution until the session of the Legislature of 1895 appropriated $5,000 for maintenance, for two years, and $5,000 for alterations and improvements. The Legislature of 1897 also appropriated $5,000 for maintenance for two years. With the appropriation for alterations and improvement the entire building was renovated, and an elevator extending from the basement to the top floor was added, and steam heat and electricity introduced throughout the whole building. The basement was converted into a dispensary, consisting of three large rooms, used for medical, surgical and gynaecological purposes, and a waiting or reception room. With these and other improvements, the hospital is claimed to be one of the best public institutions of the State. Additional buildings will be required in the near future to meet the demand as some applicants could not be received for want of room.

Connected with the institution is a training school for nurses. Three young ladies have already been graduated, and the demand for their services is evidence of the efficiency of the training received. A course of 65 lectures is delivered each year by the staff, resident physician and head nurse, which cover instructions in every branch of work.

Board of Trustees.—C. H. Ruhl, President; Chas. E. Leippe, Treasurer; W. W. Light, Secretary; Jerome L. Boyer, Wm. M. Stauffer, Henry S. Dibert, Jno. S. Wagner, H. M. M. Richards, Jas. L. Douglass.

Medical Staff.

Medical.—Dr. L. A. Schollenberger, Dr. J. E. Harner, Dr. S. L. Dreibelbis, Dr. J. S. Rittenhouse.

Surgical.—Dr. F. Schmucker, Dr. C. R. Haman, Dr. F. W. Sidel.

Gynecological.—Dr. W. F. Marks, Dr. D. C. Kline.

Oculist.—Dr. H. F. Schantz.

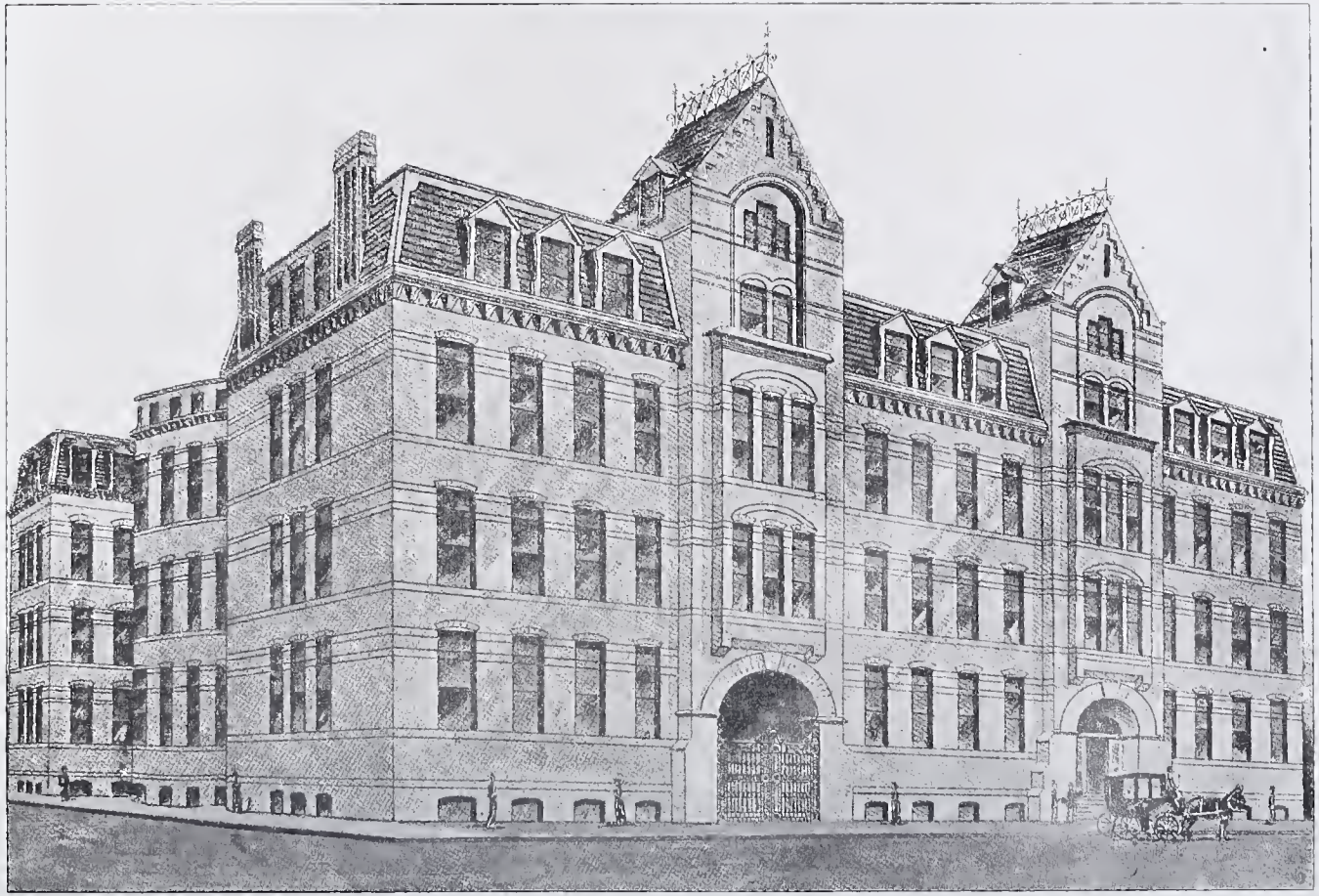
Cousulting Oculist.—Dr. Paul B. Waldman.

Resident Physician.—Dr. Walter J. Robbins.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance and Buildings.
1895,	$5,000 00
1896,	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00
Total,	$15,000 00

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, PITTSBURGH, PA.



Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary—Pittsburgh.

HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY OF PITTSBURGH.*

The practitioners of Homœopathy in Allegheny county having failed to obtain accommodations in the existing hospitals of the city, for those who preferred this practice (both pay and charity patients), it was determined to establish a hospital and dispensary in which this treatment should prevail. A liberal policy was adopted respecting the medical attendance of patients, viz: paying patients, or those not a direct tax on the charities of the hospital, could employ a physician of their choice, not being restricted to any school. Accordingly late in the year 1865, the grounds and buildings located on Second avenue, near Smithfield, sixty-seven feet front, and running through to First avenue, with a frontage of forty-seven feet on the latter, belonging to James B. Murray, was secured by Drs. Marcellin Coté, John C. Burgher, and H. Hofman, for the sum of $22,000, and held until a hospital organization was effected. On the 4th of April, 1866, a charter was granted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, naming as corporators a number of citizens who had subscribed liberally toward the establishment of the hospital. On the 9th day of April, 1866, a board of trustees was elected from the corporators, officers chosen, and the work of organizing and equipping the hospital begun; so that by the 1st of August, 1866, with a capacity of thirty-eight beds, the doors were thrown open for the reception and care of patients, with ceremonies appropriate to the occasion, the Hon. Wilson McCandless, Judge of the U. S. District Court, presiding.

The original corporators and officers of the institution were as follows: Wilson McCandless, William Frew, James B. Murray, Jas. Caldwell, A. M. Wallingford, Annie Murray, Mary E. Moorhead, Letitia Holmes, M. K. Moorhead, Wm. Metcalf, J. H. Hillerman, J. M. Knapp, J. H. Nobbs, W. A. Gildenfenny, O. Metcalf, William Crawford, Jr., E. Miles, E. Dithridge, A. McFarland, T. S. Blair, R. W. Burke, W. M. Faber, G. H. Burke, William T. Shannon, H. W. Oliver, Jr., George Bingham, J. G. Backofen, Mary Coté, E. R. Burke, Mary Caldwell, Sarah L. Woods, E. C. Donaldson, Jennie Blair, Jas. Colvin and S. Miles.

At the first election for trustees, held the 9th day of April, 1866, the following gentlemen were chosen:

*Compiled from annual reports.

Trustees for Three Years.—Hon. Wilson McCandless, Major William Frew, James B. Murray, William Metcalf, Edwin Miles, A. M. Wallingford, H. W. Oliver, Jr., J. C. Burgher, M. D. Trustees for Two Years.—George Bingham, W. W. Mair, W. T. Shannon, H. Hofmann, M. D., Thos. S. Blair, R. W. Burke, W. A. Herron, James A. Hutchison. Trustees for One Year.—H. Holdship, Jas. Caldwell, John Shephard, Edward Dithridge, Marcellin Coté, M. D., D. H. Fralich, W. A. Gildenfenney, A. McFarland. At the same time and place the following officers were elected by the trustees:

President, Hon. W. McCandless; Vice Presidents, 1st, Maj. William Frew; 2d, James B. Murray; Secretary, J. C. Burgher, M. D.; Treasurer, Geo. Bingham; Librarian, W. W. Mair; Executive Committee, Marcellin Coté, Chairman; Edwin Miles, J. C. Burgher, M. D., with the President and Vice Presidents, ex-officio.

Medical Staff, 1866–7.—Physicians: H. Hofmann, M. D., F. Taudte, M. D., L. M. Rousseau, M. D., J. E. Barnaby, M. D. Surgeons: J. C. Burgher, M. D., L. H. Willard, M. D., D. Cowley, M. D., J. H. McClelland, M. D. Accoucheurs: J. F. Cooper, M. D., D. Cowley, M. D. Dispensary Department: The resident physician.

The first president of the corporation, the Hon. Wilson McCandless, served in this capacity for three years, when failing health compelled him to decline the active management of its affairs. He subsequently served as Vice President, continuing in that office until the end of his life. He died on the 30th day of June, 1882. Judge McCandless was succeeded by Major William Frew, who was elected President, April, 1869. He continued in the capacity of President, by repeated re-election, until the close of his life, March 9th, 1880. Major Frew was succeeded by Mr. William H. Barnes. The early history of the institution would not be complete without special mention of the first chairman of the executive committee, Dr. Marcellin Coté; to whose energy, during the first three years of the institution, is in large measure due it subsequent success. Dr. J. C. Burgher succeeded Dr. Coté, as chairman of this important committee for nearly ten years. Dr. Burgher was succeeded by Dr. J. F. Cooper, and he in turn by Dr. J. H. McClelland.

General Summary.

During a period of sixteen years (after the organization), 4,483 patients were received and treated in the hospital, with a mortality of 243; or an average death rate of 5 4-10 per cent. Of the whole number treated more than three-fourths were charity. At the dispensary department there were 151,521 attendances, the advice and medicines being furnished free of charge. From the dispensary also 8,036 visits were made to those too ill to apply in person.

The cost of organizing and maintaining the hospital and dispensary

during this period of sixteen years (dating from the beginning until the old building was demolished to give place to the new), was $193,-872.44. This includes the cost of the original ground and buildings.

A powerful auxiliary to the management was the Ladies' Association of the hospital. Not only did the members of this society devote much time and attention to a supervision of the internal affairs of the hospital, supplying clothing and many needed delicacies to the sick, but by systematic effort they raised large sums of money toward the maintenance of the hospital.

For several years prior to 1883, the management felt the necessity for larger and better accommodations, and many ineffectual efforts were made in the direction of hospital extension. These finally culminated in a determination to raise $100,000, and took practical shape when Mr. Wm. Thaw, of Pittsburgh, agreed to give $25,000 of this amount. This was supplemented by the following: Miss Jane Holmes, $15,000; Mr. Charles J. Clarke, $5,000; Mr. Wm. Metcalf, $1,000; Mr. W. H. Barnes, $1,000; Col. J. M. Schoonmaker, $1,000; Mr. H. J. Bailey, $500; Mr. J. D. Layng, $500; Mr. M. K. Moorhead, $500; Mr. Edwin Miles, $500; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Shannon, $500; J. N. McCullough, $400; Mr. O. Metcalf, $250; Frank Semple, $100. This made the sum of $50,000. The Legislature then appropriated the sum of $50,000, thus completing the amount of $100,000. In order to give space for the new building it became necessary to purchase adjoining ground to the extent of 70 feet, running through from First to Second avenue. The means to accomplish this was advanced by one who had already done much for the hospital. The contract for building the hospital was let to Mr. Robert McCain for the sum of $106,000, which did not include the plumbing and some other items. The hospital was designed to have a capacity for 200 beds. Mr. J. U. Barr was chosen the architect and superintendent, and the work was placed in charge of a building committee appointed from the Board of Trustees, consisting of Dr. J. F. Cooper, Chairman; H. J. Bailey, Dr. J. C. Burgher, Wm. Crawford, Jr., and Jos. D. Weeks; with W. H. Barnes, President of the Corporation, and Dr. Jas. H. McClelland, Chairman of the Executive Committee, ex-officio.

The Ladies' Association went actively to work, with a special view to furnishing the hospital. To this end they projected an extensive fair and festival in December, 1883, to be held in the new building, then nearly finished. Their efforts were crowned with success, realizing $17,032.57, and securing at the same time subscriptions to the amount of $6,054 additional. This profitable undertaking was known as the "Homœopathic Hospital House Warming." In all from various sources there was raised for this great object, from the State $100,000, and from private contributors about $133,000. During the two or three years in which the financial problem was in process of solution

by the Executive Committee, the Committee on Plans, under the chairmanship of Dr. J. F. Cooper, continued its labors; and after repeated reports and revisions, journeyings at home and abroad, finally completed plans which were submitted to the trustees and adopted by them January 17th, 1882.

The plans and specifications called for a substantial brick structure, four stories high, consisting of two main buildings, one on 1st avenue and one on 2d avenue, with a central connecting building.

The new structure was opened to patients on April 1st, 1884, after an interruption of hospital work for two years. The formal opening, however, was deferred until April 15th, upon which occasion appropriate ceremonies were held.

Among the incidents of the following year the organization of a training school for nurses, which was opened by the admission of eight pupils. During the year 1885, the average number of patients treated per day was over 45, while during the last quarter of the year, there was an average of eighty-eight patients in the hospital daily. The second year of the continuance of the institution in its new building was marked by a legacy of $10,000 from the estate of Miss Jane Holmes. Subsequently Mrs. Robert Pitcairn presented the institution with an ambulance and Mrs. William Thaw supplied the horses for its use. Adjoining buildings were purchased for uses of a laundry and as a pavilion for cases of infectious disease. At a meeting held April 9th, 1889, a deed and declaration of trust was created, under which an endowment fund was commenced, and the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, of Pittsburgh, was designated to hold in perpetuity such funds, gifts and securities as might be donated to the hospital for the endowment fund. The fund commenced its operation with securities amounting to about $12,000 on deposit.

During the year ending March 31st, 1891, 1,634 patients were treated in the hospital, of which 1,284 were charity patients, the daily average being ninety-nine patients. During the same time, 14,160 perscriptions were issued from the dispensary, thus showing the extent of the business of the institution. The endowment fund for the same interval was increased by a bequest from Mr. William Thaw of $25,000, a donation of $5,000 from Mr. David Sutton, donations amounting to $2,400 from J. B. D. Meeds and a bequest from Mrs. Eliza Hartley, of $500.

During the year ending March 31st, 1892, the hospital was enabled to obtain facilities for a complete eye and ear dispensary and the most improved instruments and apparatus were obtained from abroad. An important addition to the hospital organization was subsequently effected by which an annex four stories high was constructed. This was used for the eye and ear dispensary on the first floor. The suggestion of the building came from the President of the Ladies' Associa-

tion, Mrs. William Thaw, and was largely carried into effect through her efforts. The cost of the building was about $27,500 with an additional $500 for equipment.

The institution was so unfortunate during 1893 as to admit a case of small pox. The patient was at once removed upon the nature of the disease being ascertained to the Municipal Hospital, but several cases subsequently developed in the building. On November 22d, 1893, the city authorities established a quarantine against the hospital, which was strictly maintained until December 13th. The whole edifice was afterwards subjected to a thorough course of fumigation and disinfection, and the whole interior of the building was re-painted and varnished.

In February, 1894, the doors were again thrown open and in less than two weeks, everything was again in full operation.

The record of the year ending March 31st, 1897, showed that 1,716 patients had been admitted, and that 107 additional patients remained under treatment. Of this entire number 1,491 were on the charity list. The daily average number of patients was ninety-seven. The total number of ambulance calls was one hundred and eighty-six, the total number of calls from out-patients to the dispensaries was 14,445. In the eye and ear dispensary the number of applications for treatment was 4,449. The cost of maintaining the plant in operation for the year was $50,056.13, and taking everything into account, the cost of each patient per diem was $1.35. The number of calls for nurses during the year was 243 and the number of applications for admission into the nurses school was 163.

The officers of the institution for 1897 were as follows:

Officers for the Year 1897-1898.

President, Wm. Metcalf.
Vice Presidents.— W. A. Herron, A. H. Childs.
Secretary, Geo. L. McCoy.
Treasurer, Frank Semple.
Librarian, Geo. W. Backofen.
Solicitor, Geo. B. Gordon.

Executive Committee.

The President and Vice Presidents ex-officio.

Committee of the House.—J. H. McClelland, M. D., Chairman; J. F. Cooper, M. D., H. S. Paul, Secretary; D. G. Stewart, L. H. Willard, M. D., J. C. Burgher, M. D., ex-officio, Consulting Physician.

Committee on Ways and Means.—A. H. Childs, Charman; W. P. DeArmit, W. H. Nimick, Geo. S. Griscom, Frank Semple, Treas., ex-officio, Mrs. Wm. Thaw, President of Ladies' Association, ex-officio.

Medical Board for 1897-98.

J. C. Burgher, M. D., Consulting Physician.

Surgical Staff.

General Surgery.—L. H. Willard, M. D., C. P. Seip, M. D., S. M. Rinehart, M. D., E. R. Gregg, M. D.

Gynecology.—J. H. McClelland, M. D., C. H. Hofmann, M. D.

Orthopaedics.—R. W. McClelland, M. D., J. H. Thompson, M. D.

Ophthalmology.—W. W. Blair, M. D., J. K. M. Perrine, M. D., Assistant.

Laryngology.—G. A. Mueller, M. D.

Medical Staff.—C. F. Bingham, M. D., Z. T. Miller, M. D., C. C. Rinehart, M. D., W. J. Martin, M. D.

Obstetrical Staff.—W. F. Edmundson, M. D., Geo. B. Moreland, M. D., J. B. McClelland, M. D., W. D. King, M. D.

Children's Medical.—J. S. Rankin, M. D., Millie J. Chapman, M. D., R. S. Marshall, M. D.

X-Ray Department.—V. S. Gaggin, M. D.

C. I. Wendt, M. D., Pathologist; Walter Riddle, Ph. D., Chemist; E. F. Patterson, Electrician.

Dispensary Board for 1897-98.

J. F. Cooper, M. D., Consulting Physician.

General Dispensary, First Avenue.—W. D. King, M. D., Chief; Robert S. Marshall, M. D., E. H. Pond, M. D., Geo. B. Moreland, M. D. T. Lincoln Brown, M. D., H. E. Ramsey, M. D., Chas. L. Gangloff, M. D., M. S. McQuitty Wilson, M. D., C. I. Wendt, M. D.

Eye and Ear Dispensary, Second avenue.—H. B. Bryson, M. D., Chief; G. A. Mueller, M. D., L. L. Lazear, M. D., J. K. M. Perrine, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.—W. C. Cook, M. D., J. C. Calhoun, M. D.

House Officers for 1897-98.

Superintendent, W. D. Slack.

Resident Surgeon, H. S. Nicholson, M. D.

Resident Physician, Theodore H. Lemmerz, M. D.

Superintendent of Training School and Supervising Nurse, Miss L. L. Lindley.

Matron, Mrs. W. D. Slack.

Engineer, J. C. Stutz.

Ladies' Association of the Homœopathic Hospital—Officers and Managers.

President, Mrs. Wm. Thaw.

Vice Presidents.—Mrs. S. Jarvis Adams, Mrs. Geo. H. Anderson.

Secretary, Mrs. Geo. L. McCoy.

Treasurer, Miss Ellen A. Bingham.

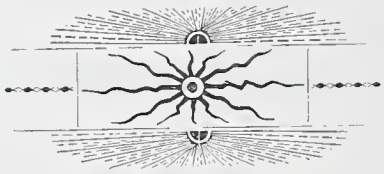
Honorary Members.—Mrs. George Westinghouse, Jr., Mrs. J. E. Schwartz, Mrs. Alexander King.

State Appropriations.

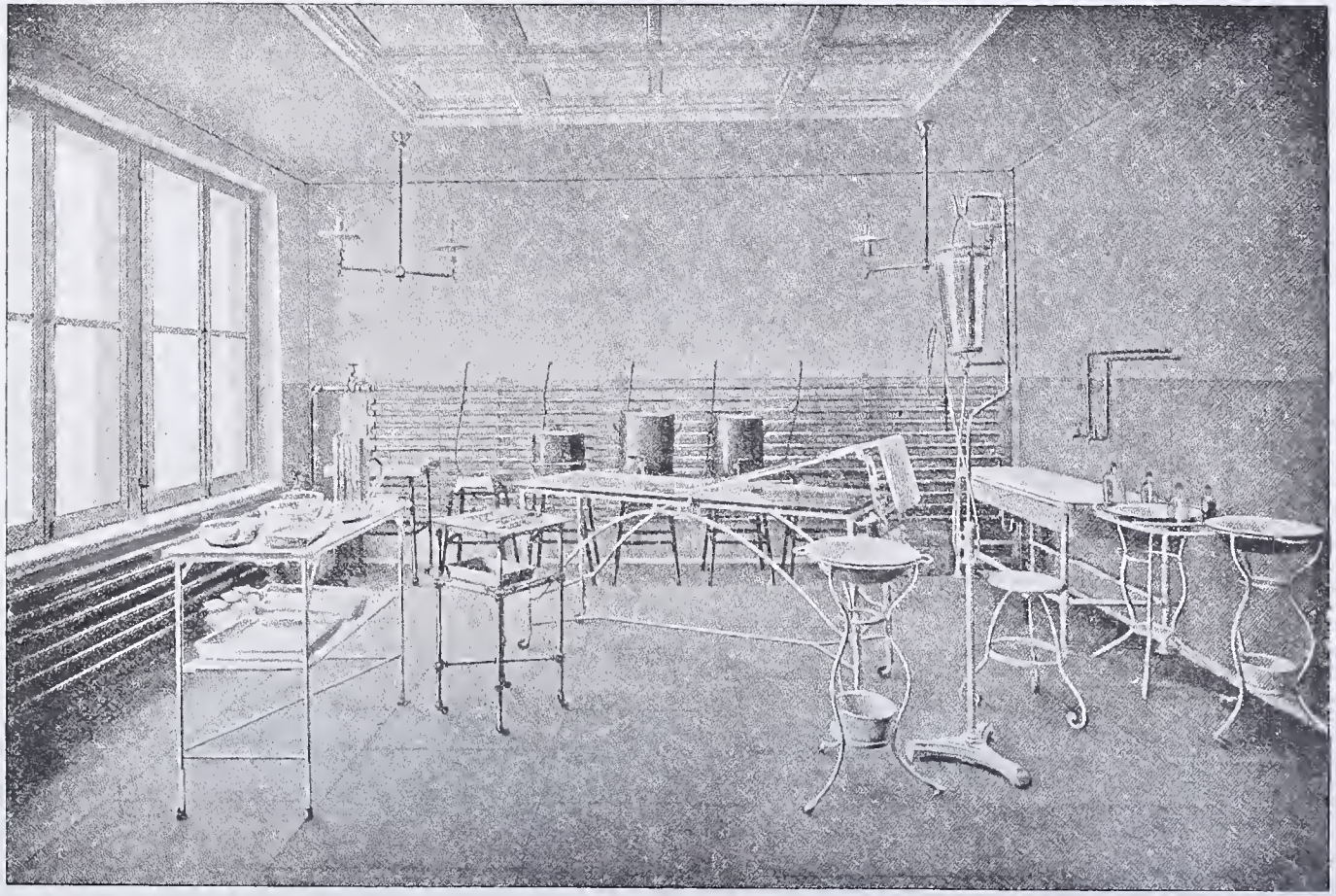
	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1872,	.....	$5,000 00
1873,	.....	10,000 00
1881 and 1882,	.....	50,000 00
1885,	$7,500 00	50,000 00
1886,	*7,500 00	.....
1887,	8,000 00	.....
1888,	7,000 00	.....
1889,	34,542 38	.....
1890,	12,500 00	.....
1891,	22,818 26	.....
1892,	22,818 26	.....
1893,	34,520 65	.....
1894,	25,000 00	.....
1895,	25,000 00	.....
1896,	25,000 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	50,000 00	.....
	$282,199 55	$115,000 00
Total,	.....	$397,199 55

*For salaries.

HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES, BROAD AND CATHARINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.



Howard Hospital and Infirmary.



Operating Room.

Bed Room.

*HOWARD HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR INCURABLES, BROAD AND CATHERINE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

In the year 1853, a number of bright, enlightened and progressive physicians and surgeons of Philadelphia felt the necessity of organizing in the profession a new mode of classifying and treating diseases with facility and greater success by means of specialties, after the plan of the Vienna Hospital, each physician selecting the department for which he, either from study, inclination or experience was best fitted. These gentlemen were all highly educated physicians, some having had unusual opportunities both at home and abroad. This was the case with Dr. O. H. Partridge, who has acquired quite a reputation in the treatment of diseases of the skin, having spent several years abroad in its study. Another was Dr. Joseph Klapp, who had been very successful in diseases of the digestive organs. The institution was called the "Western Infirmary" and it was proposed that each man should take a special branch of practice under his charge, and prescribe, at the Infirmary, for diseases coming under this branch.

The first President, William M. Swain, was elected May, 1854, and showed a warm interest in the welfare of the institution. Mr. Swain was one of the original founders and proprietors of the "Public Ledger."

The second President was Jasper Harding, Esq., elected April 1, 1856; so long connected with, and proprietor of the "Philadelphia Inquirer." He devoted both time and money and the aid of his popular paper to the interests of pure charity in the dispensation of the "healing art" to the worthy poor.

Thomas H. Powers, Esq., was the third President. He was elected in 1859, and served until 1878. He gave large sums for the advancement of Christianity, and the amelioration of the condition of the poor. His heart and purse were always ready to help the widow and orphan, visiting them when sick, and paying their doctor bills, besides sending them food and medicine. In his continual good gifts the "Howard" was frequently his debtor. He died November 20th, 1878, and left the hospital three thousand dollars a year, for several years, for medicines, etc.

William P. Cresson, Esq., was the fourth president. He was descended from old Quaker stock, and was born in Philadelphia. It was to the "Howard" Mr. Cresson devoted his heart and hand. While he was one of its managers he took a decided interest in its success.

*From data supplied by Lawrence Turnbull, M. D., Ph. G.

The first location of this institution was in two rooms at the northwest corner of 17th and Pine streets, over the store of John Goodyear, druggist. After a while these rooms were found to be too small owing to the number of patients attracted by the success of the work, seeking relief; so that a removal was effected into a large old-fashioned house of the "Lukens" family, situated on Christian street, between 15th and 16th.

A large piece of ground was attached which was used as a truck farm, and the managers were able to cary out their ideas of having a hospital with superintendent, matron, etc. On April 26, 1858, it was suggested that the title of the institution should be enlarged, and that it be called the "Western Clinical Infirmary and Hospital for Incurables." The matter was presented to the late Horace Binney, for his legal opinion, who stated that the change of name could not be made legally until the next meeting of the Legislature. For fear of incurring too much debt, the old place was abandoned, much to the regret of the managers and physicians, and they moved to Lombard street above 18th.

Later, by a great effort they were able to purchase the Welsh Church, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street. They continued in this locality for many years until Mr. Cresson, Dr. Turnbull and others felt that the institution had been sailing under false colors, and that while they termed the building a hospital, it was simply a dispensary. It was then determined to make an effort to establish it as a hospital in reality, and not simply in name. A committee was appointed and a resolution was adopted May 10, 1886, as follows: "That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the obtaining of a more suitable and commodious building for hospital as well as dispensary purposes, and that the said committee shall prepare an appeal to the public for that purpose."

Dr. Turnbull was appointed chairman, with Messrs. Azariah W. Hoopes, Gustavus S. Benson, Jr., William M. Runk and G. Colesberry Purves. The committee immediately entered upon the work and assiduously continued it during the summer and when the fall sessions of the managers commenced it had a list of properties to present; but all were rejected for one cause or another. After several meetings of the managers in the fall of 1886, and after much discussion, the managers purchased a lot at the southeast corner of Broad and Catherine streets, extending to Kater street, 97½ feet on Broad street, and 100 feet on Catherine and Kater streets, for the price of $24,000, where it was determined with the consent of the contributors, to erect the new hospital and dispensary. The plan proposed and carried out was to erect a presentable building without any extravagent attempt of architecture decoration, three or four stories high. Some members of the board were not in favor of so radical a change, and forthwith resigned, and others gave but a half-hearted response, fearing that

after purchasing a lot and building a hospital there would not be sufficient funds to carry on the institution. By the most strenuous efforts, however, the requisite amount was raised to buy the lot and erect the new building (at the corner of Broad and Catherine streets) with its annex, which was completed in 1894.

The annual report of the institution for 1897, being the 43d, gives the following statement of the operations of the hospital for the year ending March 22d:

Total number of patients admitted to wards and private rooms,	283
Discharged cured,	190
Accident cases,	845
Visits to out-patients' department,	1,208
Patients visiting hospital,	28,180
Number of prescriptions,	26,731

The following is a list of the officers of the institution for 1897:

Officers of the Institution, 1897-1898.

President, Azariah W. Hoopes.

Secretary, C. Cresson Wistar.

Treasurer, G. Colesberry Purves.

Managers for One Year.—Charles S. Whelen, Joseph Wright, Henry Maule, Caleb Cresson, Wm. H. Maule, Chauncey H. Brush, Azariah W. Hoopes, W. Atlee Burpee, W. G. Hopper, Wm. E. Barrow.

Managers for Two Years.—Alexander P. Purves, Dr. Laurence Turnbull, Edward P. Borden, Caleb J. Milne, Frank E. Morgan, Henry C. Fox, Edward Hopkinson, Gustavus S. Benson, Jr., C. Cresson Wistar, George R. Bower.

Managers for Three Years.—Benj. H. Lowry, Daniel Baugh, Strickland L. Kneas, Samuel Hinds Thomas, Thos. Powers Harris, Wm. E. Helme, E. H. Frishmuth, Jr., E. Smith Kelly, G. Colesberry Purves, Warren G. Griffiths.

Medical Board.

Consulting Surgeon, George McClennan, M. D.

General Surgery and Orthopaedics.—Edward Martin, M. D., Chas. H. Frazier, M. D.

General Medicine.—Charles Wirgman, M. D., A. E. Roussel, M. D.

Diseases of Women.—G. Betton Massey, M. D., Barton C. Hirst, M. D., John B. Shober, M. D.

Diseases of Children.—William B. Atkinson, M. D., Edward P. Davis, M. D.

Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.—Lewis Brinton, M. D., J. Madison Taylor, M. D.

Diseases of the Eye.—Franklin D. Castle, M. D., Wm. Campbell Posey, M. D.

Diseases of the Throat, Ear and Nose.—E. L. Vansant, M. D., Arthur W. Watson, M. D.

Diseases of the Skin.—H. W. Stelwagon, M. D.

Resident Physicians.—Norris S. McDowell, M. D., W. J. Hildebrand, M. D.

Clinical Assistant, Henry L. Williams, M. D.

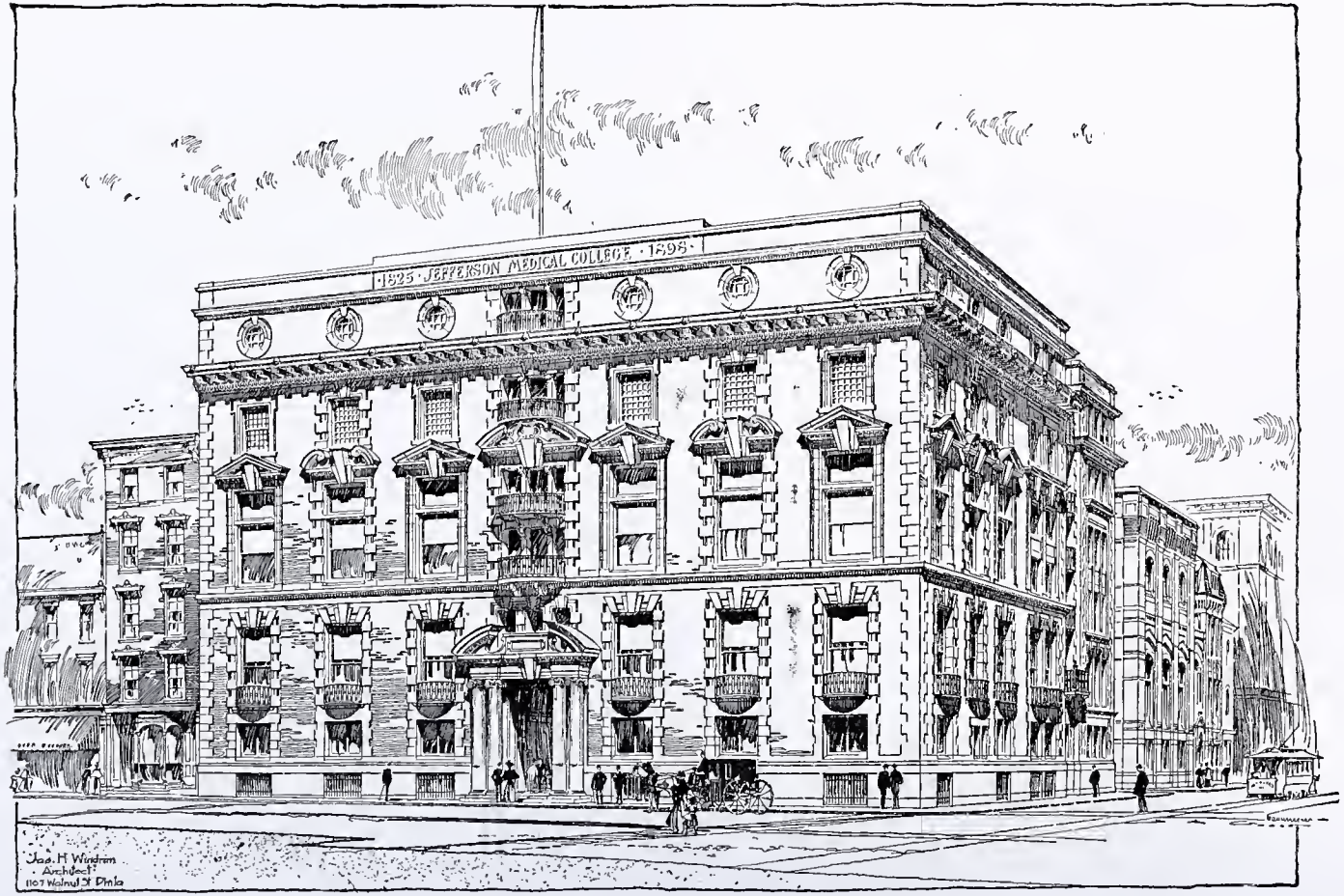
Superintendent and Head Nurse, Miss N. M. Boyd.

Day Clerk, Miss Sheaf.

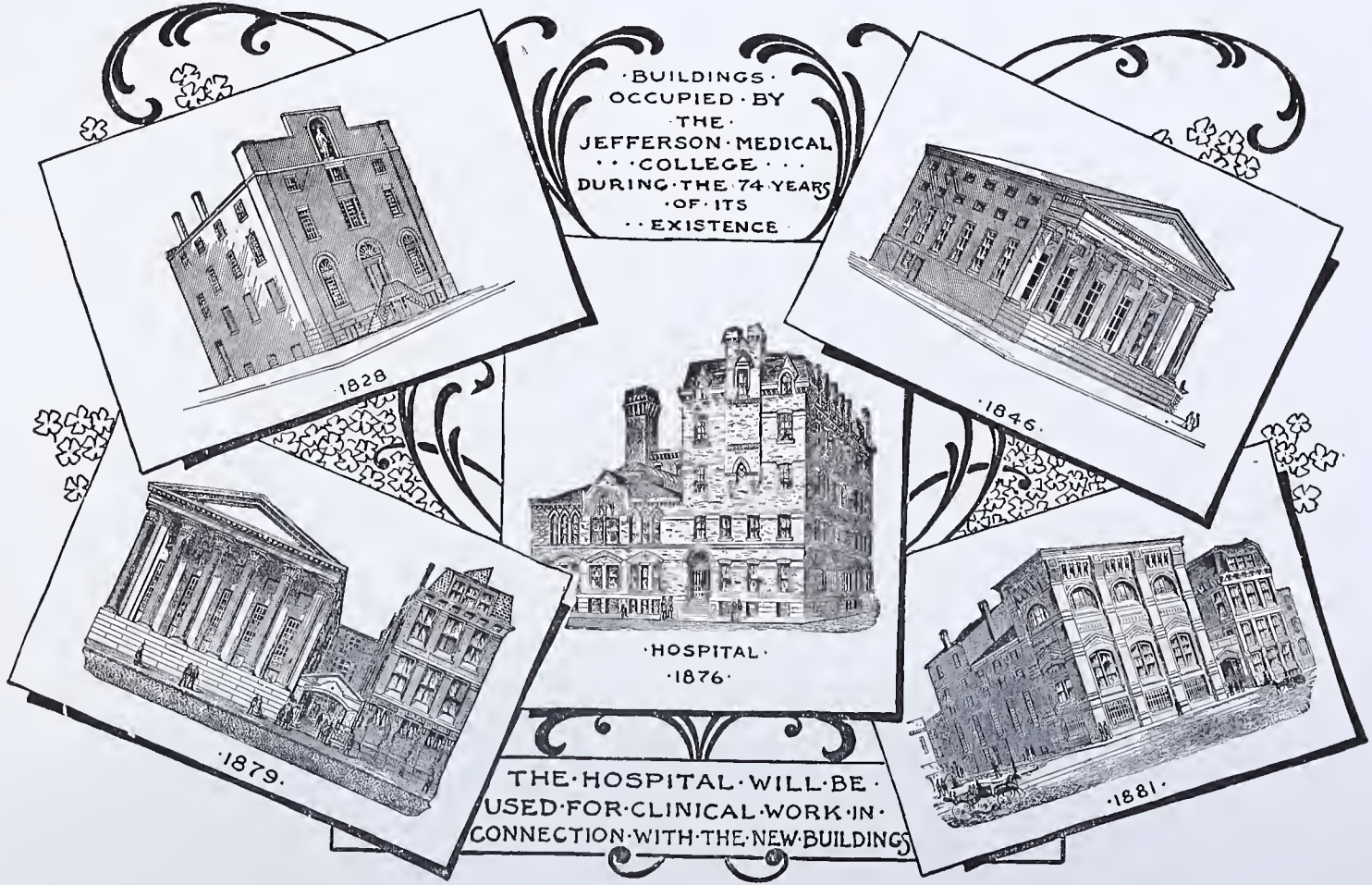
Apothecary, M. Reynolds.

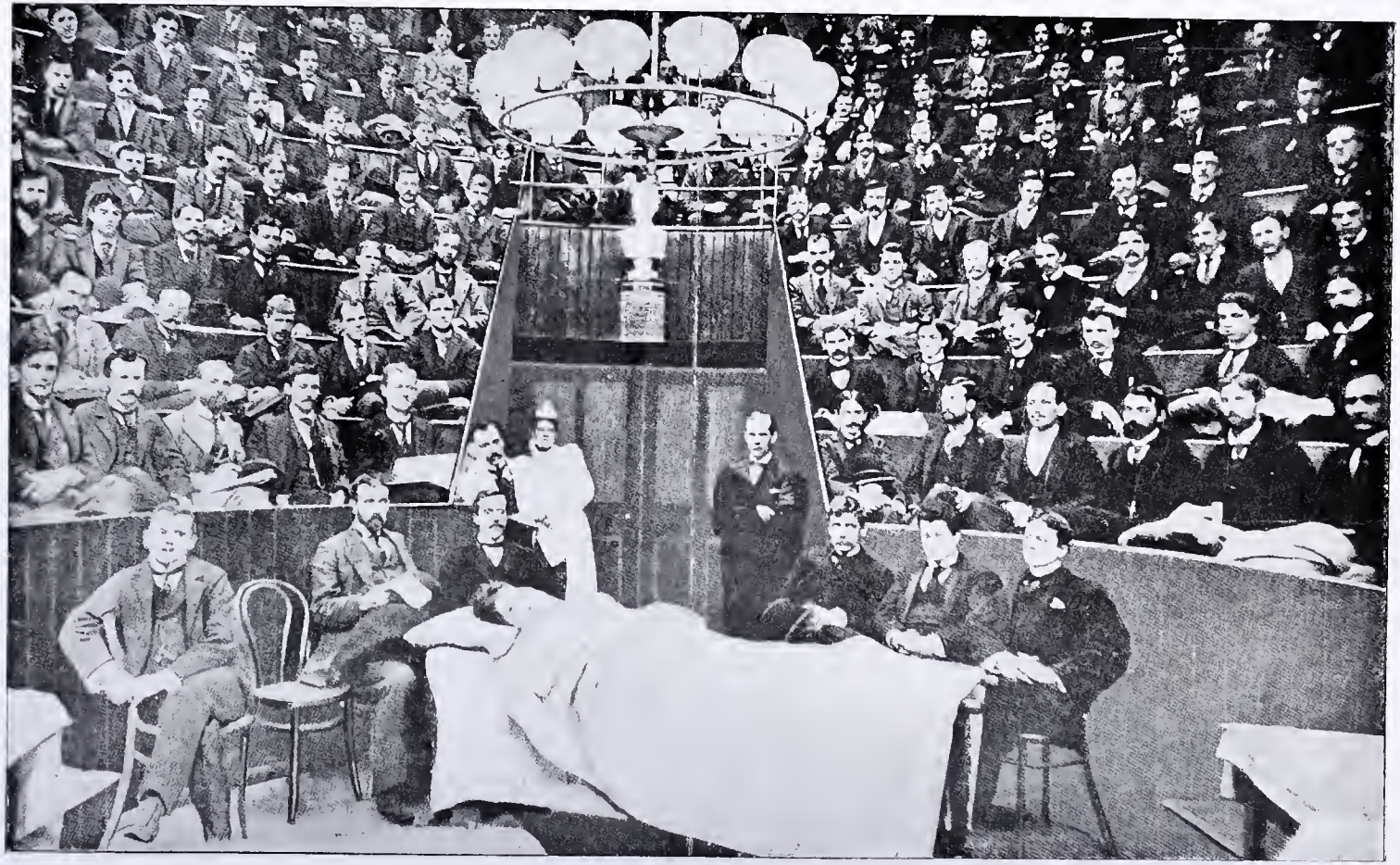
	Maintenance.
1895,	$2,500 00
1896,	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00
Total,	$10,000 00

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA.

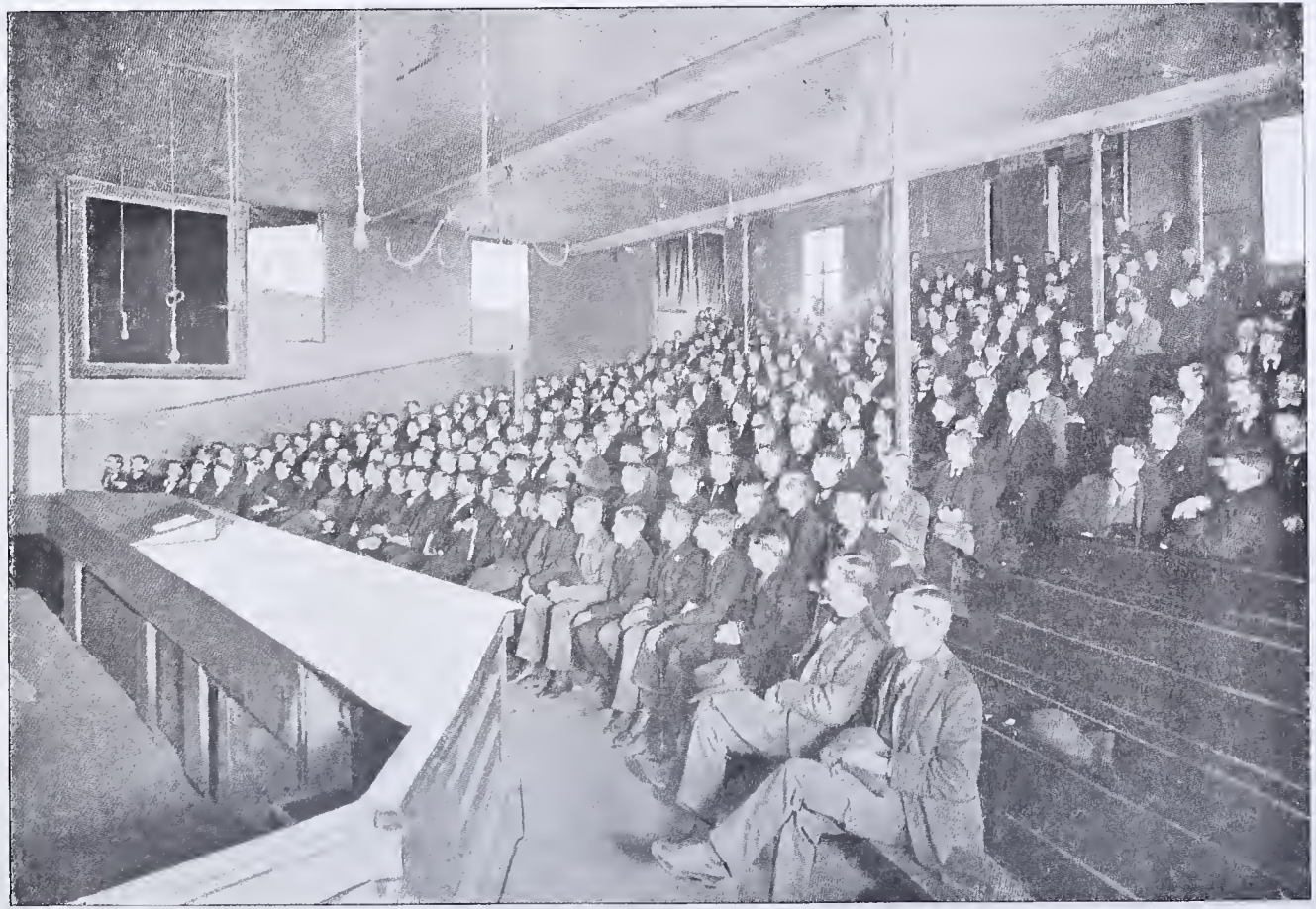


THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA


BUILDINGS
OCCUPIED BY
THE
JEFFERSON MEDICAL
COLLEGE
DURING THE 74 YEARS
OF ITS
EXISTENCE
1828
1846
HOSPITAL
1876
1879
1881
THE HOSPITAL WILL BE
USED FOR CLINICAL WORK IN
CONNECTION WITH THE NEW BUILDINGS

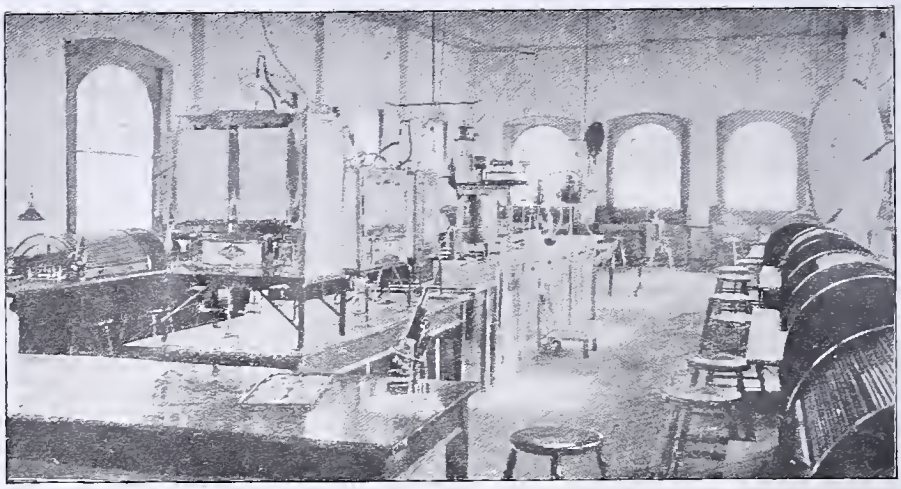


A Clinic in the Jefferson Medical College Hospital.

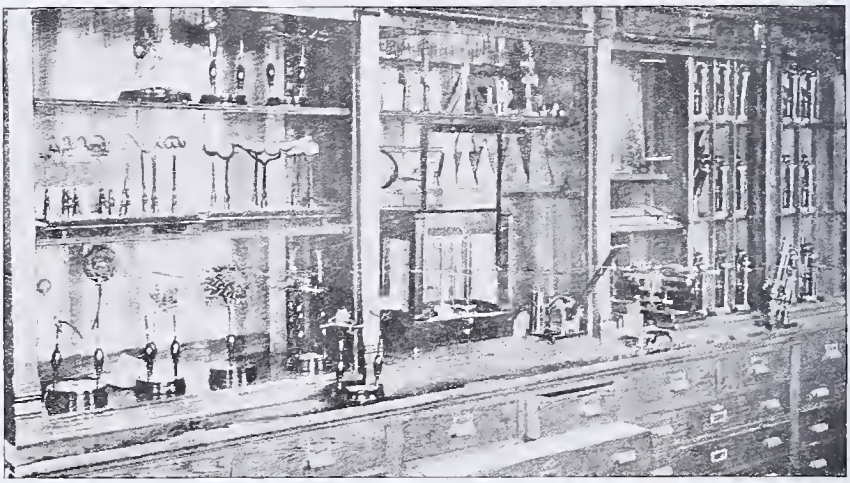


The Lower Lecture Room of the Jefferson Medical College.

Part of the Laboratory of Pharmacy and Experimental Therapeutics, Jefferson Medical College.



View of one-half of the Bacteriologic Laboratory, showing the individual desks, incubators, projection apparatus, etc.,



View of three sections of one of the cases for storing apparatus. The laboratories have sixteen such sections. Part of the microscopic section is shown.

View of one-half of the Laboratory of Pathologic Histology.
The Laboratory of Normal Histology is a full duplicate.

Men's Surgical Ward.

Orthopaedic Dispensary.

Men's Medical Ward.

THE JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE OF PHILADELPHIA.*

In the first quarter of this century, certain physicians (among whom may be mentioned Dr. W. P. C. Barton), ambitious to teach medicine had made unsuccessful attempts to secure from the Legislature a charter for a second medical school in Philadelphia. It was such a reproach to any graduate of the existing school that he should endeavor to set up a rival to his alma mater that but few had the audacity to try it.

Social influence generally proved strong enough either to nip such enterprises in the bud, or to blight them before the Legislature. Seven years after Barton's abortive attempt, Dr. George McClellan, a man of restless energy, fertile in expedients, determined if possible to organize a medical school under the authority of some literary college already chartered by the State.

On June 2d, 1824, in company with Drs. John Eberle, Joseph Klepp and Jacob Green he sent a communication to the trustees of Jefferson College, then situated at Canonsburg, Washington county, Penna., proposing a plan for a medical department at Philadelphia, in which these four should be part of the faculty.

The trustees adopted the suggestion and established a medical faculty of six chairs in the city of Philadelphia, as a constituent part of Jefferson College, under the name of the "Jefferson Medical College." In the winter of 1825-26, an enlargement of their charter was obtained, which authorized them to appoint ten additional trustees in the city of Philadelphia. Rev. Ashbel Green, D. D., who was possessed both of influence and learning, wise in council and of great decision of character, at one time president of Princeton College, was appointed chairman of the additional trustees, and held office until his death in May, 1848. In 1826 an act of the Legislature enlarged the charter, giving the right to grant the medical degree. Two years after the Philadelphia board was authorized to have almost entire management of the affairs of the medical college, the parent board retaining the right to reverse their proceedings when in their judgment the interests of the college required this action. This relationship survived until the winter of 1837-38, when it terminated by the medical college obtaining a separate charter.

*Compiled from data supplied by J. W. Holland, M. D., Dean.

In organizing the first faculty, Dr. Joseph Klepp resigned and in 1825, the chairs were filled as follows: John Eberle, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; B. Rush Rhees, M. D., Materia Medica and Institutes; Jacob Green, Chemistry; Nathan R. Smith, M. D., Anatomy; Francis S. Beattie, M. D., Midwifery; George McClellan, M. D., Surgery. Having no endowment wherewith to build, they rented the old "Tivola Theatre," now 518 Locust street, altered its interior to suit their purpose and announced a course of lectures for the winter of 1825 and 1826. The first class numbered one hundred and seven, and the degree was conferred upon twenty in May, by a writ of mandamus obtained from court as the charter of the College at Canonsburg had not yet been amended so as to enable it to confer the medical degree.

In the summer of 1826 Dr. W. P. C. Barton was appointed to a new chair of Materia Medica. Litigation and discord between two of the professors affected unfavorably the class of 1826-27. The old theatre building proving entirely inadequate, a member of the board of trustees, Rev. Ezra Styles Ely, D. D., offered to advance the money to erect a suitable building, the college to take a lease upon it for five years.

This building was constructed upon a lot situated on Tenth street, between what are now called Sansom and Moravian streets. By August, 1828, it was ready for the tenant, which has been in continuous possession ever since.

The chair of midwifery having been declared vacant, Dr. John Barnes was appointed lecturer pro tempore for one session, and in April, 1827, he was elected professor. At the opening of the session 1827-1828, Dr. N. R. Smith, resigned the chair of anatomy. The juncture was critical, but Dr. Geo. McClellan undertook the course on anatomy as well as his own on surgery. The trustees being dissatisfied with the teaching in midwifery on June 19, 1828, all the chairs were vacated and on the 26th of the same month the faculty was reconstructed as follows:

Surgery, Geo. McClellan, M. D.; Medicine, John Eberle, M. D.; Materia Medica, W. P. C. Barton, M. D.; Institutes, B. Rush Rhees, M. D.; Chemistry, Jacob Green, M. D.; as the chairs of Midwifery and Anatomy were vacant, Prof. Eberle took the extra work in Midwifery and Anatomy was taught by Dr. Geo. McClellan, assisted by the demonstrator, Dr. Sam'l McClellan.

In January, 1830, Dr. Geo. McClellan was relieved of anatomical teaching by the appointment of his brother Dr. Saml. McClellan to the chair. In the hope of securing a more satisfactory assignment of labors in 1830, Dr. Barton having resigned, Dr. Eberle was transferred to the chair of Materia Medica, while undertaking to teach Midwifery, and Dr. Daniel Drake, of Cincinnati, was appointed to the chair of Practice of Medicine. The session of 1830-31 opened with every pro-

fessorship occupied by a man of proved ability as a writer and teacher. At the end of the session a disaster was experienced in the resignation of two of the most eminent professors, Daniel Drake and John Eberle. This loss and other changes made in the personnel from various causes had an unfortunate influence upon the prosperity of the institution. For the session 1831-32 Dr. Usher Parsons, of Providence, R. I., held the chair of Midwifery; Dr. Granville Sharp Pattison, of Anatomy, vice Dr. Saml. McClellan, resigned. At the end of the session, Dr. Parsons resigned, and Dr. Saml. McClellan was appointed Professor of Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Diseases of Women and Children. By 1834, Dr. John Revere had been appointed Professor of Medicine, and a mutually acceptable organization was effected which continued for six prosperous years. The teaching corps was much strengthened by the election of Dr. Robley Douglison to the chair of Institutes in June, 1836.

In 1838 the larger classes called for more commodious quarters, and it was decided that the old building must be altered and enlarged. To do this it was desirable that the title to the property hitherto vested in Rev. E. S. Ely should be transferred to the Board of Trustees. As these trustees in Philadelphia were subordinate to the parent board and could hold property in their name only, a necessity arose for a distinct charter which would enable the Philadelphia trustees to hold and modify the medical college property as a separate institution.

At the session of the Legislature held in the spring of 1838, a charter was obtained creating "The Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia," an independent corporation "with the same powers and restrictions as the University of Pennsylvania," and the trustees then holding office were re-appointed with "power to increase their number to fifteen," and to be self elective.

At the meeting which accepted the new charter the Board of Trustees closed the old connection gracefully by passing unanimously the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the president be directed to communicate to the "mother board at Cannonsburg, that in accepting the charter which "separates them from the Jefferson College at Canonsburg, the ad-"ditional trustees are influenced by the conviction that such a separa-"tion is for the mutual benefit and convenience of both bodies, and de-"sired it for no other reason, and that this board will retain a grateful "sense of the kind and fostering care ever exhibited towards them by "the parent institution, and will in their new capacity be always "ready to acknowledge their past obligations and to exchange in every "way in their power, kind offices with Jefferson College at Canons-"burg."

The trustees executed a lease on the college premises for twenty years, which gave them the privilege of paying off the principal at any

time before the lease expired. In time they came into full ownership of the property. They made the alterations called for by the growth of the school. The happy outlook was soon beclouded by the personal difficulties of the faculty.

These dissensions became so urgent that on the 10th of June, 1839, the trustees dissolved the faculty and organized another out of the more congenial members of the previous body, with some new appointments. The name of Dr. Geo. McClellan did not appear in the reorganized faculty. In his place was put Dr. Joseph Pancoast and Dr. R. M. Huston replaced Dr. Saml. McClellan.

Dr. Geo. McClellan is conceded to have been the master spirit in founding the school. He had shown a marked aptitude for surgery before he studied medicine, and in ten years after beginning practice he was among the foremost surgeons of the world.

In 1841 new difficulties came to a crisis, and on the 2d of April all the chairs were again vacated and the faculty reconstructed as follows: Robley Dunglison, M. D., Institutes; J. K. Mitchell, M. D., Practice of Medicine; Joseph Pancoast, M. D., Anatomy; R. M. Huston, M. D., Materia Medica, T. D. Mütter, M. D., Surgery; Chas. D. Meigs, M. D., Obstetrics; Franklin Bache, M. D., Chemistry, succeeding to the chair on the death of Dr. Jacob Green. At last was brought together a group of teachers of approved merit who could work in harmony. Under their regime the college throve apace. During the first seventeen years there had been many disagreements ending in withdrawals, some of them involuntary. In that time there had been eight incumbents to the chair of Midwifery. At different times vacancies had been filled for short periods by men of unusual ability. Their stay was short as to prefigure the early decline which seemed to be the fate of an institution whose history was marked by such extraordinary vicissitudes due in main to internal discords. Having lived through bitter opposition, poverty and domestic contention, like a child that has been delivered painfully and survived dentition, the eruptive fevers and the dangers of puberty, the school reached the maturity of its powers. With the faculty of 1841 came the reign of peace, order and good fortune. There were no changes in the faculty for fifteen years. The confidence of the public and of the profession was given in full measure to the friendly body of talented men, and as a result the school was properous.

Prominent among the features contributing to its usefulness and popularity, must be ranked its clinics. The virtual founder of the college, Dr. McClellan, whose name is intimately associated with every phase of its early history, was also the chief agent in creating its clinic. Having cultivated charity practice at his office, he easily supplied the infirmary at the college building, and on May 9th, 1825, before the first session, he performed the first operation in its ampitheatre.

When the new building was erected in 1828, a small room in front with an entrance under the stair case was used by him as a dispensary for his patients. He would draw upon these for illustrating his lectures. From such small beginnings the clinic grew under the new faculty to such dimensions that in the single year 1856 no less than 802 medical and 813 surgical cases were treated, and capital operations of the rarest kind were performed before the class by such adroit operators as Pancoast and Mutter. The accommodations at the college had been so poor that as late as 1841 even those who had undergone serious operations were sent to their homes in carriages.

In 1844 two rooms were rented over a shop at S. W. corner of Tenth and Sansom, and grave cases were treated here after operations. The anesthetic power of ether was first exhibited in Philadelphia by Dr. Mutter at the clinic Dec. 23, 1846. About 1849 the surgical clinic used two floors of a building adjoining the college on the north. Later this was remodeled to accommodate fifteen patients.

In these narrow quarters the clinic was maintained until the hospital was built in 1877.

To accommodate the larger classes in 1846 more ground on the north side was purchased for a new entrance and stairway, the lecture rooms were enlarged and the old gable front altered by the erection of a classic portico and pediment.

On the death of the president, Rev. Ashbel Green in 1848, the Rev. C. C. Cuyler served for one year and then was succeeded by Hon. Edward King, LL. D., who officiated until 1873.

The failing health of Prof. Mütter in 1856 caused him to resign. He was elected Emeritus Professor.

He had been assistant to Dupuytren in the Paris hospitals, and while abroad had worked for months under other surgeons of equal celebrity. He has the credit of having been the first to introduce into this country the Edinburg "quizzing" system. He was elected Professor of Surgery at 29 years of age, and at once displayed extraordinary talent as a teacher, eloquent, polished and much beloved by his classes. He was equally successful as a clinical lecturer and operator. The surgical chair which was originated under the great McClellan by the associated zeal and efficiency of Mütter and Pancoast, became so famous that the amphitheatre was crowded with practitioners from all parts of the country. Always lacking in physical vigor, Dr. Mütter was forced by his infirmities to bring his labors to a close. His death ensued in this year at the early age of 48. The extensive Mütter museum and its liberal endowment under the administration of the College of Physicians, serve to keep his name in the grateful minds of the new generations.

His place was taken by Dr. S. D. Gross, recently Professor in the University of Louisville, a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College,

of the class of 1828, who had won a great reputation as a surgeon, writer and orator.

The following year, Dr. Huston resigned, was made professor emeritus and was succeeded by T. D. Mitchell, M. D., Professor in the Medical School of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky. In 1858, the faculty was bereft of one of its most valued members by the death in harness of Dr. J. K. Mitchell. Beginning his scientific career as Professor of Chemistry in the Franklin Institute, he published original researches on osmoses, the solvents for India rubber and the test for arsenic. Later he was the author of important papers on medical topics, such as the spinal origin of rheumatism. His most notable contribution was his persistent advocacy of the view then entirely new, but which is now universally accepted, that malarial fevers, yellow fever and cholera are produced by the presence of low vegetable organisms in the body. On his death the professorship of Practice of Medicine was conferred on Samuel H. Dickson, M. D., recently of the University of South Carolina. When the Civil War broke out, as two-fifths of the class usually came from the Southern states, it is not surprising that in two years the roll of students shrank from 630, the largest class which up to that time had attended any medical college in this country, to only 275.

The last course of lectures delivered by Dr. C. D. Meigs was in the session of 1861-62 as emeritus professor for that year he took the place of the just appointed Professor Keating, whose health would not permit him to take the chair. In the following year the chair of Obstetrics was permanently filled by Dr. Ellenlie Wallace, sometime demonstrator of Anatomy. For twenty years Dr. Meigs had been eminent among the associates who had given so much lustre to the history of the college. Famous as a scholar, eloquent lecturer, writer on obstetrical subjects, he was at home in the arts of painting and modeling which he used with great dexterity to illustrate his lectures. At his resignation the faculty made a minute which said in part that they "parted with him with intense and enduring regret; never could any one have more closely applied himself to the execution of the responsible duties that have devolved upon him."

In 1864 the chair of Chemistry lost its occupant, Dr. Franklin Bache, the great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin, best known as one of the authors of Wood and Bache United States Dispensatory. His eulogist, Dr. Geo. B. Wood, considered him an extraordinary man, who worked diligently and thus did much for the public good, "presenting to the young men an example of all that is morally excellent, lovely and of good report in mankind." He was succeeded by B. Howard Rand, M. D., a practical lecturer on chemistry in different medical institutions.

After eight years of his connection with the college, Dr. Thos. D. Mitchell died in 1865. In his endeavors for the well being and the instruction of the students, he acted conscientiously and harmoniously with his colleagues, who held him in high esteem. His successor in the chair of Meteria Medica was John B. Biddle, M. D., an accomplished botanist and lecturer, who had won popularity as professor of that branch in the Pennsylvania Medical College.

In the session of 1866, the clinical opportunities were much enlarged by the establishment of a daily clinic, the medical cases being allotted to the skillful consideration of Dr. J. M. DaCosta, as lecturer on clinical medicine.

In the same year more extended facilities for learning the specialties of medicine and surgery were provided in a "summer course." The work of the faculty was supplemented by Dr. W. H. Pancoast, S. W. Gross, J. Aitken Meigs, R. J. Levis and F. F. Maury. In the following year, this list was augmented by the names of Drs. J. H. Brinton and W. W. Keen. After filling for twenty-five years the chair of Institutes of Medicine and for fourteen the office of dean in 1868, Dr. Robley Dunglison was compelled to resign by the ill health which in the next year caused his death. The trustees accepted his resignation with expressions of regret and elected him emeritus professor. In him was a rare combination of varied culture and vast erudition, made useful by an industry which produced the best medical dictionary of its day, copious contributions to journalism and text books on physiology, hygiene, materia medica and the practice of medicine.

The honors awarded him at home and abroad gave him a prestige that lent impressiveness to the easy flow and grace of his discourses. In his thirty years of medical teaching this father of American physiology signed his name to at least five thousand medical diplomas.

The Chair of Institutes was next occupied by J. Aitken Meigs, M. D., a physician and anthropologist of repute.

In 1870 the alumni formed an association to promote the interests of the college and medical education.

In 1872 Hon. J. R. Borden became president and Dr. J. M. DaCosta received the appointment of Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine, made vacant by the demise of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson.

During the fourteen years of Dr. Dickson's connection with the college, his courtesy and refinement had made him agreeable to all, while his students reaped the advantage of his wisdom and ripe experience. At this time the hospital and dispensary of the college were treating annually about six thousand patients, with one thousand surgical operations, in quarters wholly inadequate.

At the session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1873, April 9th, an act was passed for the endowment of a new college hospital, by which the sum of one hundred thousand dollars was appropriated to

the trustees of the Jefferson Medical College. To the same purpose large private subscriptions were made by the alumni and others. There was much anxious deliberation on the proposition of removal to a more roomy neighborhood. The present central location was considered most convenient to the patients who were the material for the clinics. A spacious lot near by was purchased for the new hospital. At the same time, measures were taken to enlarge and improve the college buildings, to add a new front and to equip new laboratories. The hospital was formally opened September 17, 1877, at which time it had cost for building and furnishing:

For two lots of ground,	$53,000 00
For building, heating, plumbing, architect, etc.,	124,919 83
For outfit, bedding, furniture, etc.,	8,000 00
	$185,919 83

It was found that more money was needed from the State, and after petition, an act appropriating an additional one hundred thousand dollars was passed and approved by the Governor, June 17, 1878. This sum was paid in installments of ten thousand dollars each. To encourage contributions to the endowment fund, the trustees offered to establish and support one free bed on the donation of five thousand dollars or the annual payment of three hundred dollars. By this authority a perpetual charity became the memorial of various donors, such as I. V. Williamson, Henry C. Lea, Thos. A. Scott, Asa Packer, A. Whitney, A. J. Drexel.

On the 29th of November, 1878, provision was made for the creation of a pathological museum in connection with the hospital. A collection of wet preparations, casts and wax models was soon made and arranged under the direction of the curator, Dr. Morris Longstreth. After a service of more than a third of a century, full of years and honors, in 1874 Dr. Joseph Pancoast resigned the chair of Anatomy, and was made emeritus professor. The vacant appointment was given to his son Dr. Wm. Pancoast, who as his demonstrator and adjunct, had enjoyed his tutelage, acted as his substitute and carried the prestige of his name.

Dr. Joseph Pancoast's greatest distinction was won as surgical clinicean. His anatomical lectures were made rich in practical information by his faculty of looking at the dry bones and other anatomical details as things highly interesting to the surgeon from their relation to various surgical maladies. Among the great surgeons who played their parts in the history of the institution he had been a most conspicuous figure.

On the death of President J. R. Burden, in 1877, the Board of trustees elected E. B. Gardette as his successor. The failing health of

Prof. Rand having necessitated his resignation, Prof. Robert E. Rodgers the new appointee brought to the vacant chair an accession of strength by his twenty-five years of experience and reputation as Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

In this year the new hospital was completed and in operation. Fronting on Sansom street, it was bounded on three sides by streets and on the fourth side by a wide passageway. It was 107 feet square, five stories in height and could easily accommodate 125 patients. Much valuable material for clinical instruction was obtained from the out-door department. The ampitheatre provided for operations and lectures seated more than 600 spectators. The most approved appliances for heating and ventilation were provided, and in fact the construction represented the best knowledge of the time. Clinical lectures were delivered daily, in the fall and winter, by the faculty; in the summer by the hospital staff, which was constiuted as follows:

Surgeons.—John H. Burton, M. D., F. F. Moury, M. D., S. W. Gross, M. D., R. J. Levis, M. D.; Ophthalmic Surgeon, William Thompson, M. D.; Anral Surgeon, L. Turnbull, M. D.

Physicians.—J. Solis Cohen, M. D., James C. Wilson, M. D., John B. Roberts, M. D., Oliver P. Rex, M. D.; Gynecologist, F. H. Getchell, M. D., J. Ewing Mean, M. D.; Pathologist, Morris Longstreth, M. D.

As the successor of the suave and sagacious Biddle whose lectures were refined to the last degree, but whose personality was even finer than his work, and who died in 1878, begins the connection of Dr. Roberts Bartholow, Professor of Materia Medica and General Therapeutics. He was widely known as a medical author and in the Ohio Medical College had made his mark as a forcible and popnlar teacher. In the session of 1879-80, Dr. J. Aitken Meigs being in his last illness, Dr. H. C. Chapman was called upon as demonstrator of Physiology, to deliver the course of lectures in that branch. In the following summer Dr. Chapman was promoted to the chair vacated by the death of Dr. Meigs. The lectures of Dr. Meigs were notable for their learning and literary finish, resembling in these qualities the style of his predecessor Dungleson. As a method of teaching physiology it has given place to the superior course of experiment with instruments of precision.

The new laboratory building was opened this same session adjoining the medical hall. It provided a room for section teaching in operative and minor surgery and spacious laboratories for practical chemistry, microscopy and physiology. The equipment for the uses of the student, was thought at the time to be adeqnate, but year by year new and better apparatus was added until in the physiological laboratory, the liberal expenditures of Prof. Chapman provided a most extensive outfit for study and research.

In this year Dr. Morris Longstreth was appointed demonstrator of Pathological Anatomy. He obtained material from the autopsies of the Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Hospitals and gave instructions in pathological anatomy and histology. The laboratory of materia medica and pharmacy in the medical hall was equipped in the following year. Besides the necessary appliances for a practical course in pharmacy, a room was fitted up with instruments for special researches in the physiological action of remedies.

These laboratories were put in charge of demonstrators under the supervision of the professors of each branch. The lectureship on Ophthalmology, held by Dr. Wm. Thompson, was made a professorship without seat in the faculty.

A desire to take repose after a lifetime of ceaseless mental toil, caused Prof. Gross in 1882 to resign the chair of Surgery, which he had made illustrious for twenty-six years. He received the honor of being named emeritus professor.

After two years of retirement he died in his seventy-ninth year.

Samuel D. A. Gross, M. D., LL. D., was born near Easton, Pa. At the age of twenty-three he was graduated doctor of medicine in the third class that went forth from Jefferson Medical College. After five years of practice he became demonstrator of Anatomy in the Medical College of Ohio, and with this office began his career of medical teacher, which lasted for forty-nine years. After seven years of hard work, in which he produced a treatise on the Bones and Joints, and another on Pathological Anatomy, he was elected Professor of Surgery in the University of Louisville. He held this position for sixteen years, in the meantime growing to be the chief surgeon of the southwest and helping to make the school the leading medical centre west of the Alleghenies.

In 1856 he succeeded Mütter in the faculty of his alma mater, dedicating to her the remainder of his life. In the years of his connection with Jefferson Medical College he delivered twenty-six annual courses of lectures, published his great System of Surgery, edited for some years the "North American Medico-Chirurgical Review," wrote many articles for the journals, and addresses notable for eloquence and lucidity. He was a skilful operator, careful in diagnosis, and profoundly versed in pathology. His lectures were made acceptable in a high degree by his imposing presence, animated gestures, sonorous voice and earnest manner.

In their endeavor to make good the loss entailed by the withdrawal of Dr. Gross, the trustees provided that surgical instruction should be given by two professors, and elected his son, S. W. Gross, M. D., Professor of the Principles of Surgery and Clinical Surgery, and J. H. Brinton, M. D., Professor of Practice of Surgery and Clinical Surgery,

The declining health of Dr. Wallace compelled him in 1883 to resign the chair of Obstetrics, which he had adorned for many years. The vacancy was filled by the election of Theophilus Parvin, M. D., LL. D., of Indianapolis, widely known as a writer and as a professor in several medical colleges. For this session, 1883-84, a post graduate course was organized to meet the demand for instructing graduates in medical and surgical specialties.

The classes were to be separate and at different hours from those of the under graduates. The corps of teachers was made up mainly of the demonstrators and the hospital staff.

This course was never a success, and after two sessions was discontinued. The students desiring a higher medical education were advised to take their required three years of study in the college, attending a graded curriculum. The standard of acquirement exacted was the same as from students pursuing the two-year plan.

The long and distinguished service of Dr. R. E. Rogers, as teacher of Chemistry, came to a close by his decease in 1885. Excelling in the art of illustration by striking experiments, the exposition of his difficult science lacked nothing for clearness of speech, while his manner was always agreeable. For the session of 1884-85 the lectures were delivered by J. W. Mallet, M. D., LL. D., F. R. S., who at the end of the term returned to his former position in the University of Virginia. The chair was filled by the appointment of J. W. Holland, M. D., who had thirteen years experience as professor in the University of Louisville. In the ensuing session a maternity department was organized in the hospital and practical instruction was given to members of the graduating class in the use of the laryngoscope and the ophthalmoscope.

By the resignation of Dr. W. H. Pancoast in 1886, a vacancy was made in the chair of Anatomy, which was filled by the promotion of Dr. W. S. Forbes, who for seven years had performed the duties of demonstrator.

Dr. Bartholow laid aside the cares of the deanship in 1887-88, and the faculty chose Dr. Holland for this duty.

In the next year provision was made for a better use of the hospital facilities by the creation of five clinical lectureships, which were first administered as follows: Orthopaedic Surgery, O. H. Allis, M. D.; Laryngology, C. E. Sajous, M. D.; Children's Diseases, O. P. Rex, M. D.; Dermatology, A. Van Harlinger, M. D.; Renal Diseases, J. C. Wilson, M. D.

The death of President Gardette was followed by the election of Hon. James Campbell in the year 1889. The untimely death of Dr. S. W. Gross occurred in the spring of that year. Profoundly versed in surgical pathology he was a warm advocate of the antiseptic system

in surgery, just then coming into vogue, and did much to establish it as the ruling method at the hospital. In his lectures he was clear and emphatic, his discourse sweeping on in a river of words, all bearing directly towards his definite aim. In his stead was appointed Wm. W. Keen, M. D. With the session of 1890-91 a chair, known as the honorary professorship of laryngology, was created for Dr. J. Solis Cohen. The rules now required that all matriculates who could not show a certificate from an academy or college of a suitable preliminary education, should pass an entrance examination in English and elementary physics. A graded curriculum extending over three years was also required.

At the close of the session 1890-91, Dr. J. M. DaCosta having taught clinical medicine and practice of medicine for twenty-four years in this institution, resigned his chair, accepting the title of "emeritus professor." His successor was J. C. Wilson, M. D.

Owing to the poor health of Prof. Bartholow in this session, the course on materia medica and therepeutics was conducted partly by Prof. Holland and partly by Dr. A. P. Brubaker.

In place of Dr. Bartholow made emeritus professor, who was a forcible teacher, with a rare gift of clear and succinct statements, the trustees elected Hobart A. Hare, M. D.

Dr. Morris Longstreth was promoted from the lectureship to the professorship of General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy. In 1892 Hon. Joseph Allison, LL. D., was elected President and E. E. Montgomery, M. D., recently professor in the Medico-Chirurgical College was appointed professor of Clinical Gynecology, with a seat in the faculty. The next five years form a period of active evolution, with many additions to the teaching corps. The faculty chair of Opthalmology, the first incumbent of which was Dr. Wm. Thomson, after his resignation was occupied by Geo. E. de Schweinitz, M. D., late professor in the Polyclinic College, and W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., recently professor in Vanderbilt University, became the successor of Dr. Longstreth in the chair of Pathology and Bacteriology. The three years course was now in operation and successful to a surprising degree, the matriculation list reaching 711 in the session of 1894-95. The additional time gave opportunity for the introduction into the curriculum of various special branches of practice as required studies. A class of clinical professor was instituted, and the appointees chosen were men of recognized ability and experience. Though without a voice at the faculty meetings, each was put at the head of a clinic with a staff of assistants serving as instructors to the third year class, which for this work was divided into sections of convenient size The list of newly appointed clinical professors was as follows:

Henry W. Stelwagon, M. D., Dermatology.

H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Orthopedic Surgery.

Edwin E. Graham, M. D., Diseases of Children.
F. X. Dercum, M. D., Diseases of the Nervous System.
Orville Horwitz, M. D., Genito-Urinary Diseases.
Edward P. Davis, M. D., Obstetrics.
S. MacCuen Smith, M. D., Otology.
W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., Surgery.
Howard F. Hansell, M. D., Ophthalmology.
Wm. S. Jones, M. D., Laryngology.
D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Laryngology.
J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Surgery.
J. M. Barton, M. D., Surgery.

A great many changes were made in the curriculum, which though small in themselves, in the aggregate transformed the course, making it more varied, more thorough and more practical. Although the course had been extended to three years and each term lengthened six weeks, the demands of a rapidly growing science created a need for more time. A compulsory four-years course was announced to go into effect June 1, 1895. As this step was taken antecedent to a like action on the part of rival colleges, it was in full view of the fact that it would entail for a few years diminished revenues, to balance which no guarantee fund had been raised. The wisdom of this step has been shown by the fact that the graduating class of 1898 made up of students who have taken the four years graded course, is much larger than was expected. This was a long stride in advance. How long may be best appreciated by a retrospect.

The science which five years before had been represented by seven chairs, now called for twenty chairs, didactic and clinical, each standing for a distinct branch of medical teaching. To direct the students' work it required nine demonstrators, twenty assistants and ten instructors. In the olden time there was but one laboratory, the dissecting room. Now not only had suitable buildings been provided for the new laboratories, but these were furnished with expensive apparatus to which yearly additions were made. Where once there had been no clinical instruction except in the two general clinics on medicine and surgery, there were now not only these lectures, but instruction was given to each student at the side of the patient in twelve separate clinical rooms and wards. The ten clinical professors had thirteen chief assistants and fifty-six subordinates, making a total of one hundred and thirty-seven members of the teaching corps in the college and hospital combined.

Formally the only work required of the student was that he should dissect; now no one could graduate who had not taken specific gravities, watched the circulation of the blood; handled the chemical reagents for testing poisons and the urine; manipulated the test tubes, the blow pipe and the balances; made sections of, stained, and iden-

tified normal and diseased tissues, which he examined by his microscope; made pills, tinctures and infusions, and compounded prescriptions; applied bandages and fracture dressings, and performed almost every surgical operation on the cadaver. He was taught to recognize, to cultivate and to destroy the bacteria that are the germs of disease. Direct physical examinations of the sick were made and opinions required. A maternity branch of the hospital was established, in order that each student shall have personal instruction in practical obstetrics. Each student performed such operations on the cadaver as have been devised to relieve the diseases of women.

No one could take the medical degree without separate and direct teaching in the diagnosis and treatment of the diseases of the eye, the throat, the nose, the ear, the skin, the nervous system, orthopedic surgery, the diseases peculiar to women and children, and the genito-urinary diseases. Besides these remarkable advances made within a few years, one of a different kind remains to be mentioned.

The intellectual qualification of the matriculate had notably risen. This had been effected by exacting an educational test on admission. In the ante-bellum days, the students were looked upon by the good people of Philadelphia as beings outside the amenities of social life. Their pranks were like those of college boys in a university town, with sometimes an added element of turbulence. Nowadays they are more sedate, and their social standing is much improved. In 1894 a board of ladies interested in the moral and social welfare of the students, furnished a reading room and employed an inspector to visit boarding houses and report upon their fitness. In 1896 the trustees housed the reading room in the annex. It was well lighted, well heated and provided with a number of current literary and medical magazines and daily papers, besides a carefully selected medical library. Adjoining the reading room was a commodious and well furnished committee room, where the different college medical societies could hold their meetings and discussions, and a smoking room. The three rooms could be made into one large apartment for such functions as the "college teas." In the basement a gymnasium was fitted up with the usal apparatus, besides shower baths and lockers.

When attempting to raise endowments to carry out the expensive improvements they had projected, the trustees and faculty often encountered the objection that as the receipts in excess of expenditures were divided among the faculty, they were practically asking for money to be given to the faculty, and not to the cause of medical education or suffering humanity. In order to end this system a complete re-organization was effected by the trustees, which was cheerfully accepted by the faculty. By their act of Feb. 1, 1895, entire control of college and hospital was assumed by the trustees, the faculty receiving salaries in lieu of a proportion of the net receipts. The college

was put under the supervision of a standing committee of seven trustees elected annually. Another committee of like character had charge of the hospital.

Hon. Edwin H. Fitler had succeeded Judge Allison as President in 1893. After holding office for two years he had retired and at the time of the re-organization Hon. Joseph B. Townsend, LL. D., was President. His death in 1896 left a vacancy, which was filled by the election of Hon. William Potter. President Potter, unlike his venerable predecessors, was in the prime of life. In carrying out his college and hospital enterprises he had need for all his native energy and tenacity of purpose. These qualities were supplemented by knowledge of affairs and tact gained in the world of affairs and diplomacy.

Since the opening of the hospital in 1877, which event has been previously referred to, it had been a great factor in medical teaching as well as in the cure of disease. Primarily intended as a hospital for teaching medical students, this feature had been found to redound to the advantage of the patients. It had at command without cost the professional services of leading practitioners of medicine, surgery and the specialties, chosen for eminent ability. The surgical and other treatment had been done openly under the eye of curious critics, quick to detect inefficiency and to condemn neglect. A bright light of publicity beat upon the clinician, which inspired him to do his best for the case in hand. The percentage of baffling and difficult cases had been unusually large. From the city and all parts of this and neighboring states patients suffering from complicated disorders, were sent to this clinic for diagnosis and treatment. Those calling for greater skill in surgery than the ordinary practitioner can acquire were far from rare. To meet the call for the latest appliances, a costly Röentgen Ray apparatus was put in, and proved its value at once by wonderful results.

The building was commonly overcrowded, especially for the hours between 11 and 2. Not only was all the suitable room in the building occupied but the side corridors and dark closet-like places under the Amphitheatre were daily thronged with patients.

In the report for 1896, the director summarises the ward work as amounting to 1561 cases, and the dispensary service counting old and new cases together, to 95,777 making a grand total of 97,338. The dispensary service of the many special clinics often reached a daily total of four hundred patients, the daily average for the year being over 300. It has been stated in the official reports that in the year 1895, the surgical department of the hospital used 131 miles of muslin and 1,009 miles of gauze bandages.

In nineteen years since its foundation there were new patients treated in the out-patient service surgical, 131,137; medical, 58,974, and in the wards 29,001, making a total 219,112. This does not include

the service rendered by more prolonged treatment which would average five times the figures just quoted, or 1,095,570 consultations.

The accident work of the hospital grew to great proportions, reaching a total in 1896 of 1,729 cases. Its central location was well adapted for the care of such patients who were quickly brought to its door by an active ambulance service. The disproportion between the facilities afforded and the actual needs of the institution became so marked that in 1892 the maternity ward was removed from its cramped and unsuitable quarters in the hospital to a rented building No. 327 Pine street. The increased expenses entailed were met partly by the trustees and partly by private subscriptions raised by a board of lady managers in charge of this department. The success of this branch was mainly due to the personal efforts of the ladies, whose chairman was Mrs. E. D. Gillespie. In 1896 117 woman inmates sought its shelter, and 80 more were delivered at their homes. Many of these when discharged were provided with employment. By affiliation with other charities the devoted managers were able to care for the homeless children, and exert an elevating moral influence upon those who came to them for help. The nurses of the training school and the students of the college received special instruction at the maternity from its medical director, Prof. E. P. Davis, M. D. It was soon found that this building was overtaxed, and accordingly a more commodious house, 224 South Seventh street, was taken in the autumn of 1894.

In 1891 a training school for nurses was established in connection with the hospital, by which a great improvement was obtained in the character of the nursing. A well qualified directress had charge of the school, who was assisted in the teaching by lecturers who gave annual courses to the nurses on subjects related to their employment. On December 31, 1896, there were 38 pupil nurses in the school. Owing to the cramped quarters at the hospital, the trustees in 1893 rented No. 518 Spruce street as a Nurses' Home, and secured other rooms for the male nurses on Sansom street above Eleventh. Later they provided more convenient accommodations by removing to 226 South Seventh street.

To maintain the hospital in its beneficient work an appeal was made to the Legislature. The appeal was not in vain. Annually for six years or more the deficit in running expenses was reduced by the $5,000 a year donated by the State. In 1892 the sum of $100,000 was appropriated to aid in the construction of a new building better suited to the demands of the time than the twenty-year old structure, found inadequate in many ways. To obtain this sum, the trustees were required to raise a large amount outside and begin work within two years.

Women's Surgical Ward.

Children's Ward.

Gynæcological Ward.

Throat Dispensary.

Ear Dispensary.

Dispensary.

Children's Dispensary.

Nurses' Dining Room (Attendance of One-third of Entire Number).

The business depression of 1893 arrested all progress in this direction and the appropriation became inoperative. In 1894 the Legislature confirmed the action of their predecessors and with this donation a six-storied building was purchased situated at the corner of Tenth and Moravia streets, adjacent to the hospital. In the two lower floors of this building called the "Hospital Annex," temporary quarters were arranged for certain special clinics by constructing partitions and hallways.

A receiving and an examining room were provided for each of the following out-patient departments: diseases of children, of the eye, of the throat and nose, of the ear, of the nervous system and of the skin.

In the main building were still housed the dispensaries for genito-urinary diseases, and diseases of women, besides those for general medicine and surgery. In 1896 the alumni having contributed $10,000 to purchase laboratory appliances, which were of the most recent and improved pattern and necessarily very expensive, the trustees set apart three upper floors for the elaborate study of diseases required by the advanced science of the day. It was at the time considered the most complete hospital laboratory in this country.

The entire floors were renovated from top to bottom with new plumbing, electric lights, and steam heat. Abundant light shone in through large windows on three sides. On the fourth floor was the laboratory for studying the normal conditions of the tissues and fluids of the body. Each investigator was furnished with a locked desk of substantial make for holding the apparatus needed in his study. Other cases were placed about the room for holding reagets, chemical apparatus, microtomes, blood measures and forty microscopes. Opening into the laboratory was a record room for keeping the reports and archives. On the fifth floor was the laboratory for studying diseased conditions of the tissues and fluids. The furniture was much the same as that on the fourth floor. The instruments were adapted to taking observations of morbid changes in the blood, in tumors and inflamed structures. The thirty microscopes belonging to this laboratory were of high magnifying power, and with very delicate means of adjustment. Connecting with this was a photographic dark room, with appliances for developing the X-ray pictures taken from the hospital cases. On the sixth floor was the laboratory for investigating the causes of diseases. The bacterial germs of infection were here studied with reference to their detection and destruction. Here the means of disinfection could be tested. Adulterations of food proven, and reports made upon sewage pollution and the effects of filtration upon drinking water.

The direction of the hospital laboratories was given to Prof. Coplin

and to H. F. Haines, M. D., who was made Associate Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, assisted by Dr. Randle C. Rosenberger as demonstrator.

In order to extend the benefits of these laboratories to the many physicians, whose college education did not include this advanced culture, the trustees instituted a system of summer work for post-graduates of medicine, in no way interfering with the regular undergraduate winter instruction.

Having established laboratories and some of the clinics in this building it was soon found that although hospital congestion had been relieved somewhat, every inch of floor space was occupied and more room demanded. The urgency of this need developed a more far-reaching plan which should provide for the needs of this great charity through a long period of time.

A great modern hospital has been projected and the ground for that purpose has been secured near the present site. When the leases of present tenants shall expire, it is proposed to begin the undertaking of constructing a building that shall be liberally planned for the use of the sick poor and for the education of physicians in the most improved methods of the art of healing.

By an act signed in June, 1897, the Legislature appropriated $25,000 a year for hospital maintenance for two years, and $50,000 towards extending the hospital by new buildings. It is hoped that this will enable the trustees to keep the hospital in the van of the scientific charitable institutions of the day.

The Board of Trustees.

The names given below include first the members of the original board of ten trustees residing in Philadelphia, who stood by the struggling school through all its dark days, and their successors appointed from time to time to fill vacancies. The institution has been fortunate in the character of the public-spirited men of business and the members of the liberal professions that have been enlisted in its service, with no recompense save the consciousness of helping indirectly in the relief of human suffering they have ever guarded the interests of the college with watchful eyes.

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E. E. Montgomery, M. D., Professor of Clinical Gynecology, No. 1715 Walnut street.

W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., Professor of Pathology and Bacteriology, at the College.

G. E. DeSchweinitz, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology, No. 1401 Locust street.

J. W. Holland, M. D., Dean of the Faculty, at the College Building, Tenth street, between Walnut and Chestnut, Philadelphia.

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J. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Honorary Professor of Laryngology, No. 1431 Walnut street.

Henry W. Stelwagon, M. D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology, No. 223 South 17th street.

H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery, No. 1611 Spruce street.

Edwin E. Graham, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of Children, No. 1713 Spruce street.

F. X. Dercum, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System, No. 810 North Broad street.

Orville Horwitz, M. D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Diseases, No. 1115 Walnut street.

Edward P. Davis, M. D., Clinical Professor of Obstetrics, No. 250 South 21st street.

S. MacCuen Smith, M. D., Clinical Professor of Otology, No. 1502 Walnut street.

W. Joseph Hearn, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery, No. 1120 Walnut street.

Howard F. Hansell, M. D., Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology, No. 254 South 16th street.

Wm. S. Jones, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngology, No. 201 Broadway, Camden, N. J.

D. Braden Kyle, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngology, No. 1517 Walnut street.

J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery, No. 1629 Locust street.

Adjunct Professors and Associates.

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H. F. Harris, M. D., Associate in Pathology.

Lecturer, S. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Lecturer on Clinical Medicine.

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D. Bevan, M. D., Demonstrator of Morbid Anatomy and Bacteriology.

C. A. Veasey, M. D., Demonstrator of Ophthalmology.

J. Torrance Rugh, M. D., Demonstrator of Orthopedics.

George W. Spencer, M. D., Demonstrator of Surgery.

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C. W. Hoopes, M. D., Instructor in Otology.

W. M. Sweet, M. D., Instructor in Ophthalmology.

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J. R. Crawford, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.

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W. N. Sedgwick, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Clinical Medicine.

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F. Hurst Maier, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Clinical Gynecology.

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Nathan G. Ward, M. D., Assistant Demonstrator of Morbid Histology.

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J. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Honorary Professor of Laryngology.
W. M. Coplin, M. D., Professor of Pathology.
George E. DeSchweinitz, M. D., Professor of Ophthalmology.

Clinical Professors.

Henry H. Stelwagon, M. D., Clinical Professor of Dermatology.
H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.
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F. X. Dercum, M. D., Clinical Professor of Diseases of the Nervous System.
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W. S. Jones, M. D., Clinical Professor of Laryngology.
J. Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Clinical Professor of Surgery.

Hospital Staff.

J. M. Barton, M. D., Surgeon.
Charles Wirgman, M. D., Physician.
H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Orthopedic Surgeon.
John C. Da Costa, M. D., Gynecologist.
Laurence Turnbull, M. D., Aural Surgeon.
Prof. W. M. L. Coplin, M. D., Pathologist.
Henry Leffmann, M. D., Pathological Chemist.
H. F. Harris, M. D., Bacteriologist.
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Assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, George Bailey, Jr.
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Medical.—Julius L. Salinger, M. D., Thomas G. Ashton, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—A. H. Stewart, M. D., A. D. Faust, M. D., J. C. Da Costa, Jr., M. D., Henry Tucker, M. D., S. T. Cubbage, M. D., E. A. Trist, M. D.

Surgical.—Martin H. Williams, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant, and T. J. Buchanan, M. D., E. H. Green, M. D., Etherizers.

Clinical Assistants.—George W. Spencer, M. D., Jos. Savitsky, M. D., Sarkis Badeer, M. D., J. Coles Brick, M. D., C. P. Clark, M. D., J. M. Edwards, M. D.

Bacteriological and Pathological Assistant.—T. Leidy Rhoads, M. D.

Registrar.—D. G. Methany, M. D.

Surgical Ward Classes.—Henry Knox, M. D., Chief Assistant, W. W. Sedgwick, Etherizer.

Obstetrical.—Stricker Coles, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Gynecological.—John M. Fisher, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—James A. Irwin, M. D., Wilmer Krusen, M. D., Frederick H. Maier, M. D., Frank C. Hammond, M. D.

Ophthalmological.—Wm. M. Sweet, M. D., Clarence A. Veasey, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

Assistants.—E. W. Stevens, M. D., E. K. Perrine, M. D., W. M. Capp, M. D., S. Badeer, M. D., Robt. Casperson, Jr., M. D., R. Kelly, M. D., W. H. L. Hole, M. D., I. E. Amilon, M. D.

Laryngological.—G. B. Slifer, M. D., F. L. Klopp, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

Assistants.—J. T. Rugh, M. D., Chas. W. Coburn, M. D., I. Frank Stover, M. D., W. J. McNaul, M. D., Nathan G. Ward, M. D., A. B. Kirkpatrick, M. D., W. A. Smith, M. D., A. E. Bate, M. D., Harry Gallager, M. D.

Otological.—E. L. Klopp, M. D., C. W. Hoopes, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistants.

Assistants.—A. N. Jacob, M. D., R. R. Jones, M. D., A. W. Garren, M. D.

Orthopedical.—J. T. Rugh, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—J. P. Bolton, M. D., A. F. Targette, M. D., D. M. F. Krogh, M. D., A. Gustaf Gefvert, Mechanician, Thos. Bushe and Mary L. Pope, Masseurs.

Diseases of Children.—H. M. Shriner, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—Julius Wolfson, M. D., J. L. Heller, M. D., A. E. Allman, M. D., C. I. Braddock, Jr., M. D., C. F. Adams, M. D., E. F. Bachman, M. D.

ERRATA.

On page 201 in the table of State appropriations two items of $50,000 each appear which were never paid to this institution for reasons set forth on page 193, viz: "In 1892 the sum of $100,000 was appropriated to aid in the construction of a new building better suited to the demands of the time than the twenty-year old structure, found inadequate in many ways. To obtain this sum, the trustees were required to raise a large amount outside and begin work within two years. The business depression of 1893 arrested all progress in this direction and the appropriation became inoperative. In 1894 the Legislature confirmed the action of their predecessors and with this donation a six-storied building was purchased situated at the corner of Tenth and Moravia streets, adjacent to the hospital."

Dermatological.—Emmanuel J. Stout, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistant.—Henry L. Picard, M. D.

Neurological.—Max Bochroch, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant.

Assistants.—Joseph P. Bolton, M. D., B. L. Gordon, M. D., Albert P. Good, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.—H. R. Loux, M. D., Chief Clinical Assistant; Dan. Flemming, M. D., Etherizer.

Assistants.—R. O. Kevin, M. D., L. Van Horn, M. D., I. A. Keck, M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Completion, Maintenance, etc.
1873,	.....	$100,000 00
1878,	.....	100,000 00
1889 and 1890,	.....	10,000 00
1891,	$5,000 00	.....
1892,	5,000 00	.....
1893,	5,000 00	50,000 00
1894,	5,000 00	50,000 00
1895,	6,000 00	50,000 00
1896,	6,000 00	50,000 00
1897 and 1898,	50,000 00	50,000 00
	$82,000 00	$460,000 00
Total,	.....	$542,000 00

KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL, KANE, McKEAN COUNTY.

Kane Summit Hospital—Kane, McKean County.

KANE SUMMIT HOSPITAL, KANE, McKEAN COUNTY.

The Kane Summit Hospital is situated in the borough of Kane, McKean county, at an elevation of 2,015 feet. It occupies a lot reserved from the Thomson House Park, so that it looks out on green forest trees and lawn on three sides, and in front faces on Greeves street, the principal residence street of Kane. It is only a square from the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and Pittsburgh and Western Railroad stations.

The town of Kane was founded by the late Gen. Thos. L. Kane, who believed that its pure dry air and high altitude made it the most desirable residence for invalids in the State, and one where wounds healed with marvelous rapidity. It was his life hope to found a hospital, but he died in December, 1883, before that hope was realized. In the year 1888, the Kane family built a cottage on the Smethport road, which in 1889 was removed to its present site. Beginning tentatively in a very small way, the building has been added to from time to time as its increasing usefulness required.

In the year 1894, Kane Summit Hospital Association was incorporated in order to enable the institution to receive State aid, as the ordinary running expenses were beyond what the Kane family felt that they could afford, even when supplemented by the amount paid for board by patients. An application was made to the Legislature of 1894-95, receiving the endorsement of the Board of Public Charities, and the act passed both Houses, but was vetoed by the Governor for lack of funds.

The hospital continued to struggle on, but became increasingly insufficient in size, as well as shockingly in need of repair. The ground possessed by the Association was too small for new buildings to be added. Accordingly, in 1896, Mrs. E. D. Kane offered a choice of three large sites with a donation in money, if the Legislature would grant an appropriation for new buildings. The State Treasury, however, was not in condition to do so, but for the first time in its history, the Kane Summit Hospital received a small appropriation for maintenance. ($4,000 for the two years 1897-98.)

As repairs and additional room were imperatively necessary, Mrs. Kane undertook the expense of raising the building one additional story, and adding an elevator. This work gave the hospital an estimated capacity of 100 beds. The alterations were made under difficulties, as it was found impossible to close the hospital while the work was carried on, and ten to fifteen very seriously ill patients were cared for during the whole time the work was in progress.

Kane Summit Hospital supplies the needs of a community that earns its livelihood at great cost to life and limb. Railroad men, pioneer farmers, lumbermen, miners, oil well drillers and glass workers form the bulk of the wage earners of the counties that send patients to the hospital, and the number of desperately wounded men is out of all proportion to that of an ordinary country hospital.

The Kane Summit Hospital was intended to be largely a sanitarium where convalescents and persons of consumptive tendency might be restored to sound health in the wonderfully bracing mountain air. Hitherto, however, its accommodations have been absorbed by those whose claim for immediate succor were more imperative. In the new and spacious memorial rooms furnished by friends of the institution, who have watched its growth with kindly eyes, it is hoped that the sanitarium feature may in the future have due place in the usefulness of the institution.

No record is kept of out-patients, these, if charity cases are the private charity of the hospital physicians, but it is deemed best not to pauperize the citizens by establishing an out-practice or dispensary indoors. There is a self-respecting independence in these counties which makes all who possibly can prefer to pay for calls made at their homes, and only seek hospital relief when their need is urgent.

The hospital association has no endowments. Its income, aside from the amounts paid for board by patients, and by the counties of McKean, Forest and Elk for their poor cases, has hitherto been derived wholly from private charity, with the exception of $250.00 annually from the P. and E. R. R., for the care of sick and injured railroad men.

Directors.—President of the Board, Elisha K. Kane; Thos. A. Roberts, G. W. Campbell, J. L. Brown, C. H. Kemp, Joshua Davis, Elisha K. Kane, E. B. Grandin.

Corporators.—C. H. Kemp, G. W. Campbell, B. N. McCoy, Elisha K. Kane, Joshua Davis, Wm. Hubbard.

Surgeon-in-Charge, Evan O'Neill Kane.

Treasurer, E. D. Kane, M. D.

Secretary, L. Rupert.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$4,000 00

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 136 DIAMOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Kensington Hospital for Women—Philadelphia.

Ward.

Operating Room.

KENSINGTON HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN, 136 DIAMOND ST., PHILADELPHIA.

By Charles P. Noble, M. D.

The Kensington Hospital for Women was organized in 1883. In the beginning its capacity was limited to two beds, and it was supported by the private charity of its founder, Dr. Howard A. Kelly. At that time there was no hospital in Philadelphia for the treatment of the diseases of women exclusively, so that the Kensington Hospital for women is the pioneer hospital for this special work. In 1887 the co-operation of a number of men interested in charitable work was secured, and the Hospital was incorporated. Until 1891 the institution had no home of its own, but did its work in rented private dwelling houses. In that year the present property was secured, and since then this has been so altered and improved that the capacity of the hospital has been increased to forty beds, with the accommodations for the nurses and servants necessary to carry on its work.

The object of the hospital is the relief of women suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex. The hospital is non-sectarian. Patients are admitted without regard to race or religion. The first object is the charitable treatment of the poor; but the institution is not intended to be a pauperizing agency, hence board is charged to those who are able to pay. Well appointed rooms are provided also for private patients.

In the summer of 1897 the hospital was substantially enlarged and reconstructed. A new fire proof building, containing four stories and basement, was added to the plant. The rooms and wards are well lighted and ventilated, and heated by indirect steam heat. The fourth floor is devoted to the operating department. In addition to the waiting rooms, etherizing and sterilizing rooms, it contains a large operating room, which is especially well lighted and supplied with all the modern conveniences so necessary in the practice of aseptic surgery.

The hospital is dependent upon charitable contributions for its support. It has received for four years an annual appropriation of $2,500 from the State Legislature.

Since its organization the hospital has cared for three thousand and fourteen patients.

President, Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D.

Secretary and Treasurer, William P. Ellison, 24 and 26 South Sixth street.

Directors.—Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., William P. Ellison, Howard A. Kelly, M. D., John B. Stetson, Charles P. Noble, M. D., Samuel Disston, Hon. William Potter, John E. Baird, William R. Ellison, H. C. McIlvaine.

Consulting Surgeons.—Prof. Howard A. Kelly, M. D., Prof. William H. Parish, M. D., Prof. John B. Roberts, M. D., Prof. W. W. Keen, M. D., Prof. H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Prof. C. B. Penrose, M. D.

Consulting Physicians.—Prof. James Tyson, M. D., Prof. Chas. K. Mills, M. D., Robert P. Harris, M. D.

Surgeon-in-Chief, Charles P. Noble, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon, H. E. Applebach, M. D.

Clinical Assistants.—William E. Parke, M. D., Thomas E. Jones, M. D., W. Wayne Babcock, M. D., Robert S. J. Mitcheson, M. D., F. N. Yeager, M. D., G. Murrary Edwards, M. D.

Surgeons to the Dispensary.—H. E. Applebach, M. D., William E. Parke, M. D., Robert S. J. Mitcheson, M. D.

Head Nurse, Miss Margaret J. Maloney.

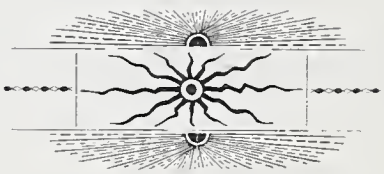
Assistant Head Nurse, Miss Elizabeth M. Scanlan.

Solicitor, Henry C. Thompson, Jr., Esq.

State Appropriations.

1893,	$2,500 00
1894,	2,500 00
1895,	2,500 00
1896,	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00
Total,	$15,000 00

LACKAWANNA HOSPITAL, SCRANTON.



LACKAWANNA HOSPITAL, SCRANTON.

The Lackawanna Hospital was chartered in June, 1871, by Wm. N. Monies (then mayor), Jno. B. Smith, Wm. F. Hallstead, Benj. H. Throop, M. D., R. A. Squire, M. D., A. Davis, E. C. Fuller, Wm. Merifield, Henry Griffin, Chas. Doud and W. A. Winston. An old church (St. Luke's), on Penn avenue, was used for the first year, then an old hotel, corner of Franklin avenue and Mulberry street, was purchased. The original building is still in use as the female department. At the beginning there were only accommodation for fifteen patients and the total number of days that they were treated in the hospital was about 5,000. Now there are accommodations for 60 patients, and last year the patients in the hospital were supplied an aggregate of 23,600 days, In 1889-90 a wing was erected to be used as male wards (both medical and surgical), and in this wing are the operating rooms, morgue, etc. The wing cost about $40,000. In April, 1893, there was established a training school for nurses, having the first year 12 students. It has graduated 23 nurses and has now in class 16. The average cost of maintenance in the hospital has been always less than one dollar per day per patient, this including all expenses, except the erection of the wing in 1889-90.

The present board of directors is as follows:

Hon. Alfred Hand, Rev. J. A. O'Reily, Jas. P. Dickson, Thos. D. Davis, Wm. T. Smith, Conrad Schraeder, Edward L. Fuller, Jno. F. Snyder, J. Geo. Eiseli, and the officers are: Jas. P. Dickson, President; J. Geo. Eish, Secretary; Edward L. Fuller, Treasurer; Miss Ellen K. Kramer, Superintendent of Hospital and Training School for Women; Miss E. Claghorn, Assistant Superintendent of Hospital and Training School for Women.

The medical staff is as follows: A. J. Connell, H. V. Logan, L. M. Gates, W. G. Fulton, J. L. Rea, G. Edgar Dean, P. F. Gunster, John Burnett, Jno. Manley, C. R. Parke, Louis Frey.

House Physicians.—Dr. Newberry and Dr. D. A. Webb.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Repairs, etc.
1873,	.....	$10,000 00
1874,	$10,000 00	.....
1875,	.....	.....
1876,	10,000 00	.....
1877,	.....	.....

	Maintenance.	Repairs, etc.
1878,	10,000 00	.....
1881 and 1882,	10,000 00	5,000 00
1883 and 1884,	10,000 00	30,000 00
1885,	7,500 00	.....
1886,	7,500 00	.....
1887,	10,000 00	.....
1888,	10,000 00	.....
1889,	10,000 00	.....
1890,	10,000 00	.....
1891,	10,000 00	.....
1892,	10,000 00	.....
1893,	2,250 00	1,250 00
1894,	2,250 00	1,250 00
1895,	12,500 00	.....
1896,	12,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	30,000 00	.....
	$184,500 00	$47,500 00
Total,	.....	$232,000 00

LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, LANCASTER, LANCASTER COUNTY.

Lancaster General Hospital.

LANCASTER GENERAL HOSPITAL, LANCASTER, LANCASTER COUNTY.

The Lancaster General Hospital was founded in the year 1893. Its charter being granted by the court of common pleas of Lancaster county, on September 23d of that year. The object of the corporation, as set forth in its charter, is "the establishment and maintenance of an institution, or hospital, which shall be devoted to the care and treatment of the sick and suffering, and the training of nurses, to be employed in such care."

The establishment of this institution was the result of a long-felt want for a hospital in this community, capable of furnishing the best and most skillful care and attention to the sick and maimed, that modern medical and surgical science has developed, and free from all sectarian influence and control.

The only hospital accommodations that could be had in the great county of Lancaster prior to the establishment of this institution, were supplied by the county hospital, a county institution, managed, as similar establishments usually are, with little regard for the comfort of its inmates, or the scientific treatment of diseases, or skillful handling of surgical cases, and St. Joseph's Hospital, owned and controlled by the Roman Catholic order of the Sisters of St. Francis.

A number of gentlemen interested in the matter finally met in the summer of 1893, in the parlor of the Y. M. C. A., and after considerable discussion, and a number of subsequent meetings, an organization was effected, and a charter applied for, which was granted, as before stated, on September 23d, 1893. The new hospital had no endowment, and its only, visible and substantial, means of support consisted of the written pledges of its founders and their friends to contribute various amounts, seldom exceeding five or ten dollars, annually, during a period of five years.

After the charter was obtained, several months more were consumed in procuring a suitable building and making preliminary arrangements, before the hospital was finally opened.

A building was rented on North Queen Street, above Walnut, in the city of Lancaster, and the first patient was received about December 1st, 1893. From that time the hospital grew and flourished as fast as its limited financial resources permitted. The building on North Queen street was soon found to be inadequate to its wants, and the management began to look for a good location for the erection of suitable buildings for a permanent home for the institution. A suita-

ble plot of ground was secured in the early part of the year 1896. It consisted of a lot of ground on North Lime street in the city of Lancaster, containing in front one hundred and fifty-four feet and extending in depth three hundred and nineteen feet, with a large double dwelling house erected in the center of the plot. This property was purchased for $12,500, and on April 1st, 1896 (some necessary changes in the building having in the meantime been made), the hospital moved into its new quarters. The management, with the aid of friends of the institution procured contributions to the amount of about $5,000, of which sum $2,500 was paid on account of the purchase money, and the remainder was expended in making necessary alterations and the purchase of furniture, apparatus and equipments. The remaining $10,000 of the purchase money was raised by the sale of bonds secured by a mortgage on the property.

The affairs of the hospital are managed by a board of twenty-four directors, elected by the contributors to the Hospital, one-fourth of the number each year.

The work of the hospital is conducted by a chief nurse and matron, with the assistance of a corps of trained nurses varying in number as the number of inmates increases or diminishes.

The medical staff consists of four physicians and four surgeons. A contagious disease ward has been fitted up in a building on the rear end of the grounds, in which scarlet fever and diphtheria cases have on several occasions been received and treated. The total number of patients admitted to the hospital since the opening in December, 1893, to the 1st of October, 1897, was 339, and the number treated during the year ending October 1st, 1897, was 141. Besides the patients treated and cared for in the hospital, 35 were nursed at their homes.

Of the cases in the hospital during the year ending October 1st, 1897, 68 were medical and 73 were surgical cases; of those nursed out of the hospital, 10 were medical, and 25 surgical cases. Of the 141 cases cared for during the past year, 94 were discharged, cured, 25 were improved and 12 died, while 10 remained in the hospital under treatment. Of the 12 deaths, 9 were in the medical, and three in the surgical department.

The cost of maintenance for the year ending October 1st, 1897, was, including interest on the mortgage, $4,373.16. The total income during the year was $4,673.16, and this was received from the following sources: State appropriation, $2,000; private patients, $715.41; contributions, $957.75.

The officers of the institution are: President, D. McMullen; Secretary, H. R. Fulton; Treasurer, C. A. FonDersmith; Financial Agent, Rev. J. W. Hassler; Chief Nurse and Matron, Anna Lantz.

Medical Staff.

Physicians.—D. R. McCormick, C. E. Netcher, D. Frank Kline, Frank G. Hartman.

Surgeons.—M. L. Herr, T. C. Detweiler, T. B. Appel, B. F. Alleman.

Medical Director.—M. L. Herr.

The present capacity is eighteen beds, but additions to the building now in process of erection will increase this to thirty-six beds.

The greatest need of the institution now is better accommodation for the nurses, and the management hope in the near future, to be able to erect a separate building on the premises to be devoted to this use.

State Appropriations.

	Maintainance.
1895,	$2,000 00
1896,	2,000 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$10,000 00

McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, McKEESPORT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

McKeesport Hospital Building.

McKeesport Hospital.

McKEESPORT HOSPITAL, McKEESPORT, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

By James F. Woodward, Superintendent.

For years the great necessity for a general hospital in the city of McKeesport had become apparent to the least observant, until at length the McKeesport Board of Trade resolved to make an effort to provide some place of refuge where proper attention could be extended to the many unfortunates, injured in the various industrial establishments, and on the railroads and in coal mines, and also to care for the sick who were without homes, and to place them where they could receive proper attention.

With this object in view on the night of Oct. 13th, 1890, the Board of Trade appointed a committee of six of its members to arrange for the erection of a general hospital. This committee went to work at once and in a short time had received from three of the citizens of McKeesport the donation of a magnificent site, consisting of three (3) acres of ground situated on Fifth avenue, on a bluff overlooking the city, where even in the warmest summer day a delightful breeze prevails.

The committee then obtained a charter on January 7, 1891, and went to work systematically to raise the necessary funds for a building.

In this work they were enthusiastically assisted by almost every citizen. Individual subscriptions began coming in, entertainments were gotten up by local organizations and by individuals, even the school children took a hand, and on a certain day raised the handsome sum of $500.00 by collections.

A board of trustees was organized by the contributors, and on August 28th, 1891, they felt justified in giving out a general contract for the foundations, to cost ($10,370.00) ten thousand three hundred and seventy dollars. This work was pushed, and the corner stone was laid, with imposing ceremonies, on October 31st, 1891. During the winter following, the work of soliciting contributions was carried on and enough money obtained to pay off the debt on the foundations.

On June 10th, 1892, the contract for the base walls and superstructure was let, the cost to be twenty-eight thousand eight hundred dollars ($28,800.00.) To meet the payments on this work the board was compelled to borrow the sum of ($20,000.00) twenty thousand dollars. The work was completed December 1st, 1892, but leaving the corporators with an indebtedness as above stated.

At the session of the Legislature of 1892-93, the institution was granted an appropriation of ($25,000) twenty-five thousand dollars, $20,000.00 of this for building purposes and $5,000.00 for maintenance when the hospital should be opened.

Next the work of furnishing a portion of the building was considered, and accordingly a contract was let to furnish the administration building. This was to be used temporarily, and the contract was for $7,500.00, let July 15, 1893. The work was finished on October 20th, 1893.

During the fall and winter every effort was made to secure money by contributions for the necessary furnishing of the hospital. A committee of ladies organized and held a fair and bazar for that purpose.

Accordingly on April 18th, 1894, the hospital was opened to the public. Up to April 18, 1894, the people of McKeesport have donated toward the construction of the hospital in cash and real estate, $48,570.18; and the State of Pennsylvania, $20,000.00; making a total of $68,570.18. Thus in the short period of three (3) years and six months, a beautiful building was erected and furnished ready to commence its mission of mercy in the city of McKeesport.

According to the census of 1890, McKeesport had then a population of 20,741, inside its corporate limits. Of late years there have sprung up just outside its boundaries a number of thriving towns, whose inhabitants are employed chiefly inside the city.

For instance, Reynoldton, just across the Youghiogheny river and connected with McKeesport by bridges and electric street cars, had in 1890, a population of 1,379; Dravosburg, across the Monongahela river, a population of 1,089; Duquesne, just below Dravosburg, 540, and Ellrods, on the Youghiogheny, 139.

Since the census of 1890, not only has the population of McKeesport increased at a rapid rate, but the growth of the surrounding towns has been simply marvelous. Duquesne, which then had a population of 540, now employs fifteen hundred men in her three mills alone, and Christy Park, adjoining the city on the south, which then had no recognized existence, has now a population of over one thousand persons.

Reynoldton has already applied for admission into the city, and several of the other towns are preparing to vote for the same privilege.

All of these places are in reality a part of the city, and must of necessity, sooner or later, be included within her boundaries.

It is therefore, safe to estimate the population of McKeesport in 1892, as not less than thirty thousand.

Population of towns situated nearer to the McKeesport hospital than to any other.

There are a number of towns in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Valley whose citizens, requiring hospital treatment, would find the

McKeesport Hospital more convenient than any other on account of its nearer proximity.

Braddock, with a population (1890) of 8,561, is only six miles distant, and reached by two lines of railway and by river.

Port Perry, five miles distant, a population of	1,031
Coultersville, seven miles distant, a population of	643
Scott Haven, thirteen miles distant, a population of	525
Sutersville, fourteen miles distant, a population of	812
West Newton, eighteen miles distant, a population of	2,285
Elizabeth, eight miles distant, a population of	1,804
Monongahela City, sixteen miles distant, a population of	4,096
Brownsville, thirty-nine miles distant, a population of	1,417
West Brownsville, thirty-nine miles distant, a population of	735

These later mentioned towns, while situated at a considerable distance, are nearer by fifteen miles to McKeesport than to any other city having a general hospital.

There are in addition a great number of coal miners employed at different points (not included above) in the Monongahela and Youghiogheny rivers, whose avocation renders them extremely liable to accidents.

On the Monongahela, between McKeesport and Brownsville, there are sixty-nine collieries; and on the Youghiogheny, between McKeesport and West Newton, eleven. There are also four cokeries.

Number of employes in the industrial establishments in McKeesport and suburbs:

McKeesport.

National Tube Works,	3,800
National Rolling Mill,	2,400
W. Dewees Wood Co.,	900
Boston Iron and Steel Co.,	425
United States Iron and Tin Plate Co.,	450
Monongahela Furnace Co.,	325
National Galvanizing Works,	100
	8,400

Duquesne.

Duquesne Steel Works,	800
Howard Plate Glass Co.,	400
Duquesne Tube Works,	300
	1,500

In addition, there are numbers of men employed in smaller establishments, such as foundries, planing mills, boat yards, coffin and carriage factories, etc., etc.

The annual report of the President (James Evans) of the McKeesport Hospital for the year ending November, 1897, gives the following data:

"During the year we had an average of 33 patients, being two less than the daily average for the preceding year. This number is still one-third beyond the capacity of the finished portion of the building, and at times has greatly overcrowded it. As heretofore, we have frequently been unable, for want of room, to receive those who applied for admission, and were willing to pay, while many worthy poor have been refused admission for lack of funds, and the work has been done at great disadvantage, and under many discouragements.

"While the receipts from pay patients have been much less than last year, our expenses have been less, and we close the year with a much smaller deficit. A want of revenue compelled reductions and the curtailment of the service, so that while the hospital has been doing good and satisfactory work, it has not rendered the public the service it should perform, and could give to greater advantage if completed and fully equipped.

"The Legislature at its last session made an appropriation of $5,000 to aid in the completion of the left wing of the building, conditioned on a like amount being raised locally for that purpose. Through the efforts of the Hospital Relief Association this has been secured, as well as an additional sum of about $5,000, which can go to reducing our debt. This will enable us during the early part of this year to complete the left wing of the building and furnish increased accommodations, and the subscriptions to the endowment fund, now being secured, it is hoped will provide the increased revenue needed after the enlargement of the building."

Treasurer's Report, December 1st, 1896-1897, Nov. 30.

Receipts.

To cash on hand December 1st, 1896,	$674 90
To State of Pennsylvania, appropriation,	5,195 35
To proceeds of loan by board of trustees,	2,000 00
To receipts from patients through superintendent,	4,612 95
To subscription to general fund,	417 00
To subscriptions to building and improvement fund,	2,095 85
	$14,996 05

Expenditures.

By warrants drawn on treasurer for maintenance, furnishing and improvements by executive committee,..	$12,447 06
By interest on loan, by order of trustees,.....	1,589 94
Balance cash on hand Nov. 30, 1897,.....	959 05
	$14,996 05

The number of patients treated during the year was 609. Of these 484 were cured; 49 improved; 7 unimproved; 39 died, and 30 are still under treatment. The average death rate was six and four-tenths. Of the patients treated, 237 paid in full or part, with 4,139 days of hospital occupancy. The largest number of patients at any time was 40, while the smallest number was 22. The daily average during the year was 33, and the cost per day per capita was $1.31. The average cost of food per inmate was 26 cents, and the total cost of maintenance was $13,649.05.

Board of Trustees.

James Evans, Esq., President.
Richard G. Wood, Vice President.
W. Miller Stewart, Secretary.
S. O. Lowry, Treasurer.
Executive Committee.—W. J. Sharples, Chairman; John W. Stewart, John W. Crawford.
Trustees.—Jas. Evans, R. G. Wood, W. J. Sharples, W. Miller Stewart, S. O. Lowry, John W. Stewart, John W. Crawford, J. N. Hartman, S. F. Finley, Wm. A. Demmler, W. C. Cronemeyer, Max Bachman, John W. Painter, G. E. F. Gray, R. L. Riggs.
Superintendent, J. F. Woodward.
Matron and Supervising Nurse, Miss M. E. Kelso.
Resident Physician, William C. Baird.

Staff.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—C. B. King, W. H. Knox, T. R. Vankirk, T. L. White, H. W. Hitzrot.
Visiting Physicians.—L. H. Botkin, Wm. M. Woodward, W. J. Gardner, J. P. Blackburn.
Visiting Surgeons.—J. M. Thorne, John Porter, S. L. Wiggins, F. Theo. Nason.

State Appropriations.

	Completion of Buildings.	Maintenance.
1893,	$10,000 00	$2,500 00
1894,	10,000 00	2,500 00
1895,	.....	5,000 00
1896,	.....	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	.....	10,000 00
	$20,000 00	$25,000 00
Total,	.....	$45,000 00

MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Mary M. Packer Hospital.

MARY M. PACKER HOSPITAL, SUNBURY, NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

As a railroad centre with two shifting yards, there have naturally been a large number of accident cases happening in Sunbury for the past quarter of a century.

When the late Dr. Charles M. Martin was appointed local physician for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, he built an addition to his office and drug store on Third street, Sunbury, which during his lifetime was the only hospital and operating room the town afforded. From this table, the men were carried to their homes, there to be cared for as best they could.

After the death of Dr. Martin, the company fitted up a second story room in its freight station, as an operating room. From the fact that it was impossible even then to give the men the care and attention that was required after an operation, the railroad officials became very much interested in a movement to get some better accommodations, and at the suggestion of Mr. E. B. Westfall, Superintendent of the Eastern Division and Mr. G. W. Creighton, then superintendent of the Sunbury division, a meeting of the citizens was called at the Central Hotel, on April 5th, 1895.

This meeting was presided over by the late William Whitmer.

A committee consisting of James C. Packer, George W. Creighton, Henry E. Davis, Charles W. Nickerson and Charles M. Clement were appointed to procure a charter for the hospital, and to take the necessary steps to form a board of trustees.

Mrs. Mary M. Packer, having most generously made the offer at this meeting that she would give six thousand dollars toward starting the charity, with the sole proviso that it forever remain non-sectarian in character and free to all who would be unable to pay for treatment, by unanimous agreement of all the persons present, the institution was named in her honor.

The charter was granted by the court of common pleas on April 27th, 1895, with the following board of trustees:

For One Year.—William Carns, Sunbury; George W. Deppen, Sunbury; George B. Reimensnyder, Sunbury; Harvey Brumbach, Sunbury; Truman J. Purdy, Sunbury.

For Two Years.—Ferd K. Hill, Sunbury; Clinton R. Savidge, Sunbury; William M. Rockefeller, Sunbury; Lloyd T. Rohrbach, Sunbury; Simon P. Wolverton, Sunbury.

For Three Years.—James C. Packer, Sunbury; Charles W. Nickerson, Sunbury; Henry E. Davis, Sunbury; George W. Creighton, Sunbury; Charles M. Clement, Sunbury.

The board of trustees appointed a committee to select and procure a site for the hospital; it being deemed best to purchase a building that would be at once converted to hospital uses.

After an examination of all the sites offered, the board decided to purchase the property of T. H. Purdy, between Catawissa and Fairmount avenues, containing four acres, for twenty thousand dollars. The building was thoroughly remodeled and refitted for hospital purposes and equipped with the most modern surgical instruments and appliances.

A medical staff of ten physicians and surgeons was selected from those who offered their services to the Board, who both assisted in the equipment of the hospital and have since devoted their time and attention to the care of the sick and injured with gratifying success, at a remarkably low rate of mortality and with very many astounding recoveries.

The board called to their assistance in the management of the hospital a Ladies' Aid, who have materially aided in the furthering of the work of the Institution, taking complete charge of furnishing clothing, linen, without drain upon the hospital funds, and assisting generally in the domestic management of the hospital. Through their efforts a complete laundry has been fitted up in the basement and several other minor improvements made.

The railroad men of the town, through their affiliated orders donated to the hospital a handsome ambulance.

One bed has been endowed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who also presented the hospital with twenty-five hundred dollars towards a fund for enlarging the buildings. In the first year there were ninety-five patients received; thirty-six in the medical wards and fifty-nine in the surgical. Of these forty-eight were cured, forty-nine discharged improved, and five unimproved, while eight died.

The hospital site occupies a plot of ground surrounded on three sides by streets and of such an elevation as to practically give a view of the entire town. The building is a substantial, two-story brick dwelling house, has a mansard roof and tower. The main building being 65 feet by 68 feet, with kitchen addition 20 feet by 21 feet.

On the first floor is the operating room, surgical ward, officers dining room and room used for office, library and dispensary, kitchen, pantries, buttery and bath room for surgical patients.

On the second floor is the men's medical ward, women's ward and private room for day patients, sleeping rooms of the superintendent and Chief Nurse, and in the addition the sleeping rooms of the servants.

The third story is fitted up for storage purposes and sleeping room of the night nurses. There are now fourteen beds available for patients; one of which must always be left vacant for railroad accident cases, under the terms of the endowment of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The grounds of the hospital are beautifully laid out with shrubbery, evergreens, and also contain an orchard of superior fruit trees, a grapery and kitchen garden, furnishing vegetables enough for the use of the building.

Eleven surgical cases were treated as out-cases. During the second year, there were 119 patients received, of whom forty were medical and seventy-nine surgical. Seventy-eight were cured and thirty-one discharged improved, and three unimproved, while seven died; three 8 hours after admission.

Nearly fourteen thousand dollars were expended during the first year, and over five thousand dollars during the second year.

The present officers of the hospital are:

President, James C. Packer.

Treasurer, George W. Deppen.

Secretary, H. M. Chenometh.

Superintendent and Chief Nurse, Miss Amanda Mothersbauch.

Nurses.—Miss Margaret Green, Miss Elizabeth Trumlove.

Clerk, Miss Elizabeth Brosius.

Medical Staff.

Surgeons.—Dr. Robert H. Awl, Dr. Philip H. Renn, Dr. William T. Graham, Dr. Francis E. Drumheller, Dr. William L. Shindel.

Physicians.—Dr. J. W. Sheetz, Dr. William B. Stoner, Dr. J. T. Hard, Dr. Mary McCay-Wenck, Dr. E. B. Cooper.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$4,000 00
1896,	4,000 00
1897 and 1898,	8,000 00
Total,	$16,000 00

MATERNITY HOSPITAL, TENTH AND FITZWATER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

Maternity Hospital—Fitzwater Street Front.

Maternity Hospital—Tenth Street Front.

THE MATERNITY HOSPITAL, FORMERLY STATE HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND INFANTS, 734 SOUTH 10TH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

Incorporated June 2d, 1873.

The object of this hospital, as set forth in its charter, is "the care, nurture and maintenance of destitute women, married or single, during child-birth, or whilst suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex; of children born of their bodies, either whilst in the care of the corporation, or surrendered to it after birth; the providing for the spiritual and temporal welfare of such women and children either within or outside of the institution, as well as the care and boarding of women and children for compensation."

In the autumn of 1872, some members of the medical profession, who were, or had been, connected with the Obstetrical wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, met at the office of the late H. Ernest Goodman, M. D., to consider the possibility for the immediate and permanent correction of what seemed to them a great evil.

At that meeting there were present Doctors H. Ernest Goodman, Charles H. Merklein, William F. Jenks, Roland G. Curtin, Horace Williams, Edward L. Duer, John S. Parry and James V. Ingham (the last three at that time being members of the Obstetrical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital).

Most of the others had been previously connected with that institution, and all were familiar with the fact, that not infrequently young unmarried girls were found in the obstetrical ward, where they had gone to be delivered of their illegitimate children. As these girls, often mere children, were neither vicious nor depraved, it seemed cruel to compel them to be exposed to the degrading effects of the associations and the publicity which must necessarily follow a prolonged residence in a city almshouse.

As a careful search among the then existing institutions revealed the fact that there was no place in the city of Philadelphia, nor the State of Pennsylvania, outside of a county almshouse, where an unmarried woman could be taken care of during the period of her confinement, it was then determined to create such an institution.

*Contributed by J. V. Ingham, M. D., of the Board of Governors.

The assistance of others, who recognized the necessity of such an asylum, was obtained, and the following board was organized: J. W. White, M. D., President; A. S. Naudain, Treasurer; William H. Staake, Secretary; J. F. Weightman, M. D., John P. Verree, R. E. Peterson, James V. Watson, S. Gross Fry, William H. Ingham, F. C. Steel, E. Coppee Mitchell, and the following staff, all being, by the charter, ex-officio members of the Board of Governors.

Obstretricians.—Charles H. Merklein, M. D., Roland G. Curtin, M. D., Horace Williams, M. D., James V. Ingham, M. D.

Surgeons.—Edward L. Duer, M. D., John S. Parry, M. D., William F. Jenks, M. D., John A. McArthur, M. D.

The name of "The State Hospital for Women and Infants" was selected, as it was believed that the Legislature would recognize the peculiar value of the work to the community, in preventing crime, and would ultimately make it one of the regular "assisted charities." With this object in view, the charter obtained June 2d, 1873, vested in the Governor of the State the power of appointing one-fourth of the members of the board of managers, and, under this provision, Governor Hartranft in 1873, appointed Hon. Morton McMichael, Mr. T. Morris Perot, Mr. J. Gillingham Fell and Mr. Charles Bullock to serve as members of the board.

In January, 1873, the dwelling house No. 1718 Filbert street was leased, and in February the Hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients, the only limitation being that no unmarried woman should be admitted to the Lying-in-Hospital except for her first confinement.

From the very beginning the work of the institution was the subject of heated controversy.

By many well-meaning persons it was contended, that the mere fact that such a refuge was known to exist, would tend to increase the amount of illegitimacy and even act as an incentive to vice. Many indignant protests were sent to the board and individual pressure, as well as public opposition, was brought to bear upon the members. Fully convinced, however, of the real necessity for such a charity, and trusting to the ultimate triumph of broader and more humane views, the founders of the Hospital persisted in their labors and the struggle for existence began.

For many years, it was only with the greatest exertions that the hospital could be maintained in active operation, in the face of so much direct and bitter opposition.

Thanks, however, to the Ladies' Committee, consisting of Mrs. Wm. B. Stevens, Mrs. W. W. Frazier, Mrs. John H. Towne, Mrs. Wm. H. Furness, Miss S. M. Little, Mrs. Edward Hance, Mrs. Wm. A. Ingham, Mrs. S. Gross Fry, Mrs. John Mason, and a few generous friends, who

fully realized the importance of this work, the doors were never closed until 1879, when the occurrence of septic fever made it advisable to find other quarters.

The property now occupied by the hospital, at 734 South 10th street, was then purchased, all the purchase money being left on a mortgage, and, after the necessary repairs and alterations had been made, the hospital was re-opened in June, 1879, in its new home.

In 1882 the name was changed, by permission of the court, to "The Maternity Hospital," since it was found that the name of "State Hospital for Women and Infants" was injurious to the institution, as the impression was given to many that it was supported by the State, when in fact it had not, up to that time, received anything from that source.

The charter was further amended by depriving the staff of an ex-officio membership in the board, and by eliminating the provision which gave an appointing power to the Governor of the State.

In 1884 the accommodations were greatly enlarged by the erection of an additional building on the corner of the lot; this was made possible by the generosity of Mr. Henry C. Lea, who voluntarily offered to contribute $2,500, provided an additional sum of $7,500 was obtained from other sources.

With an increased number of patients, the assistance of a resident physician was thought necessary, and a graduate of the Woman's Medical College, of this city, was placed in charge of the Obstetrical work, subject to the direction of the visiting Obstetrical staff. Since then the hospital has always had a woman resident physician.

In 1886 a training school for Obstetrical nurses was organized, and is still in active operation, having up to the first of October, 1897, graduated 104 nurses.

Since the admission of the first patient in 1873, 7,153 applications for admission have been made, and 2,387 women have been confined in the hospital. Of these 28 died, a total mortality from all causes of 1.15 per centum.

Of this number 11 died from septic causes, the remaining 17 from non-preventable causes, and, in most instances, from causes not connected with the pregnant condition.

Since the removal to the present location in 1879, the number of deaths from all causes has been 18 only, 6 of which were from septic causes, and since May, 1889, 1,078 women have been delivered of their infants, without one septic death.

The rate of mortality has from the very beginning been remarkably low, and it is claimed by the managers that no other maternity hospital in this country can show an equally small percentage of mortality for the same number of years.

From the very inception of the institution, the necessity for combination with other charities, to supplement the work peculiar to its own province, was apparent to all interested in the subject, and, to meet this want, were organized, first, the Home for Infants, in West Philadelphia, and afterwards the Sheltering Arms.

The active co-operation now existing between the "Midnight Mission," which receives the patients before the time for the birth of their children has arrived; "The Maternity Hospital," which takes care of them during childbirth; the "Sheltering Arms," which receives them afterwards, and instructs them in plain housework; and the "Children's Aid Society," which finally provides them with situations in which they can support themselves and their children, is believed to be the only instance where four distinct organizations are to be found working together in perfect harmony, each in its own field, for the protection of the hitherto unprotected, and forming a complete cycle of charitable organization.

To those who are familiar with the famous Jukes case, so ably traced out by Mr. Richard L. Dugdale, of New York, (who showed that in 120 years, the criminal descendants of one woman had cost the State $1,300,000), this system of co-operative charity must greatly appeal, as being most salutary in the prevention of crime and of great economic value to the Commonwealth.

The experience of twenty-four years has demonstrated, not theoretically alone, but practically, the following direct results, in prevention and cure.

The suicide of despairing women, or their death at the hands of the professional abortionist, have been averted; the temptation to infanticide has been minimized; women have been saved from drifting into a life of prostitution in order to procure the means of living denied them elsewhere; they have been returned to their homes and former employment, or placed in new situations to begin the world again, and in many instances have been married to the father of their children.

A very small portion of the cost of maintenance is borne by the patients themselves, as the average receipts from "board of patients" do not exceed one-tenth of the cost of maintenance.

Of the inmates of the hospital born in Pennsylvania, one-half were born outside of Philadelphia county, showing that the benefit is extended throughout the State.

The future of this hospital is now assured. Its great value has been recognized by all, even by its at one time most bitter opponents.

From an early period it was warmly endorsed by members of the State Board of Charities, who made the following report concerning it in 1883:

"The humane and charitable citizens of Philadelphia, by whose efforts this worthy charity is sustained, may well ask the question,

whether it is not worth all it cost to have kept over seven hundred young women from the almshouse, where otherwise most of them from necessity would have gone, and where, in company with full grown sinners, they would have lost all sense of propriety and virtue."

The Legislature finally realized that it was a valuable agent in preventing frailty from degenerating into depravity; in saving the erring from greater error, and in preventing them from becoming in turn the destroyer of others, and has since 1889 regularly made it an appropriation.

Its property is without debt, and there is a small endowment fund well invested.

Board of Governors and Medical Staff.

President, Joseph C. Fraley, 929 Chestnut street.
Treasurer, W. H. Ingham, Girard Trust Co. Building.
Secretary, W. H. Staake, Franklin Building, 12th and Walnut sts.

Board of Governors.

Term Expires 1898.—W. H. Ingham, Girard Trust Co. Building; T. Elliott Patterson, Franklin Building; J. V. Watson, 718 Franklin street; Robert C. Drayton, 104 South 5th street.

Term Expires 1899.—Mitchell Harrison, 400 Chestnut street; T. Morris Perot, 1810 Pine street; Harry Godey, 1841 Spruce street; W. H. Eisenbrey, 1717 Locust street.

Term Expires 1900.—Chas. Lea, 706 Sansom street; Joseph C. Fraley, 929 Chestnut street; John J. Ridgway, 1706 Locust street; Alfred Whelen, M. D., 1814 S. Rittenhouse Square.

Term Expires 1901.—W. H. Staake, Franklin Building; J. V. Ingham, M. D., 1342 Spruce street; Henry B. Coxe, Jr., 109 South 21st street; C. C. Febiger, 3318 Arch street.

Superintendent, Mrs. Anna L. Lippencott.

Resident Physicians.—Anna C. Osmond, M. D., Juliet A. Stevens, M. D.

Woman's Visiting Committee.—Mrs. W. Harrison Eisenbrey, 1717 Locust street; Mrs. Robert C. Drayton, 250 South 17th street; Mrs. Harry Godey, 1841 Spruce street; Mrs. Alfred Whelen, 1814 South Rittenhouse Square; Mrs. Wm. W. Curtin, 2215 Trinity Place; Mrs. Charles Platt, Jr., 1809 DeLancey Place; Mrs. F. C. Durant, 228 South 19th street; Mrs. J. Wm. White, 1810 South Rittenhouse Square; Mrs. Thomas A. Reilly, 1804 South Rittenhouse Square; Mrs. Louis R. Lemoine, 2113 DeLancey Place; Mrs. Louis R. Page, 115 South 19th street; Mrs. Caleb F. Fox, 1936 Locust street.

Obstetrical Staff.—W. Constantine Goodell, M. D., 2041 Locust street; L. J. Hammond, M. D., 712 South 10th street; Lawrence S. Smith, M. D., 133 South 18th street; Damaso T. Laine, 218 South 15th street.

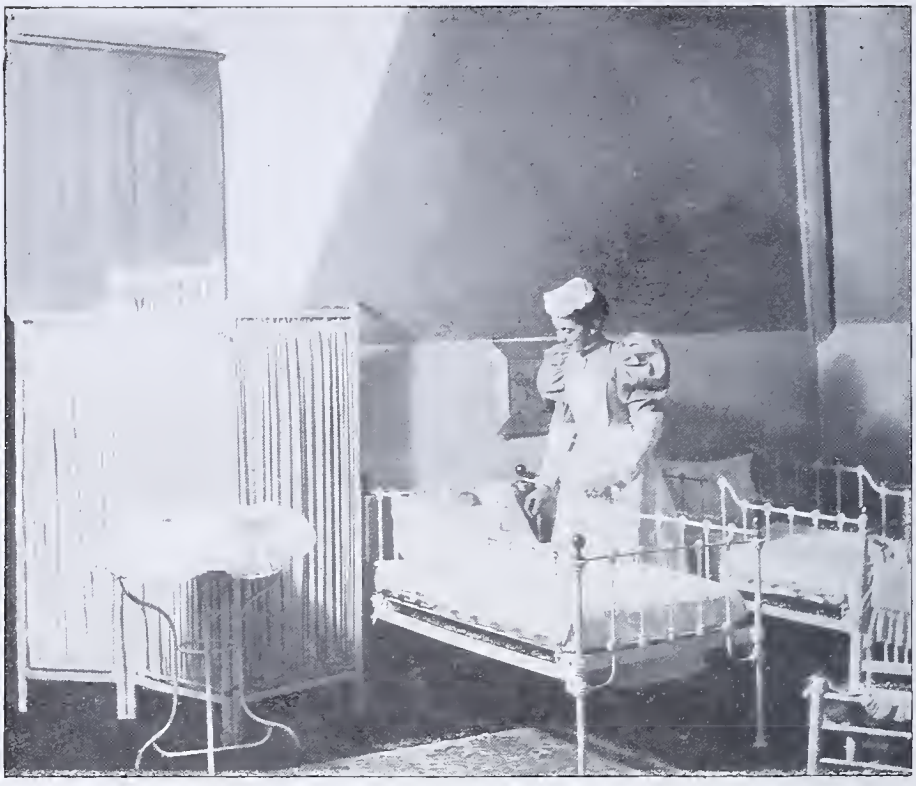
Consulting Staff.—Alfred Stillé, M. D., R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., Louis Starr, M. D., Edward L. Duer, M. D., J. William White, M. D., Horace Williams, M. D., Charles A. Oliver, M. M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1889 and 1890,	$5,000 00
1891,	2,500 00
1892,	2,500 00
1893,	2,500 00
1894,	2,500 00
1895,	3,000 00
1896,	3,000 00
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00
Total,	$26,000 00

MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, MEADVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The City Hospital—Meadville, Pennsylvania.



Infants' Ward.

Nurses' Room.

MEADVILLE CITY HOSPITAL, MEADVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

The Meadville City Hospital was incorporated July 2, 1880, the object of the incorporation being to provide medical and surgical aid and nursing for the sick and injured, and to instruct and train suitable persons in the duties of nursing and caring for the sick.

Any person subscribing five dollars or more for the benefit of the hospital can become a stockholder in the institution. As the object of the corporation is one of charity, no stockholder is permitted to receive any dividend or pecuniary advantage from such holding. The stock of the corporation is fixed at 10,000 shares of the par value of five dollars each, making a total of $50,000, of which $3,000 has been subscribed and paid for by citizens of Meadville.

The hospital was first opened in a building on Randolph street, facing Highland avenue. After three years this structure was found to be inadequate for the accommodation of the increased number of applicants. While the directors were discussing the propriety of erecting a new building, Mr. Alfred Huidekoper presented them with a plot of three acres of ground on North Liberty street, near Randolph, upon which the present building was erected.

The ground is elevated, affording a fine view of the surrounding city and country, and ensuring a free circulation of air.

The hospital is a handsome three-story building, of brick and stone, 42x86 feet on the ground; most substantially built, and combining many of the merits of the best class of modern hospitals.

All partition walls are of brick from cellar to roof, and the floors are deadened with concrete, making the building nearly fire-proof. The cellar is cemented and whitewashed, and is used as a fresh air chamber solely. The heating and ventilation of each room is separate and distinct, and the system being of the very best; each room contains over 1,400 cubic feet of air space.

The drainage is into the newly built city sewerage system. The building is heated by steam, and open grate fires are in nearly all of the rooms. The kitchen and laundry are in a detached building which is also of brick. It is connected with the main building by a covered passageway. There are on the first and second floors fifteen rooms, containng one bed each, two wards containing five beds, a superintendent's office and private room, reception room, dining room, lavatories, closets for medicines and linen and an operating room fitted with the best modern appliances for conducting aseptic operations.

On the third floor are a maternity ward, an infants' ward, nurses' rooms with eight beds, rooms for servants, store rooms and lavatories.

A fire escape of the latest and best designs has recently been added. The walls of all the patients' rooms and several others are painted with oil paints. Rubber carpet covers the floors in the hallways and rubber pads the stairways. An elevator large enough to take in the wheel stretcher or a patient in a bed, runs from cellar to attic. Many of the rooms are furnished and kept in repair by the churches of the city, and one by the Grand Army Post of the city.

In connection with the hospital a training school for nurses has been established, with a two-years' course of training. Eighteen nurses have been graduated, some of whom are now filling responsible positions in other institutions. The hospital and training school for nurses have always been in charge of a trained nurse of the highest professional standing.

The report of the last year (no printed report was published) showed one hundred and twenty-four patients received during the year.

Fifty-two were surgical cases and seventy-two medical cases. During the year thirteen patients were cared for outside the hospital.

The Ladies' Advisory Committee raised funds for making many improvements to the Hospital, and kept watchful care of the institution in many ways.

The following large gifts to the hospital were made by citizens of Meadville or Crawford county:

1886. Alfred Huidekoper,	$2,500 00
1888. Mrs. Joseph Derickson,	1,000 00
1888. Bequest of Miss Annette Huidekoper,	5,000 00
1889. Bequest of Joseph Derickson,	950 00
1897. Bequest of Miss Anna Huidekoper,	2,000 00
1897. Bequest of Mrs. Elizabeth Veith,	100 00
1897. Donation of real estate by Rev. Richard Craighead sold for,	600 00
Total,	$12,150 00

In addition, smaller sums aggregating $5,465.62 have been donated to the hospital since 1886. The people of the city take a deep interest in its welfare and much pride in its success.

Board of Directors.—Mr. D. G. Shryock, President; Mr. E. A. Hempstead, Col. S. B. Dick, Mr. A. C. Huidekoper, Col. John B. Compton, Mr. H. D. Hall, Mr. Charles Stoltz, Mr. Wm. S. Rose, Mr. Wesley B. Best.

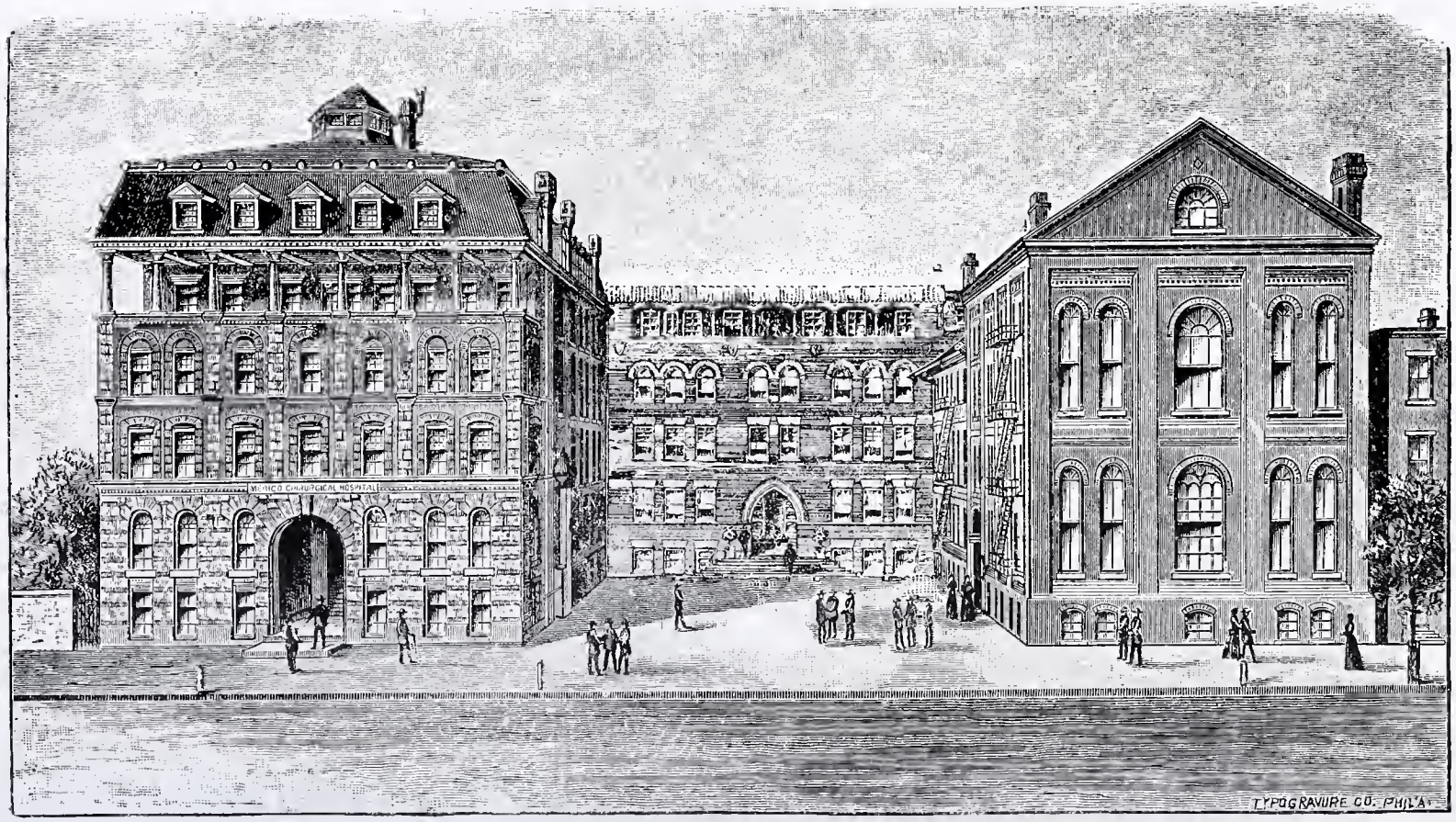
C. M. Boush, Esq., Clerk and Treasurer.

Miss A. B. Shaw, Chief Nurse and Acting Superintendent.

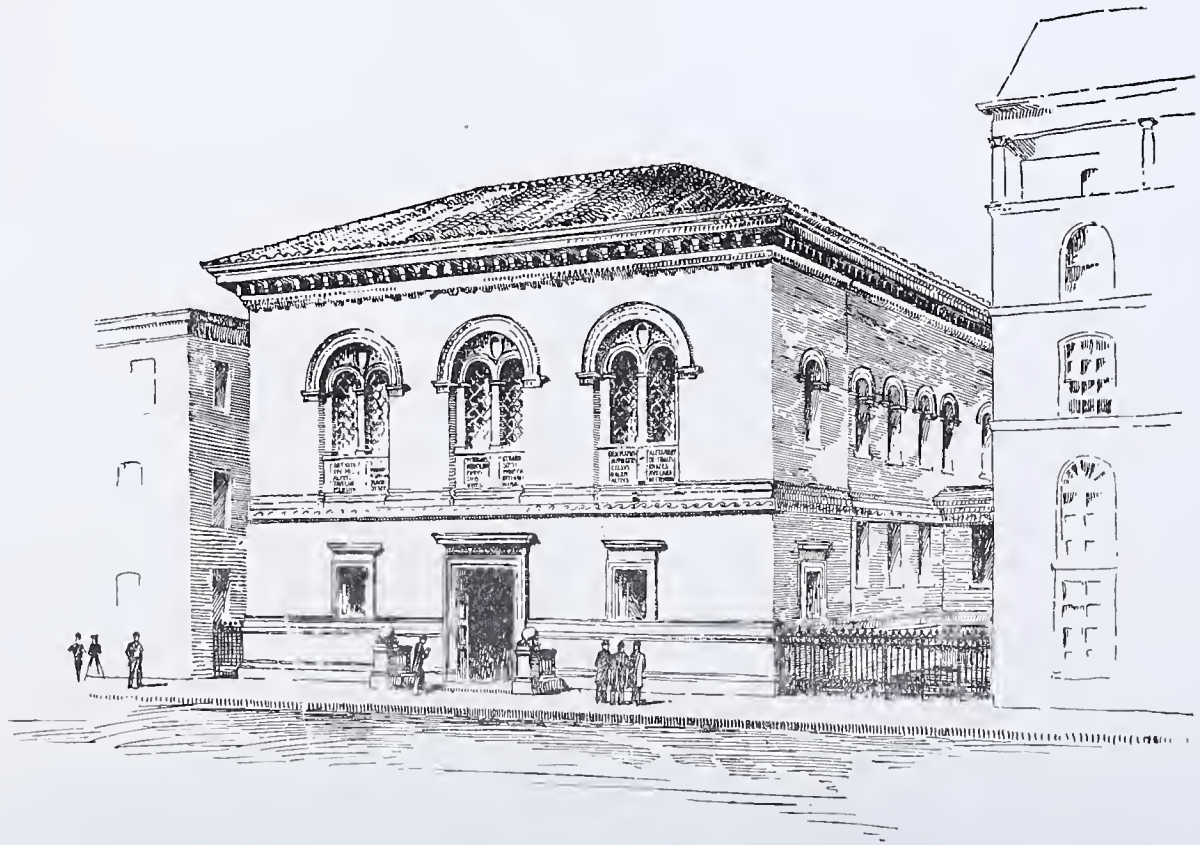
State Appropriations..

	Maintenance.	Indebtedness.	New Grounds.
1885 and 1886,	.....	$2,700 00	$7,300 00
1889,	.....	5,000 00	.....
1890,	.....	5,000 00	.....
1893,	$2,500 00	.....	.....
1894,	2,500 00	.....	.....
1895,	2,500 00	.....	.....
1896,	2,500 00	.....	.....
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00	.....	.....
	$15,000 00	$12,700 00	$7,300 00
Total,	.....	.....	$35,000 00

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL, CHERRY STREET BELOW EIGHTEENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.



Medico-Chirurgical Hospital.



The New Clinical Amphitheatre. The building to the right is a corner of the Hospital; that on the left is the rear part of the Maternity Department.

Maternity Department Medico-Chirurgical Hospital—Eighteenth and Cherry Streets.

Children's Department Medico-Chirurgical Hospital—Eighteenth Street.

MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL HOSPITAL, PHILADELPHIA

By L. Webster Fox, M. D., Treasurer (Ophthalmologist.)

The development of the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital is almost phenomenal in the medical annals of Philadelphia. In 1886 a small room was rented in the second story of the building on the southwest corner Broad and Market streets, and furnished with two beds, a few necessary appliances and a trained nurse, which continued thus for two years, beds being occupied constantly; at the end of this time its increasing demands compelled more commodious and appropriate buildings and the trustees looking around were enabled to purchase the Widow's Home, on Cherry street above 17th street.

Arrangements were made to combine the hospital with the Medico-Chirurgical College and the Philadelphia Dental College. The faculties of both these schools becoming interested in the hospital and both giving time and professional services to the inmates and also to the worthy poor in the out-patient departments. In addition to the treatment of the medical and surgical cases a department was also organized for the treatment of aural and dental diseases.

When the present hospital was purchased it was necessary to alter same to requirements of a modern hospital, by reason of a lack of accommodation it was again discovered it would be necessary to enlarge the hospital buildings, and to this end it was, in 1890, determined to recontruct the same on a larger scale. As a result the original hospital was replaced by an extensive six-story building, with a capacity more than double its own, an event "that marked a second peculiarly eventful period in the history of the institution, the first being the purchase of the site now occupied and the removal to it from Broad street." The hospital was then thoroughly equipped with the most modern conveniences for lighting, heating, drainage and ventilation. After the completion of these alterations, the hospital afforded accommodations for not less than 126 beds for patients.

It was felt by all the trustees that the baby hospital had now completed its infancy and was marching very rapidly to attain to that degree of eminence which it to-day holds, ranking with the other great hospitals of the city.

Although the Medico-Chirurgical Hospital is located to the west of the college building, it is connected with the latter by an L on the north side, so that the two buildings are virtually one. And now, for a time, both the new college building and the newly remodeled hospital seemed to afford ample facilities, and to possess great adaptability to the purposes of medical teaching and hospital work. With

the growth of the medical school and the constantly increasing demands for hospital room, it was found again needful to provide increased building space. In view of this fact, six properties located on Eighteenth above Cherry street were purchased from time to time, and devoted to the maternity department of the hospital as well as a children's ward.

The maternity department is entirely separate from the general hospital, thus affording every opportunity of guarding against infection. The interior of the building has been entirely reconstructed to meet the exacting demands of modern aseptic ideas in the management of labor. With a capacity for forty beds, there are special wards provided for women waiting to be confined, and also for patients during convalescence. A special room is devoted entirely to the delivery of patients.

The children's department which is devoted exclusively to the treatment of poor children suffering from disease or deformity, is separate from the general hospital and is fairly well adapted in its construction for the treatment of sick and injured children. There are well ventilated and cheerful wards, bathrooms and a special diet kitchen for the preparation of food not cooked in the general kitchen of the main hospital.

Then, too, there is also connected with the hospital a training school for nurses. The trustees have recently erected a dormitory for nurses, which is thoroughly fitted out with all the latest sanitary appointments. It is separated from the hospital, thus affording quiet and privacy when off duty. The dormitory comprises eighteen bedrooms, each one of which accommodates from two to three nurses. There are also bath and toilet rooms, a large and well ventilated sitting room or reception room and a covered loggia for recreation. The school affords excellent facilities to women who desire to fit themselves for nursing in private families. The hospital, in addition to its extensive wards, contains a large number of private rooms, thus giving to the nurses exceptional advantage of being educated also in private nursing.

The Medico-Chirurgical Hospital is non-sectarian, and is open day and night for the reception of sick and injured. The free dispensary service is also open daily.

The capacity of the hospital building has increased from 126 to 200 beds, the maternity alone having 40 beds. Recently the property extending from the college to the corner of 17th and Cherry streets was also purchased, and it has been determined to erect thereon a large laboratory building, suitably arranged in its details for an out-patient department. In consequence of these repeated acquisitions of property, the plant grew, until it covers an extensive area, extending from 17th to 18th streets, on Cherry 120 feet northward on the east side of 18th street, and 60 feet northward on the west side of 17th street.

The rapid progress of scientific thought concerning asepsis having made it imperative to surround surgical operations with certain definite conditions, particularly if the latter be performed in the presence of large numbers of medical students, the board of trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical hospital have recently erected a new clinical amphitheatre and operating rooms, designed to fulfil the most advanced surgical and educational requirements. It is believed to be the most perfect, as well as the largest clinical amphitheatre that has yet been erected, either in the United States or in Europe.

The work in all departments of the hospital has been steadily increasing, and, in its practical results, as a public charity, has been constantly realizing every anticipation. Some idea of the rate of growth and extension of the institution can be formed, on comparing the number of cases treated in 1892 with that of 1896, an interval of four years. In 1892 there were admitted to and treated in the wards and rooms of the hospital 585 patients; in the receiving ward, 774; and in the out-patient department or dispensary service, 5,537 cases. In 1896 the number of patients admitted to the wards and private rooms was 1,242; the number of accident cases treated, 2,036; while in the out-patient department, there were treated not less than 37,907 cases.

Board of Trustees.—C. William Bergner, President; Francis M. Brooke, 1st Vice President; William King, 2d Vice President; James M. Anders, M. D., Secretary; L. Webster Fox, M. D., Treasurer; C. William Bergner, Francis M. Brooke, William King, Hon. George Handy Smith, William H. Pancoast, M. D., John V. Shoemaker, M. D., James M. Anders, M. D., Ernest Laplace, M. D., W. Easterly Ashton, M. D., L. Webster Fox, M. D., D. T. Pratt, Honorary Trustee; William S. Price, Esq., Juris Consultus.

Hospital Staff.

Physicians.—James M. Anders, M. D., John V. Shoemaker, M. D., William E. Hughes, M. D.

Surgeons.—William H. Pancoast, M. D., Ernest Laplace, M. D.

Obstetricians.—W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., W. S. Stewart, M. D.

Gynecologist, W. Easterly Ashton, M. D.

Skin and Venereal Diseases, John V. Shoemaker, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, L. Webster Fox, M. D.

Neurologist, Chas. W. Burr, M. D.

Otologist, E. B. Gleason, M. D.

Laryngologist, Arthur H. Cleveland, M. D.

Diseases of Children, Wm. C. Hollopeter, M. D.

Pathologist, Joseph McFarland, M. D.

Assistant Hospital Staff.

Physicians.—A. E. Roussel, M. D., E. S. Gans, M. D.
Surgeon, Benj. T. Shimwell, M. D.
Gynecologist, Walter V. Woods, M. D.

Hospital Officers.

Superintendent, Odin R. Edwards.
Directress of Training School, Mrs. Katharine A. Taylor.
Matron, Mrs. Odin R. Edwards.
Senior Resident Physician and Registrar, John H. Egan, M. D.
Resident Physicians.—Eli H. Porch, M. D., James F. Donnelly, M. D., Stewart Reeser, M. D., Henry A. Polkinhorn, M. D., William J. E. Rush, M. D.
Substitutes.—Albert E. Blackburn, M. D., James M. Monaghan, M. D., J. B. Roxby, M. D., Alfred H. Catterall, M. D., K. R. Cleaver, M. D., M. S. Boyer, M. D.
Apothecary, Herbert J. Smith, Ph. G.
Assistant Apothecary, Gustave Meyer.

Hospital Dispensary Staff.

Medical.—Chief Clinical Assistant, George W. Pfroom, M. D.; Assistants, Clarence F. Faries, M. D., George C. Hanna, M. D., Leedom Sharp, M. D.

Surgical.—Chief Clinical Assistants, B. T. Shimwell, M. D., Henry N. Bryan, M. D.; Anaesthetizer, J. F. Hamilton, M. D.,; Assistants, M. O'Hara, M. D., George E. Dahis, M. D., Walter Dunn, M. D., John S. Woodruff, M. D., Victor C. Roberts, M. D.

Obstetrical.—Chief Clinical Assistant, J. Thompson Schell, M. D.; Assistant, G. B. Gale, M. D.

Gynecological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, Walter V. Woods, M. D.; Assistants, Matthew Beardwood, M. D., John W. Wilkins, M. D., I. Newton Snively, M. D.

Ophthalmological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, E. Forrest Kamerly, M. D.; Assistants, F. K. Brown, M. D., C. S. Eldredge, M. D., E. L. Klopp, M. D., J. P. Hillegas, M. D., Joseph Slonimsky, M. D., Louis N. Schappert, M. D.

Dermatological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, Emanuel S. Gans, M. D.; Assistant, Herman D. Marcus, M. D.

Neurological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, L. C. Peter, M. D.; Assistants, Merle S. Boyer, M. D., George V. Wenner, M. D.

Larnygological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, J. L. Gallagher, M. D.; Assistant, D. W. Levy, M. D.

Otological.—Chief Clinical Assistant, E. A. Crueger, M. D.; Assistants, George H. Borsch, M. D.; G. F. Levan, M. D.

Diseases of Children.—Chief Clinical Assistant, Alexander Ramsey, M. D.; Assistants, Howard S. Kinne, M. D., G. Y. MacCraken, M. D.

Genito-Urinary.—Chief Clinical Assistant, W. Newbold Watson, M. D.; Assistant, Herman D. Marcus, M. D.

State Appropriations.

1887 and 1888,	.....	$25,000 00
1889,	.....	25,000 00
1890,	.....	25,000 00
1891,	$10,000 00	.....
1892,	10,000 00	.....
1893,	10,000 00	40,000 00
1894,	10,000 00	40,000 00
1895,	25,000 00	50,000 00
1896,	25,000 00	50,000 00
1897 and 1898,	70,000 00	50,000 00
	$160,000 00	$255,000 00
Total,	.....	$415,000 00

MERCY HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH.

Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh.

North and South Annex—Mercy Hospital.

General Operating Room—Mercy Hospital.

Ward "A" in Annex—Mercy Hospital.

Private Room—Annex—Mercy Hospital.

MERCY HOSPITAL, PITTSBURGH.

(Contributed by Sister Magdalen.)

Mercy Hospital, Pittsburgh, the first institution of the kind in Western Pennsylvania, was opened temporarily in a building on Penn street, on Jan. 1, 1847.

The building had been used previous to this as an academy, and as the first residence of the Sisters of Mercy in the United States. "Concert Hall," as it was called, was on the site of what was afterwards the "Old Horne Block."

The funds for the fitting up and furnishing of this temporary hospital, were raised by means of collections, made at the instance of the sisters, through friends of whom the chief was the Bishop, Rt. Rev. Michael O'Connor. Indeed, it was in his mind that the idea of the hospital originated, and through his zealous labors it was that the sisters were enabled to carry it to a successful completion. The hospital existed on this site for sixteen months, and was transferred in May, 1848, to a new building erected for that purpose on Stevenson street, its present location. The needed funds were furnished largely from the sisters' private means, aided by outsiders in much the same manner as previously stated.

In the first house was begun the nursing of typhus fever, which became prevalent early in 1848, and to which eight of the Sisters succumbed. Owing to this calamity, there were no patients admitted for over two months. The previous admissions had reached two hundred and fifty four (254) in a period of fifteen months.

The original portion of the present building was ready for occupancy, April, 1848. Including the lot, it cost fifteen thousand ($15,000.00) dollars.

The locality was then a suburb of the city. The building was three stories high, besides the basement. It was capable of accommodating sixty patients, though, owing to a lack of funds, many rooms remained unfurnished for some time. The rooms and halls were well lighted and ventilated, and there was an abundant supply of water throughout the building. Its elevated position has always been regarded as one of the best sites in Pittsburgh for an institution of this kind.

The first medical staff consisted of Drs. Daniel McNeal, Jos. Gazzam, Geo. D. Bruce, and Alexander Addison, who were among the foremost physicians then in the city. Their services were given gratuitously (as has always been done by their successors). They served their term of three months alternately. Mr. Thos. Shaw, now one of the senior members of the medical profession in Pittsburgh, and most highly respected by all his brother members, came as a medical stu-

dent to the "Mercy," at its commencement. He discharged all the duties of a resident, though at first he spent only the day at the hospital, returning to his home at night. Afterwards he became a member of the staff.

There was no formally established board of trustees for many years. A "Board of Visitors," composed of some of the most prominent men of the city, were periodically invited to inspect the building and its management, which they did, leaving a detailed report of each visit, and thus the public were kept informed as to the condition of the hospital. The first signers of the report were: Wm. Ebbs, John Snyder, Henry McCullough, Christian Ihmsen, Luke Taafe.

In 1849, smallpox broke out in the city. As there was no pest house in existence at that time, in Pittsburgh, the municipal authorities were obliged to send their patients to the general hospitals for treatment, and the "Mercy" fell heir to a majority of them. All possible precautions were taken to avoid contagion, many of the cases being nursed in a temporary building outside the hospital; but this proved insufficient, and numbers of these cases had to be cared for in the hospital proper. This outbuilding was afterwards burned down by the alarmed neighbors, who looked upon it with dread and horror, as a likely source of a renewal of the scourge.

Cholera was epidemic in 1854 and 1855. Though many cases of the most malignant type were nursed here, none of the nursing corps contracted the disease. During this dreadful epidemic, the number of the stricken was so great that there was no attempt made to supply all with beds. The Sisters relinquished theirs in favor of the poor sufferers, which they could well do, as there was no thought of rest or sleep in those terrible days; the few minutes respite, which exhausted nature made imperative, being taken in a chair without undressing.

Many of the patients were left on mattresses on the floors, no better accommodations being possible. During this time the few male attendants deserted, panic stricken, a carpenter only remaining in his shop outside, to make the rough coffins furnished by the house.

Immediately following the cholera, there was another epidemic of small-pox, and the "Mercy" cared for its share of the victims.

Later, in 1872, the last and most wide-spread epidemic of small-pox broke out, and as there was still no pest house, the "Mercy" promptly made arrangements to care for the stricken ones. About a square from the hospital, on Bluff street was a large, roomy, brick house, in which the Sisters of Mercy had established an industrial school for poor sewing girls. To this it was proposed removing the victims of the pestilence, to be cared for by delegates from the Mother Hospital. For each of these patients the city paid ten dollars per week. Despite reasonings and warnings, the sewing girls preferred remaining where they were, though accommodations had been secured for them

elsewhere, willing to run the risk of contagion rather than change their quarters. So the school was continued on the top story of the house, while the patients were nursed below. Strange to say not a single pupil or nurse contracted the disease, though the house was filled with it for months, as many as forty or fifty cases being in at one time.

Almost from the beginning of the history of the Mercy Hospital, the boatmen or "marines," as they are commonly called, took refuge under its roof, bringing with them, in recompense for the care bestowed on them, the chief portion of the revenues of the hospital. In 1851, however, they were removed to their own quarters, the new Marine Hospital at Woods Run, Allegheny. Thus deprived of the chief means of support, the "Mercy" was left in very straitened circumstances, as its remaining patients were nearly all poor, the majority of them being charity patients. It thus struggled on till the war, never becoming independent or wholly self-supporting, and never being entirely out of debt. In July, 1884, the marines returned to the "Mercy," their own hospital being sold, as too commodious for the small number demanding treatment. Since then, they have been a constant though fluctuating source of pecuniary assistance to the hospital. At present (1897) there are sometimes only two or three marines in the house at a time; and again, their number rises as high as fifteen or eighteen. These are paid for by the authorities at Washington, at the rate of ninety-four (94) cents per day.

During the late war, many of the soldiers were nursed at the "Mercy," being paid for by the government. This was a great aid to the hospital in the then trying condition of its financial affairs. The hospital being too small to accommodate them, the majority of the soldiers were removed to the West Penn Hospital, which was at that time an asylum for the insane. Here, also, the Sisters of Mercy took charge, being chosen for that honorable post by the Government, in Dec., 1862, and which post they retained till the close of the war. However, the "Mercy" still sheltered its quota of the veterans; its records showing that it was never without some being numbered among its patients during the entire period of the rebellion.

A detachment of Sisters from the Pittsburgh community, under U. S. Surgeon Sidell, also took charge of the Stanton Military Hospital, Washington, D. C., in Dec., 1862, and relinquished it March, 1865.

For several years the Pennsylvania Railroad maintained what was known as the "railroad room" (capacity, three beds), at the rate of thirty-two dollars per month, paying for it regularly, whether the room had been occupied by their patients or not.

The "Mercy" has always done its share on any occasion of unusual public distress. During the Johnstown flood, it was among the first to open its doors to the sufferers by that awful calamity.

Two wards were set apart for their use, and cots were put up in every available part of the house. On one night alone, as many as twenty-five or thirty such cases were received, the ambulances and conveyances running nearly all night. These patients were nursed gratuitously, except one party demanding a private room; but it is only justice to say that, later on, this institution received some share of the public funds collected for the relief of these sufferers.

At the Titusville fire and flood, which occurred not so long after, the Mercy Hospital appointed two of its residents, provided with medical and surgical supplies, as delegates to represent it in the relief corps organized in this city. Their services were not called for, however, as the local force were able to meet all demands made on it.

In 1882 the Mercy Hospital became a corporation. Previous to that it had existed as the private property of the Sisters of Mercy. The names of the incorporators, who were also chosen as directors or managers, for the first year, were as follows:

James P. Barr, John Birmingham, William H. Smith, Benjamin F. Jones, C. L. Magee, John D. Scully, Thos. M. Carnegie, Anthony F. Keating, John D. Larkin, James Callery, T. D. Casey.

Thos M. Carnegie was elected first president of the board.

As time went on and the population increased, it was found that the hospital was growing far too small to accommodate the number applying at its doors for admission. It was resolved, therefore, to build an addition to it, and this was begun in 1882. The ground adjoining, a lot 230x150 feet, valued at twenty-five thousand ($25,000.00) dollars, was secured by a mortgage given by the Pittsburgh community of the Sisters of Mercy. The building itself, cost upwards of seventy-five thousand dollars ($75,000.00).

The undertaking was rendered possible by the generous contribution of the numerous friends of the institution among the citizens; the contributions reaching the handsome sum of thirty-four thousand ($34,000.00) dollars; also, by an appropriation of thirty thousand ($30,000.00) dollars from the State, and later on, by the bequest of William Thaw, amounting to twenty thousand ($20,000.00) dollars.

The addition is a plain but imposing structure, containing four general wards, fifteen private rooms, and several double rooms, increasing the capacity of the hospital for patients to about one hundred and fifty. A handsome elevator was put in—a thing unknown in the old house. Besides this addition, several improvements were made, including the enlarging and fitting up of the steam laundry, the erection of fire escapes, and many extensive repairs in the original building. The debt was all paid in ten years, except what was owing to the community for the mortgage.

Things were done on a generous scale, too generous in the opinion of the pessimists, who prophesied that the outlay was for nothing and

that there never would be patients enough to fill the new house. These predictions proved void, however, indeed, not a decade had passed till the cry became constant for more room. Matters grew so urgent, and the demands for an increase in the capacity, especially for surgical cases, so unremitting that the management felt forced to build another addition.

To do so, they were obliged to mortgage the hospital for thirty thousand ($30,000.00) dollars, and make loans for smaller sums, amounting to about twenty thousand ($20,000.00) dollars. This debt still exists.

The annex was made on the pavilion plan, giving two surgical wards (forty-four beds in all), an eye ward, a convalescent ward and an emergency ward (twenty-four beds in all), twenty-four private rooms, and an operating room; the last a most crying need.

The operating room is fitted up in the most approved fashion, with all the necessary appliances; thus greatly facilitating the work of the surgeons, which is every month increasing. The entire bed capacity is now something over three hundred.

Within the last few years, the property of the hospital has been added to by the purchase of two city lots, adjoining in the rear; one to furnish a driveway and entrance on Pride street, and the other to afford space for the erection of the new boiler house. The cost of these lots amounted to over nine thousand ($9,000.00) dollars.

The present assessed value of the hospital real estate, including buildings (1897), is one hundred twenty-six thousand dollars ($126,000.00).

Each year the "Mercy" has been adding to its sphere of usefulness by adopting all the methods, and making the improvements that modern science demands. It now possesses a pathological laboratory and an X-Ray apparatus. It has a training school for nurses connected with it, and an out-door department or free dispensary for eye, ear, nose, throat and gynaecological diseases. This department was fitted up at the expense of the staff. It is contemplated opening the additional departments of medical and surgical dispensaries in the near future. In the spring of 1889, the hospital staff, realizing the advantage of an ambulance to an institution of this kind, by their own endeavors collected money enough to buy one; the hospital furnishing the horses and stable. Since that time the ambulance has given good service, and has almost doubled its trips each year.

Till the date of the opening of the Municipal Hospital, or Pest House, the Mercy Hospital cared for all contagious diseases, taking, however, all precautions in the nursing that were possible at the time.

In 1875, such cases were relinquished to the city; but as the Pest House itself is limited to certain diseases, and as there exists in the minds of the people a prejudice against being nursed there, it became

almost a necessity to make some provisions for a certain class of cases who are debarred from care at their homes or in the general hospitals. The "Mercy" has, during the past year, partially met this difficulty, by establishing an isolated department, wholly outside the house, and yet fitted up with all the needful conveniences, proving comfortable quarters. Here patient and nurse can be quarantined for as many days or weeks as is considered necessary to avoid the contagion.

In 1892, a radical change was made in the management of the hospital by the adoption of a permanent staff, who all give their services continuously. This has proved an immense benefit to the patients and almost more than anything else, has conduced to the success of the hospital.

It would be scarcely a true or fair history of the "Mercy," if in its annals were not included the names of some of its physicians who gave such generous, untiring attention to its service. To such men as Drs. Addison, Gazzam, Bruce, McNeal, Pollock, Snyder, John Dickson, Sr. and Jr., Joe Dickson and Oldshue, Jr., now all passed away, it owes much that helped to insure for it the confidence of the public. Dr. Joe Dickson, the first president of its organized staff, deserves special mention. Apart from giving his skilled professional services, it was through his friendly efforts, that the "Mercy" became possessed of all the furniture and equipment of the North Side Hospital, at the dissolution of the latter institution. This proved a real benefaction to the "Mercy," as the newly erected addition was then unfurnished. The present staff, whose names appear in our annual reports, is recognized by the community at large as being composed of some of the ablest and best known physicians in Allegheny county.

From one medical student who gave services to the "Mercy" in 1847, the resident staff has grown to five graduated physicians, selected annually by competitive examinations, held in Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, by members of the staff. Service is given alternately in the different departments of the "Mercy," by four of the young men thus chosen, while the fifth goes to the Rosalia Foundling and Maternity Hospital, in the neighborhood, for the valuable experience afforded there, returning in about ten weeks, to be succeeded by one of his fellows. It is the ambition of the present (visiting) staff and the management to build, in the near future, an amphitheatre for clinics, and to open a post graduate course in surgery.

The executive part of the administration of the hospital is vested in the Sister Superior and her assistants, aided in all matters of moment by the advice and co-operation of the staff and board of trustees. Each department is presided over by a Sister, having under her the number of nurses and domestics required for the proper discharge of the work in hand, namely, the care of the sick and suffering. The training

school is for female nurses, solely, and only in the operating rooms have they to do for male patients. Under the supervision of the Sister in charge, the care of these cases in the wards and rooms, devolves upon the male nurses and orderlies hired for that purpose.

The number of admissions from the opening of the "Mercy" to the present time, the Golden Jubilee year of the hospital, has reached over forty thousand. From the beginning, Mercy Hospital, though conducted by a Catholic Sisterhood, has been known to be non-sectarian in the admission and treatment of patients. There is no distinction made except it be in cases of greater poverty; for this is one of the glories of Old Mercy—the poor are sheltered within its gates, large numbers of its patients being charity cases, for whose care from God alone is recompense expected.

Trustees.—C. L. Magee, President; Albert J. Barr, Vice President; J. Dawson Callery, Secretary; B. F. Jones, George C. Wilson, W. F. McCook, John Farrell, John B. Larkin, E. J. Frauenheim, J. S. McKean, F. H. Skelding, Cashier of First National Bank, Treasurer.

Hospital Staff.

Surgeons.—R. W. Stewart, J. J. Buchanan.

Physicians.—I. J. Moyer, C. O. Goulding, J. C. Hierholzer, M. R Ward.

Gynaecologist, X. O. Werder.

Ophthalmologist, W. F. Robeson.

Laryngologist and Otologist, D. A. Hengst.

Pathologist, J. D. Singley.

Consulting Staff.—J. B. Murdoch, Consulting Surgeon; D. A. Hengst, Consulting Physician; F. Blume, Consulting Gynaecologist; J. A. Lippincott, Consulting Ophthalmologist; U. S. Marine Surgeon, Eugene Wasdin.

Resident Staff, 1895.—John DeV. Singley, R. P. McReynolds, Geo. L. Hays, T. Grier Simonton, W. B. Denslowe.

Resident Staff, 1896.—Edwin Zugsmith, G. L. McCoy, C. H. Hayes, W. W. Maxwell, A. E. Fretz.

Registrar, Frank Gibson.

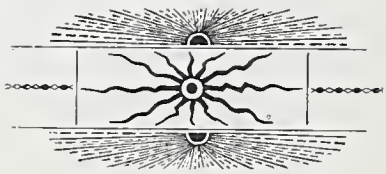
Management, Sisters of Mercy.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1863,	$5,000 00	.....
1864,	4,000 00	.....
1865,	4,000 00	.....
1883 and 1884,	.....	$30,000 00
1885,	.....	.....
1886,	.....	.....

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1887,	.....	.....
1888,	.....	.....
1891,	10,000 00	.....
1892,	10,000 00	.....
1893,	10,000 00	.....
1894,	10,000 00	.....
1895,	10,000 00	.....
1896,	10,000 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	20,000 00	.....
	$93,000 00	$30,000 00
Total,	.....	$123,000 00

OIL CITY HOSPITAL, OIL CITY, VENANGO COUNTY.



OIL CITY HOSPITAL, OIL CITY, VENANGO COUNTY.*

No doubt the thought that the need of a hospital for the sick and injured had often before been in the minds of the citizens of Oil City, but the first public mention of such a feeling appears in the "Blizzard," of December 6, 1887, in the report of a meeting held in the Covenanter church on the preceding evening, "for the purpose of organizing an association for the systematic collection and distribution of charitable funds." During the meeting, one of the members present suggested that a public hospital was much needed in Oil City, and after the charitable organization was perfected, it would be well to take up the matter of building a hospital. The "Blizzard" commented upon and encouraged the idea at that time. During the year 1888, at a social meeting of ladies on the south side, the need of a public hospital was discussed, all present favoring it. Mrs. Kenton Chickering, one of the party, and possibly having introduced the subject, being much impressed with its importance, proceeded to give it practical direction. She prepared a letter for a "dime chain" project and started it upon its wanderings, but the chain was soon broken, and but $23.50 was realized by it. This amount was handed the treasurer in April, 1892. The first notice of a public subscription to raise funds for the erection of a hospital appeared in the Oil City Blizzard in its issue of April 26, 1890. The proprietors of that paper headed the list with their own subscription of $25. On November 30, 1891, the Blizzard proprietors turned over to the treasurer of the hospital $92.30, received from the following sources: W. N. Y. and P. employes, $35; King's Daughters, $27.30; A. J. Ormston, $30. The $35 was contributed by about 50 employes of the railroad shops at Oil City, each man giving a small sum. The gift of the King's Daughters was by an association of young ladies of Christ Episcopal Church of Oil City. The contribution handed in by A. J. Ormston was the balance left from a sum collected for a banquet given to Drs. Coope and Ritchey and Messrs. S. H. Lamberton and Robert Moore on the eve of their departure for a European tour. The subscriptions to the Blizzard list and to which others were made appear to have ceased about August, 1890.

Although the dime chain project of Mrs. Chickering met with but little success, the desire for a hospital seems to have still remained in the family, for on the evening of February 16, 1891, Mr. Chickering called at the residence of Mr. J. R. Campbell with a subscription list to the stock of a corporation to be organized for a hospital. During

*Information supplied by J. R. Campbell, President.

the evening and the next morning the following names were entered upon the list, each for ten shares at $5 per share: K. Chickering, J. B. Maitland, J. R. Campbell, Geo. P. Hukill, H. McSweeney, Thos. B. Simpson, C. F. Hartwell, Ludwig Mayer, B. F. Brundred, M. Lowentritt, E. V. D. Selden, and S. Y. Ramage. Under the date of February 23, 1891, was published the notice of an application for a charter to be known as Oil City Hospital; incorporators: Kenton Chickering, J. R. Campbell, B. F. Brundred, Geo. P. Hukill, Thos. B. Simpson. The charter was granted March 26, 1891, and the first election of officers under it resulted as follows: President, K. Chickering; Vice President, Thos. B. Simpson; Secretary, B. F. Brundred; Treasurer, J. R. Campbell.

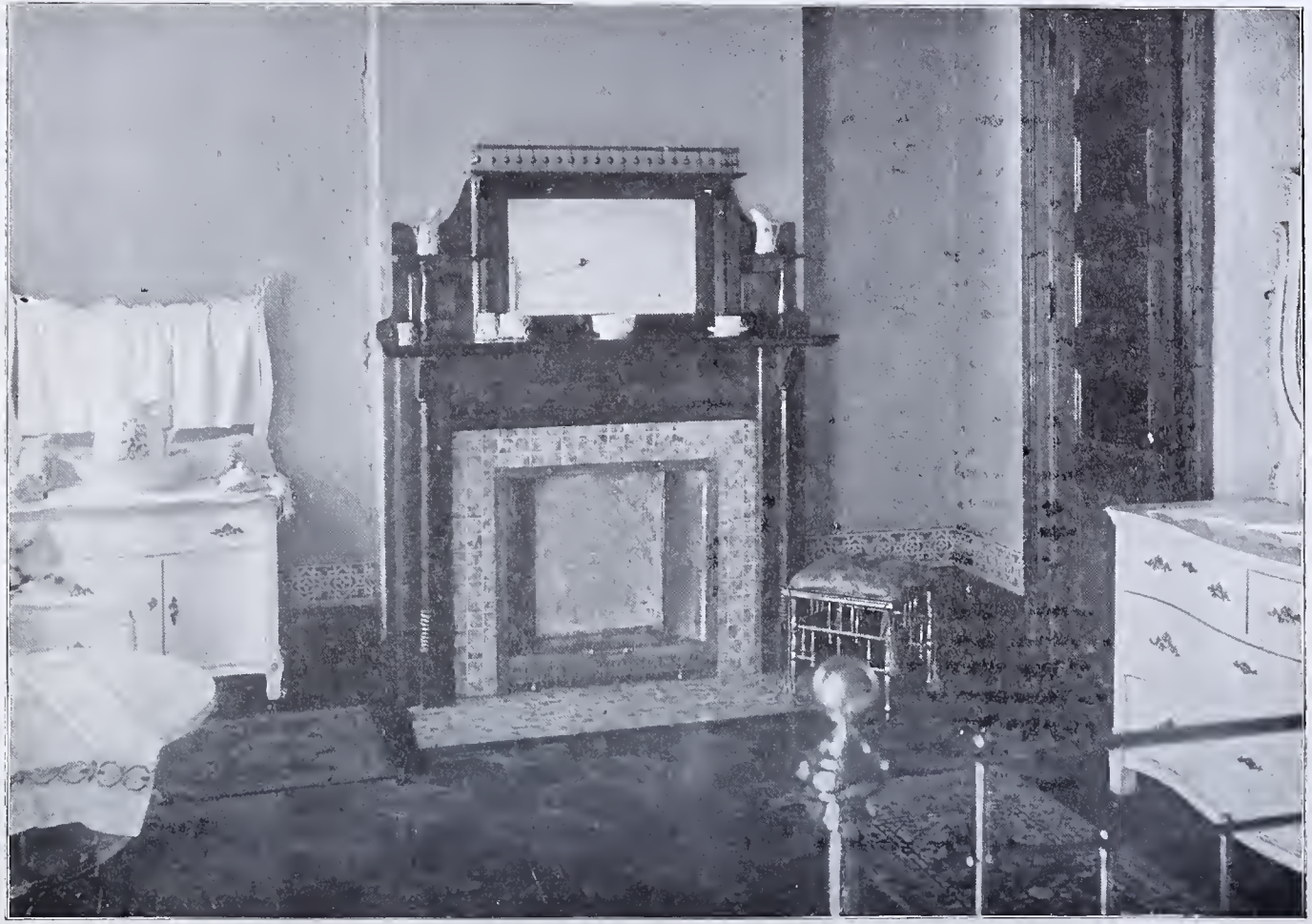
During the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1894, the members of Assembly, from Venango county, Messrs. F. W. Hays and H. F. James, obtained an appropriation of $5,000 for the purpose of assisting in the erection and furnishing a hospital in the city of Oil City, which amount was afterwards duly received. Sundry additional subscriptions and donations were received for the enterprise from time to time, but no decided action was undertaken until at a meeting of the Board of Directors held January 2, 1892, the following committee was appointed to solicit donations and subscriptions to the capital stock of the hospital: Thos. B. Simpson, chairman; Geo. Lewis, Geo. P. Hukill, J. R. Campbell, H. H. Rand, H. H. Stephenson. While some work was done by every member of the committee, it is but just to state that by the individual efforts of Messrs. Simpson and Lewis subscriptions to the greater part of the capital stock of the hospital were obtained by them within 24 hours.

Several sites for the hospital were examined by a committee appointed for the purpose. One owned by Captain Wm. Hasson seemed very desirable, and during an interview by the committee with him, one of the committee jocosely asked: "Why not give us the land?" The answer came promptly, "I will." At a meeting of the board on February 8, 1892, a formal tender was made to the corporation of 6½ acres for hospital purposes, and the generous gift promptly accepted. When the terrible disaster of fire and flood occurred on Sunday, June 5, 1892, it was determined by the directors to at once open rooms for the reception of the injured in a vacant building of the Oil Well Supply Co., on Seneca street, tendered by Mr. Kenton Chickering, secretary of that company. On Monday, June 6, within 24 hours after the disaster, several of the victims were brought there. Many ladies of the best families of Oil City entered upon the duties as nurses and in other capacities, giving unwearied care and attention to the suffering patients, and thus began the actual work of the hospital service, where it was continued until the opening of the new building. The charge of this impromptu or emergency hospital was confided to Mr. J. P. Orr,

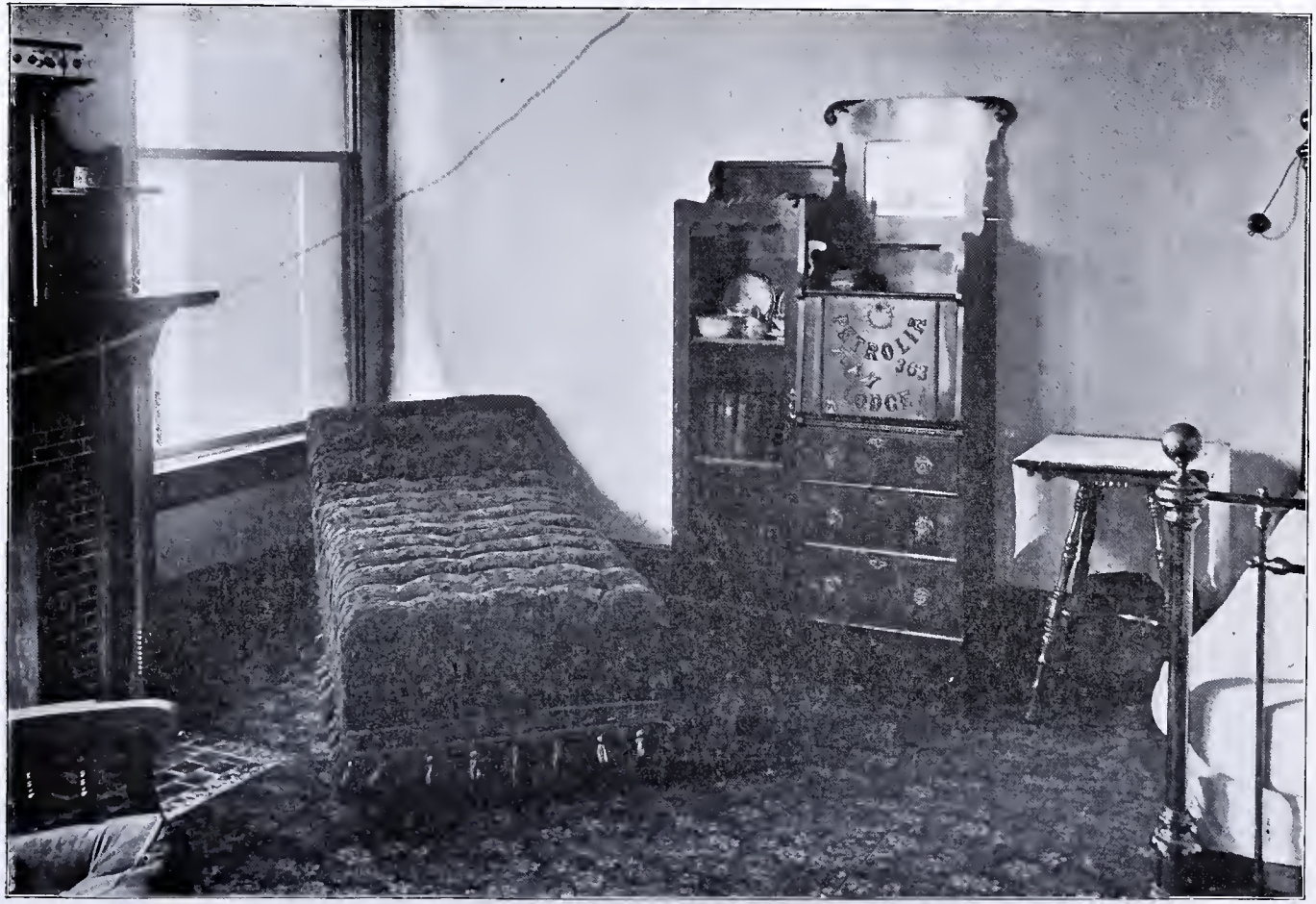
Oil City Hospital.

Operating Room.

Ward.



Lodge Room.



Lodge Room.

of Oil City, as superintendent. By his management, assisted by his wife as matron, order was soon established and the limited resources of the hospital used to the best advantage.

Plans for the hospital building from several architects were studied and examined, but finally the board accepted the plans submitted by E. A. Curtis, of Fredonia, N. Y., and the contract was given for its erection on May 13, 1893, to John E. Wallace, of Oil City, Pa., who completed and turned it over to the directors in April, 1894. The work was placed in the charge of Messrs. J. B. Maitland and H. H. Rand as a building committee. These gentlemen selected Mr. W. Corrin, as practical superintendent. Upon removing to the new building on May 1, 1894, the directors deemed it advisable to enlarge its sphere of usefulness and arrange for the training of professional nurses, this being one of the objects named in the charter. To this end, after considerable correspondence with a number of well-recommended persons, the position of superintendent was tendered to Miss A. M. MacPherson, of Buffalo. That the choice was a judicious one, the business conduct of the hospital testifies. At the session of the Pennsylvania Legislature of 1893, Representatives, Messrs. James and Mattox, secured for the hospital an appropriation of $6,000 for building and $4,000 for maintenance for the two years ending June, 1895, and at the following session an appropriation of $15,000 for maintenance for two years, and $1,200 for an elevator, and a similar amount was appropriated with the concurrence of the State Board of Charities by the last Legislature for maintenance during the ensuing two years.

During the progress of the building the directors found themselves short of funds, and at a special meeting of the stockholders authority was given to issue bonds to the amount of $10,000, secured by mortgage on the property of the corporation, payable with interest at 6 per cent., on or before January 1, 1896, at the option of the corporation, and these bonds were promptly taken by the citizens. It is hoped that, by the aid of the State or the liberality of the people, these bonds may ere long be paid, and thus release the hospital of its only indebtedness.

That great interest is felt by the citizens of Oil City in this enterprise has been shown by their generous donations and subscriptions to the amount of over $35,000, in addition to the loaning of $10,000 on the bonds, and as a still further evidence, each year a donation day is fixed and set apart upon which donations of money, clothing, bedding, provisions and medical supplies are received. These are managed by Oil City ladies who make a house to house canvass, and are remarkably successful. Donations usually amount in value to several hun-

dred dollars. Following is a partial list of donations received at various times, and of rooms furnished.

Masonic Room, by Petrolia Lodge No. 363, F. and A. M.

Y. W. C. T. U. Room, by that organization.

Trinity Room, by Trinity M. E. Church.

Children's Ward, by the Altar Society of Christ Episcopal Church.

Maternity Room, by subscriptions secured by Mrs. B. F. Brundred.

Ward for Women, by Christ Episcopal Church.

Ward for Men, by St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church.

Reception Room, by Derrick and Blizzard newspapers.

Men's Sitting Room, by the Bissell Avenue Euchre Club.

Eye Room, by Dr. Seip.

Diet Kitchens, by various persons.

One tile laid fire place and grate, by David Brakeman.

Hat rack, by Franklin ladies.

Telephone boxes, by National Transit Company.

Sewing machine, by E. A. Wilson.

Surgeon's dressing table, by estate of Phil. Cooper, deceased.

Instruments and cabinet, by Geo. Lewis, et al.

2,000 feet 4-inch water pipe to convey pure spring water into hospital, by Geo. Lewis.

Ambulance, by Geo. Lewis.

Furnished Room, by Mrs. Lowentritt.

Contagious Cottage, by Oil City ladies.

Cooking utensils, dishes, etc., by various parties.

By the time that a good start was made in actual hospital work, Oil City was visited, in the spring of 1895, with a species of grippe, which assumed an epidemic form, and was attended by many fatalities. The hospital facilities were therefore taxed to the utmost in caring for the most urgent cases. At the same time diphtheria appeared; it was then that the necessity for a contagious cottage was recognized by the management. The ladies of Oil City acting with their usual promptness and intelligence, issued from the office of the Oil City Derrick a woman's edition of a daily newspaper, by which more than $4,500 was realized; and this money was wholly expended in the erection of an isolated cottage, situated about 300 feet east from the main building. The cottage is 28 feet by 32 feet size, containing two wards of six rooms each, with special diet kitchens in each ward, and complete isolation, so far as may be secured under one roof, has been obtained. A practical demonstration has been had of the value of the annex on many occasions in the treatment of diphtheria and other contagious diseases requiring complete isolation.

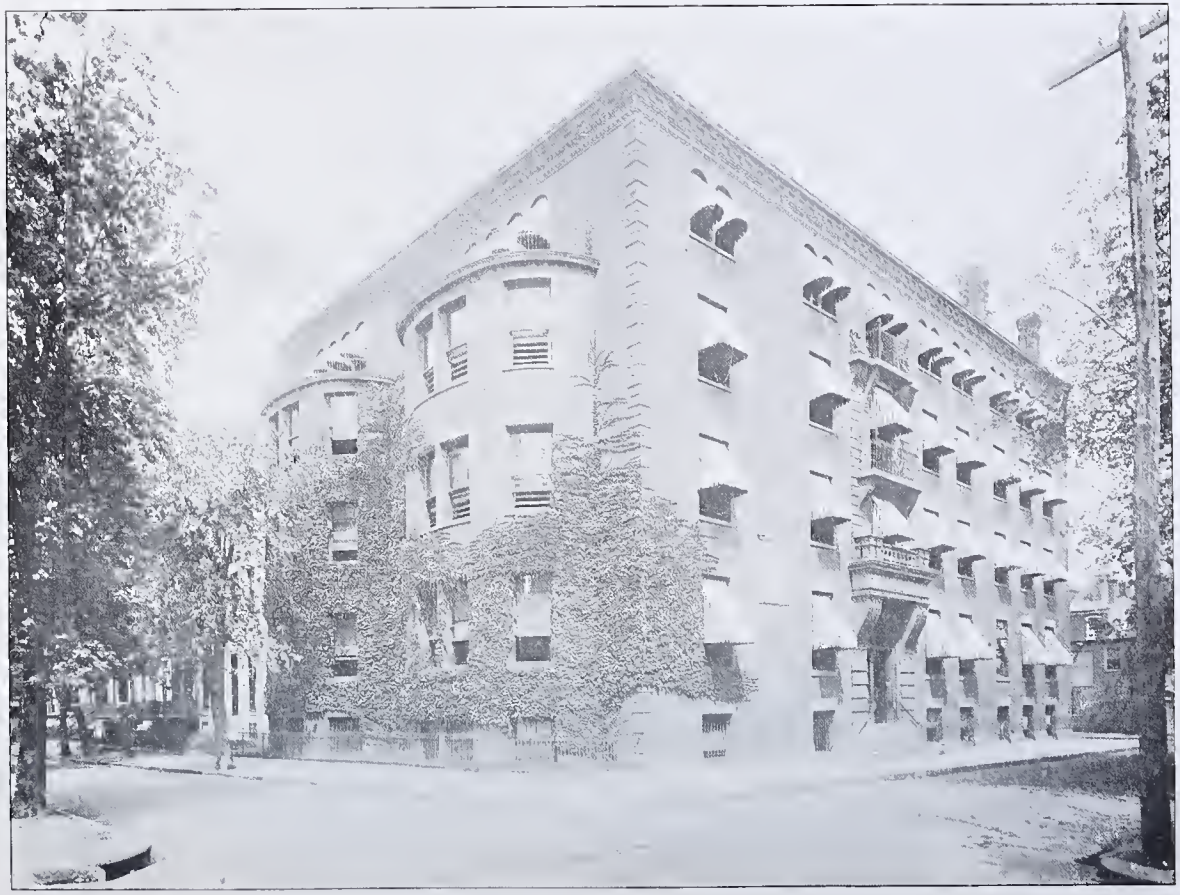
Officers.

J. R. Campbell, President.
B. F. Brundred, Secretary.
Wilson R. Barr, Treasurer.
Olivia Fisher, Acting Superintendent.
Directors.—J. R. Campbell, H. H. Rand, W. R. Barr, B. F. Brundred, Thos. B. Simpson, Kenton Chickering, P. C. Boyle, D. J. Geary, Wm. Hasson, J. H. Fulmer, Jno. B. Smithman.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1891,	.....	$2,500 00
1892,	.....	2,500 00
1893,	$2,500 00	3,000 00
1893,	2,000 00	3,000 00
1894,	2,000 00	3,000 00
1895,	7,500 00	750 00
1896,	7,500 00	750 00
1897 and 1898,	15,000 00	.....
	$36,500 00	$15,500 00
Total,	.....	$52,000 00

ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL, SEVENTEENTH AND SUMMER STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.



Orthopaedic Hospital—Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPAEDIC HOSPITAL AND INFIRMARY FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Prior to the establishment of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital in 1867 our medical colleges had but very limited hospital accommodations for subsequently caring for patients operated upon at the public clinics.

Cases of club-foot, and other bodily deformities, were then seldom, if ever, received into the general hospitals from the fact that in the after and often protracted treatment expensive appliances and braces were required, and no hospital was willing to defray such expense.

Indeed indoor hospital care was not thought at all necessary, consequently after such operations were performed these cases were dismissed, and at once sent to their homes, and the subsequent care devolved commonly upon the parents or friends of the patient with the occasional supervision of the surgical instrument maker.

It seemed to be considered quite sufficient at that time that the class of medical students had an opportunity to witness the operations, and this was usually all they saw of the patient, the result was that in a majority of these cases but little or no attention was given by the operator to the after treatment, and the infants and children, usually the subjects operated upon, were as a rule not only not improved, but frequently made far worse by the increased deformity following such neglect.

With this experience, it is no wonder that children with deformities were often allowed to grow up without any assistance, and orthopædic surgery had but few supporters and justly fell into discredit.

Perhaps there is no class of cases which, after operation to correct foot or limb deformities, require so much watchulness, continued care, and special after-treatment.

The University of Pennsylvania in 1867 was in Ninth street, between Chestnut and Market streets (the site of the present post office). Operations for deformities, and especially for club-foot, were occasionally performed there at the surgical clinics. These patients, generally infants or young children, were then sent directly across the street, to the surgical instrument establishment of Mr. Dietrich W. Kolbé, to whom was generally intrusted the subsequent care of the case so far as the mechanical treatment was concerned. Many such cases in infants and children, after operations and application of in-

*Compiled from an address by Dr. Thomas G. Morton, and Annual Reports.

struments, were taken at once to the country, or to distant city homes, and were frequently lost sight of for variable periods; instructions were not followed, and no attention was given to the necessities of the cases. It was easy to understand why the most serious and distressing results were so often witnessed.

Those having the care of the deformed were discouraged; the apparatus to correct the deformity was necessarily left off until the inflamed and ulcerated feet from undue pressure were recovered from; and when such cases were returned, after the lapse of weeks or months, for examination, the contractions following the operations were found to have much increased the original deformities, and often an incurable condition was the result.

Mr. Dietrich W. Kolbé had a long personal experience as a sufferer from hip disease, and subsequently witnessed the unfortunate results which often followed operations upon the crippled and deformed; and on many occasions the subject of establishing a hospital for the care of this class was discussed, and, in fact, the subsequent founding of this hospital was the result of an interview in 1866 between Mr. Kolbé and Dr. Thomas G. Morton, and which was brought about by a very distressing example of ill results following a neglected clinical case of infantile club-foot.

Mr. Kolbé lived to see the birth of this hospital, which, through his liberality, was first located in the upper part of his house, on South Ninth street.

Mr. Kolbé acquired a knowledge of the manufacture of orthapædic appliances at the Marburg University, in 1843, in Belgium. He devised important modifications of the club-foot shoe. For many years he was an assistant to Louer, the celebrated Parisian instrument maker. In 1847 he came to this country, and soon became the most prominent instrument machinist in America. In 1867 he was appointed mechanist to the hospital and lived to see the Orthopædic Hospital of Philadelphia in a fairly flourishing condition. He died in 1878.

Having determined to move in the matter, the co-operation of Dr. H. Earnest Goodman was asked early in 1867, who worked in behalf of the projected enterprise, and has given his professional abilities and time to the surgical department of the institution. Subsequently Drs. Gross and Agnew were invited to join in the movement, and both of these gentlemen promptly and cheerfully acquiesced.

The four gentlemen named constituted the entire number who first formally met "to consider the propriety of establishing an Orthopædic Hospital in the city of Philadelphia." This meeting was held at the office of the late Professor S. D. Gross, at the south-east corner of Eleventh and Walnut streets, on October 1st, 1867.

The minutes of this meeting set forth "the necessity of establishing a hospital for deformities in this large and constantly increasing city."

After reading a copy of a charter which had been previously prepared, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on October 11th, 1867, when Drs. Agnew, Morton, Goodman and Gross, Jr., consented to act as the board of surgeons, with Professor S. D. Gross and George W. Norris, M. D., as consultants. At this meeting was appointed to confer with these gentlemen who had consented to serve as managers of the hospital. On October 23d, 1867, the attending surgeons, with Professor Gross, met Edward Hopper, Dillwyn Parrish and Joseph C. Turnpenny, at the La Pierre House (now the Lafayette Hotel), located on Broad street, below Chestnut, and the following minute was made:

"Whereas, there exist in all large communities many persons suffering from bodily deformities, such as hunchback, hip-disease, club-foot, knock-knees, wry-neck, &c.; and

"Whereas, A large proportion of such persons of adult age seen in our streets, have never received in early life the requisite treatment for such deformities; and

"Whereas, Such deformities require constant care and attention, by operation and mechanical appliances, for greater or less period of time; and

"Whereas, No institution now exists in this city or State specially devoted to the treatment of this unfortunate class, and believing that many persons may be saved from growing up deformed and a burden to society by a scientific course of treatment in a well-organized Orthopædic Hospital, we, citizens of Philadelphia, trusting in the liberality of the public for support, met in Parlor No. 9 of the La Pierre House, on Wednesday, October 23d, at five o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of organizing an Orthopædic Hospital for the cure of such deformed persons as hereinbefore mentioned."

Mr. Edward Hopper was appointed temporary chairman, and Dr. Goodman was appointed secretary.

Professor Gross then demonstrated the necessity of a hospital of this character in all large communities, of their success and usefulness in several of the large cities of Europe; the class of cases contemplated to benefit; the difficulty of attending such cases in private practice, and so far as he could learn, this would be the first Orthopædic hospital organized in this country. Professor Gross also stated that the cases this hospital was designed to treat frequently fall into the hands of unskilled instrument makers and quacks, and often receive improper treatment, and that a well-organized hospital would exert a great influence in and out of the profession towards a more scientific mode of treating this unfortunate class of persons.

A charter which had been previously prepared by the medical gentlemen present was referred to Edward Hopper to revise, and then to present to the court for approval.

In the meantime temporary quarters were secured at No. 15 South Ninth street, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the twenty-fifth day of February, 1868. Although the house was not suitable for the admission of patients for treatment, yet it was convenient as an out department.

This was all that could be there accomplished until sufficient funds could be collected for the establishment of a well-regulated and organized hospital.

The first board of managers appointed under the charter consisted of J. Gillingham Fell, Charles Macalester, Samuel S. White, Judge William S. Peirce, Edward Hopper, Dillwyn Parrish, Charles F. Norton, James B. Nicholson, Joseph C. Turnpenny, J. B. McCreary, Thomas G. Morton and D. Hayes Agnew, any five of whom were empowered to organize the board of management. Edward Hopper was then elected President, Joseph C. Turnpenny, Treasurer and Dr. Goodman, Secretary.

On the twenty-third day of March, 1868, a code of by-laws for the government of the board was enacted.

During the fall of 1870, the usefulness of the hospital was further increased by the creation of a service for the treatment of nervous diseases, and Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was elected physician to this department.

The intimate relation which so commonly exists between bodily deformities and diseases of the nervous system made it particularly desirable that this hospital should have such a department. The experience of many years has very conclusively demonstrated the great advantage which this hospital received by the addition of the department for nervous diseases.

At a special meeting of the board of managers held November 11th, 1870, a paper was read from the medical staff suggesting that the hospital accommodations at No. 15 South Ninth street were quite insufficient, and totally unsuitable, and that it was very desirable to have a house for hospital purposes in some more central and convenient locality.

This was the first movement which finally resulted in the removal of the hospital in the winter of 1871-1872 to the present site.

To accomplish this result, which has happily borne such rich fruit, the aid of the State was invoked and in the spring of 1871 the Legislature made an appropriation of $10,000 to this hospital, which, with donations from private sources, was used in purchasing the property No. 1701 Summer street for the sum of $16,000.

The first meeting of the board of managers in the (then) new building was held on February 1st, 1872. At this meeting the managers decided to change the title of the hospital to the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital and Infirmary for Nervous Diseases, and a committee was appointed to prepare an amendment to the charter, but it was not until late in 1873 that the amendment was formally and legally enacted and recorded according to law; in April of that year a Board of Women Visitors was appointed, to have a general care of the patients, and to otherwise co-operate with the Board of Managers.

On the seventeenth day of February, 1872, the new hospital building formally opened its doors with appropriate exercises and was dedicated to the service of humanity; but it was as early as the fourth day of October of the same year, when the Board of Managers, in a petition to the Commissioners of Public Charities for financial aid to increase the capacity and usefulness of the institution, declared the "new and enlarged hospital to be entirely inadequate to meet the wants of the community."

It is not necessary to trace the efforts made during the years intervening between 1872 and 1885 to raise funds. But they were enunciated by constantly repeated appeals to the benevolent and charitable; not only our own citizens, but many from afar have shown the deepest interest, and have contributed in a most liberal manner towards the erection of the hospital, and it is worthy of mention that nearly one-half of the cost of the building was from unsolicited gifts by persons non-resident in Philadelphia.

In 1882, a committee of the Board was appointed to prepare plans for the erecting of a new building, and the services of an architect were secured and plans actually prepared and submitted, but the project was shortly after abandoned in a report made by the committee that it was "inexpedient to commence building in the present condition of the building fund."

Early in 1885, the medical staff again repeated its many previous requests to the Board of Managers for an enlargement of hospital accommodations, and on May 20th, 1885, a committee, consisting of two members of the medical staff and two members of the Board of Managers, were appointed to examine localities for a hospital, the suggestion being made at the time that if any change were made by way of enlarging the capacity of the hospital, it should be in another location.

The committee reported quite a number of properties thought to be eligible as locations for the hospital, and for some time the question of removal or non-removal was warmly discussed among the managers, until finally, at a special meeting held on November 3d, 1885, the question was decided by an unanimous direction to the committee on new hospital building, then appointed, to purchase the adjoining property west of the hospital, known as No. 1703 Summer street, which was accordingly accomplished.

On December 8th, 1885, the committee to whom was intrusted the erection of the new building were authorized and directed to "retain the services of a competent architect and to prepare plans and specifications to be submitted at the earliest meeting of the Board of Managers consistent with the importance of the subject."

The plans and specifications prepared by Mr. Theophilus P. Chandler were, on the thirtieth day of March, 1886, formally adopted, and contracts were subsequently entered into with Messrs. J. E. & A. L. Pennock for the erection of the building in accordance therewith.

The endowment fund of this hospital amounted to about $100,000, and represented the aggregate of a very large number of contributions for life membership, and donations from citizens of this and other states. For the conspicuous benevolence of donors to the ndowment fund the Board of Managers directed the name of Mary D. Brown and Thomas A. Scott, to be inscribed over the entrance to certain wards of the hospital. Two perpetual free beds were established, one by Miss Rebecca Coxe, to be designated the "Drifton Cot," and the other by John V. McCollom, in the name of Charles Tracy.

Several life beds were established, one by an unknown donor and another by William C. Hamilton, both in the name of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; by Mrs. Carrie G. Armour, in the name of Gurnee Armour; and by Mrs. Elizabeth Shepard, in the name of Mary Woodrow Binney Tyler.

The new hospital building was formally opened on Saturday, March 19th, 1887, and received its patients on March 21st. The new institution embraced a pharmacy and many other improvements; and although the full capacity of the hospital was one hundred and twenty beds, the managers with their limited means deemed it unwise to open a larger number than seventy-two. A system of regular contributions was established by which a certain number of contributors agreed to give $50 a year each, and these amounts in the aggregate rose to $1,800 per annum.

Donation day proved of material assistance each year under the management of the lady visitors, and a number of free beds continued to be endowed, among them those by Mrs. Anna J. Ritter, Mrs. Isaac Hinckley, Mrs. Evan Randolph, while two legacies, one of $5,000 from the estate of Miss Katharine M. Bohlen and one of $10,000 by the will of Joseph E. Temple, were received. A nucleus of a good library was also obtained in 1888. In 1890 valuable additions were made to the surgical appliances of the hospital by purchases by Dr. W. W. Keen and his staff while abroad, and during that year additional legacies were received from Mr. I. V. Williamson of $38,000, Mr. George S. Pepper, $23,812.50, and Mrs. Reubsam of $5,000.00, as well as numerous contributions from Mr. William R. White.

During the year 1892, after protracted negotiations, a property adjoining the hospital on the westward was purchased for the sum of $20,300, and a few repairs sufficed to render the new building suitable for quartering the nurses. This change besides providing the nurses with a separate establishment enabled the hospital accommodations to be increased by the addition of a new ward and several private rooms. The surgical staff in their report for this year complain that, owing to the limited accommodations of the institutions, they were constantly obliged to refuse admission to the wards of suitable, improvable and curable cases. They also call attention to the great necessity for an operating room which should be apart from the clinic room, as well as to the need of a gymnasium, a system of baths and mechanical apparatus for massage.

During the year 1894 contributions were received from various parties, including the sum of $5,000 from Mr. John H. Catherwood, $1,000 from Mr. William E. Garrett, Jr., and legacies from the estate of Clara B. Ashmead $3,000, and George S. Pepper, $3,750.

Among the incidents of the following year was the entertainment, during the summer of a number of children in the hospital free of charge at the Children's Seashore Home, Atlantic City. The training school for nurses at that time contained sixteen pupils, who in addition to receiving instruction in massage and electricity, also attended a special course of instruction in cooking at the Drexel Institute.

Officers and Managers.

President, Charles Platt, 237 South Eighteenth street.

Secretary, David Pepper, 1827 Spruce street.

Treasurer, J. W. Brock, 511 Bullitt Building.

Managers.

Term Expires in 1897.—Charlemange Tower, William R. White, John Story Jenks.

Term Expires in 1898.—John W. Brock, Thomas DeWitt Cuyler, Theodore Frothingham.

Term Expires in 1899.—C. Hartman Kuhn, David Pepper, Henry Flanders.

Term Expires in 1900.—Charles Platt, William Hopkins, J. Percy Keating.

Managers Appointed by the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.—Richard M. Cadwalader, James B. Nicholson.

Executive Committee.—Mr. White, Chairman; Mr. Kuhn, for the year; Mr. Cuyler, for the year; the Secretary, ex-officio; the Treasurer, ex-officio; Mr. Tower, till April 1st; Mr. Keating, till April 1st; Mr. Flanders, till July 1st; Mr. Cadwalader, till July 1st; Mr. Frothingham, till Oct. 1st; Mr. Nicholson, till Oct. 1st; Mr. Hopkins, till Jan. 1st, 1897; Mr. Jenks, till Jan. 1st, 1897.

Superintendent, Miss Mary Belle Swain.

Medical Staff.

Attending Surgeons.—Thomas G. Morton, M. D., 1421 Chestnut street; H. Earnest Goodman, M. D., 1509 Walnut street; William W. Keen, M. D., 1729 Chestnut street.

Attending Physicians.—S. Weir Mitchell, M. D., 1524 Walnut street; Wharton Sinkler, M. D., 1606 Walnut street; Morris J. Lewis, M. D., 1316 Locust street.

Consultant, George R. Morehouse, M. D.

Assistant Surgeons.—G. G. Davis, M. D., Wm. Johnson Taylor, M. D.

General Assistant Surgeon, Thomas S. K. Morton, M. D.

Assistant Physicians.—J. Madison Taylor, M. D., Guy Hinsdale, M. D., John Kearsley Mitchell, M. D.

General Assistant Physician.—Francis X. Dercum, M. D.

Resident Physicians.—(Term expires July, 1896), Stanley Sevier Warren, M. D.; (Term expires January, 1897), L. H. Mutschler, M. D.

Medical Electrician, J. H. W. Rhein, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, George E. de Schweinitz, M. D.

Gynaecological Assistant, Baron C. Hirst, M. D.

Pathologist, Charles W. Burr, M. D.

Bacteriologist, D. Braden Kyle, M. D.

Larnygologist, Walter J. Freeman, M. D.

Apothecary, William VanKorb.

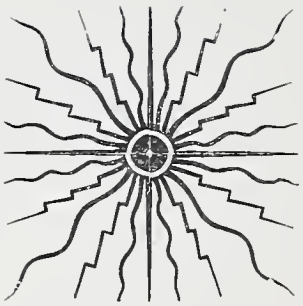
Orthopaedic Mechanists, D. W. Kolbe & Son, 1339 Arch street.

Mechanical Electrician, Otto Fleming, 1009 Arch street.

State Appropriations.

	Building, furnishing, etc.	Maintenance.	
1871,	$10,000 00	.....	.....
1872,	.....	$5,000 00	.....
1873,	.....	10,000 00	.....
1887 and 1888,	.....	.....	$25,000 00
1889,	.....	.....	5,000 00
1890,	.....	.....	5,000 00
1891,	.....	5,000 00	.....
1892,	.....	5,000 00	.....
1893,	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
1894,	2,500 00	2,500 00	.....
1895,	.....	2,500 00	.....
1896,	.....	2,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	.....	5,000 00	.....
	$15,000 00	$40,000 00	$35,000 00
Total,	.....	.....	$90,000 00

PENNA. EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM, PHILADELPHIA AND DELAWARE COUNTY.



PENNSYLVANIA EPILEPTIC HOSPITAL AND COLONY FARM, CHERRY AND CLAYMONT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, OAKBOURNE, DELAWARE COUNTY.

The first annual report of the Pennsylvania Hospital and Colony Farm, gives a brief history of the origin and growth of the institution. The hospital of St. Clement's Church was organized in 1886. A building was purchased on Cherry street, between 20th and 21st, and several benevolent persons connected with St. Clement's Church subscribed sufficient money to purchase and equip the hospital, subject, however, to a mortgage, and three free beds were endowed. For several years the Hospital was devoted to the care of the indigent sick of the parish of St. Clement's church, but owing to a number of circumstances, its maintenance as a general hospital was connected with many difficulties, and it was decided in 1892 to abandon the purpose of a general hospital and to make use of the building for the treatment only of those suffering from epilepsy. It proved most successful as far as the reception of patients was concerned, but it was soon found that the limited accommodations would be over-taxed at an early period, and that what was most needful for the welfare of the class of patients whom it was designed to benefit, was the opportunity for occupation and self-maintenance, to some extent. The success which had been obtained in the colony farms for epileptics in Germany and France had already stimulated philanthropists in this country to establish similar institutions. A small colony farm had been inaugurated at Gallipolis, Ohio, and the State of New York had purchased a large tract of land on which to begin a colony farm for epileptics. Those interested in the St. Clement's Epileptic Hospital, therefore, at once began efforts in the direction of obtaining a farm which could be utilized in connection with the hospital.

It was found that there were so many obstacles in the way of securing a farm in connection with the hospital that it was decided to obtain a new charter for a separate institution. A charter for the Pennsylvania Epileptic Colony Farm was therefore applied for, and granted October 16th, 1895. On February 15th, 1896, the name of St. Clement's Hospital for Epileptics was changed to the Pennsylvania Hospital for Epileptics, and by mutual agreement, a merger of the two institutions was asked for, and on May 2, 1896, the decree of merger was granted by the court, under the title of Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital and Colony Farm.

A committee, consisting of Messrs. Roberts, Jackson and Dr. Wharton Sinkler made a thorough inspection of a large number of farms. Farms of all prices and sizes were offered, both in this State, New Jersey and Delaware. The stimulus to make the effort to secure the farm, was the munificent offer of Mr. Henry C. Lea, who agreed to contribute $50,000 for the erection of buildings, provided a farm was bought and a reasonable amount of funds for maintenance was raised.

After careful consideration of all the advantages of three or four of the most desirable farms, the committee decided on the purchase of a property at Oakbourne, and the Board of Managers ratified their action at a special meeting soon after.

The farm is situated one-half mile from Oakbourne Station, on the Philadelphia and West Chester R. R., and two-and-a-half miles from the town of West Chester. It consists of 110 acres, and was formerly the property of Mrs. James C. Smith. It had been cultivated as a model farm, and was thoroughly equipped with the most approved buildings of every kind. The barn is a large modern one, and is admirably arranged. A very handsome dairy stands over a fine spring and there are pig-sties, hen houses and every other building necessary for the cultivation of a farm. In addition to these buildings, there is an excellent stone farm house of six or eight rooms. The price of the property was $14,040.17. The funds for the purchase were most generously given by Miss Rebecca Coxe and Mr. Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., each of whom gave $7,000.

A number of other subscriptions were made by persons interested in our object, among them may be mentioned Mr. James Dundas Lippincott, who gave $3,000.00, and Mr. Wm. E. Garrett, $5,000.00.

On May 12, 1896, Mr. Henry C. Lea formally agreed to erect such buildings as were necessary for the accommodation of patients, and an administration building, at a cost of $50,000. At this meeting, a building committee was appointed with Mr. Chas. M. Lea as chairman, and Messrs. Collins & Autenreith were selected as architects. Plans were begun after careful consideration, the architects having visited other institutions, notably the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane, at South Mountain. Plans were finally drawn up and accepted by the building committee.

The president visited the Craig Colony Farm for Epileptics, at Sonyea, N. Y., and spent a day there looking into their buildings and plans for the management of the institution. The building committee had been impressed with the importance of adhering as closely as possible to the cottage plan; that is, to build a series of cottages, with a capacity varying from 12 to 18 patients. This method had been specially successful in the colony at Bielefeldt, and the President and Superintendent of the Craig Colony Farm urged the Philadelphians strenuously to adhere to this plan.

Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital—Corner of Cherry and Claymont Streets, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Epileptic Hospital—Administration Building and Buildings for Patients at Oakbourne.

Group of Farm Buildings.

View Looking Southeast from Administration Building.

The contract for erecting the buildings was awarded to Mr. Jefferis, of West Chester. Work was begun at once, and was pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

These buildings consist of a central administration building containing rooms for the Superintendent, Resident Physician, Matron and other officers. A tower is attached to the building and contains a large water tank. This building also contains the drug store and offices of the Superintendent and Directors. There is also in the same building a kitchen and a large bakery, together with store rooms and work rooms for the patients.

There is no central kitchen for the general purposes of the institution, as it is considered far better to have each cottage as complete a home as possible. The cottages, therefore, have kitchens in which most of the cooking is done.

The cottages are attractive buildings, and contain dormitories, holding from two to six beds; dining-room, kitchen, bath and toilet rooms, and a room for the nurse.

The managers say that the needs of the hospital are still great. Epileptics are not provided for in any of the hospitals in the State, except the almshouses and insane asylums. Even in the asylums they are not only inadequately cared for, and are considered undesirable patients. The superintendent of the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane returned to the insane asylums (whence they came) all of the epileptics who had been sent to South Mountain. They were undesirable patients; their attacks being disturbing to the insane patients.

During the year 1897, the Board of Managers organized, and different committees were appointed. Mr. T. Cuyler Patterson's resignation was offered, and accepted. The vacancy was filled by the election of Mr. John P. Wood. Two other vacancies in the board were filled by the election of Messrs. James C. Brooks and Mr. Henry B. Coxe, Jr.

The following gentlemen were elected members of the Consulting Medical Staff: Consulting Physicians, S. Weir Mitchell, M. D. and J. M. DaCosta, M. D.; Consulting Surgeons, Thomas G. Morton, M. D., and J. William White, M. D.; Ophthalmologist, George E. de Schweinitz, M. D.; Otologist, Charles H. Burnett, M. D.; Pathologist, William G. Spiller, M. D.; Medical Director, Samuel W. Morton, M. D.; Assistant Visiting Physician, A. Ferree Witmer, M. D.

Board of Managers.

Robert C. H. Brock, 1612 Walnut street.
James C. Brooks, West Chester, Pa.
J. Howard Climenson, Haddonfield, N. J.
Mrs. Travis Cochran, 131 South 22d street.
Henry B. Coxe, Jr., 109 South 21st street.

Henry M. Dechert, 813 Chestnut street.
W. W. Frazier, 400 Chestnut street.
Henry M. Hoyt, 513 Drexel Building.
J. Norman Jackson, 1009 Pine street.
Charles M. Lea, 706 Sansom street.
J. Dundas Lippincott, 400 Locust street.
Mrs. Frederick T. Mason, 2118 Walnut street.
Charles K. Mills, M. D., 1909 Chestnut street.
Mrs. Walter E. Penrose, 1721 Walnut street.
Mrs. Clement S. Philips, 421 South 15th street.
G. Theodore Roberts, 259 South Fourth street.
Francis W. Sharples, 123 Chestnut street.
Wharton Sinkler, M. D., 1606 Walnut street.
Thomas B. Wanamaker, 13th and Market streets.
James C. Wilson, M. D., 1437 Walnut street.
John P. Wood, 22d and Spring Garden streets.

Officers.

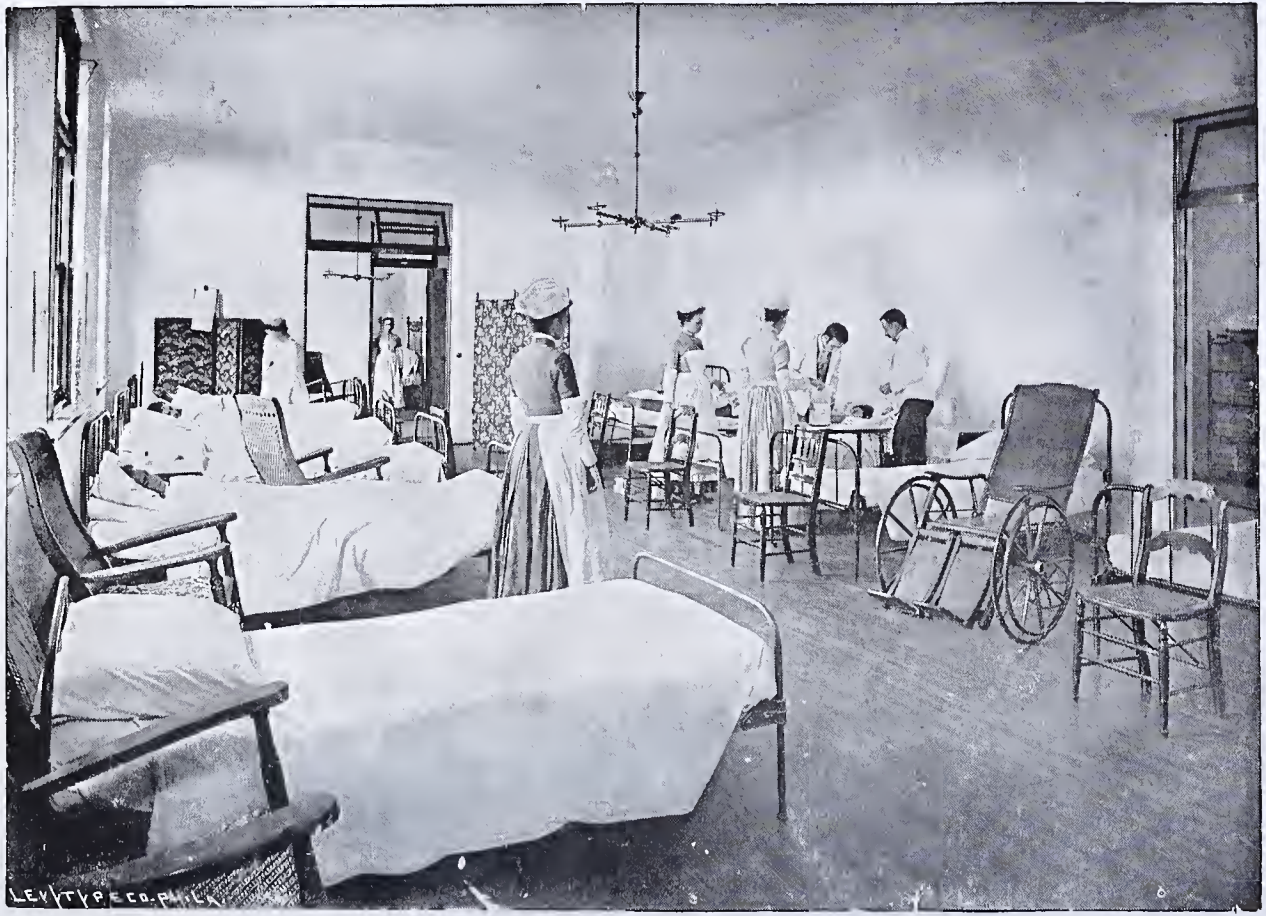
Wharton Sinkler, M. D., President.
Charles M. Lea, Vice President.
Henry M. Hoyt, Secretary.
J. Howard Climenson, Treasurer.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$10,000 00

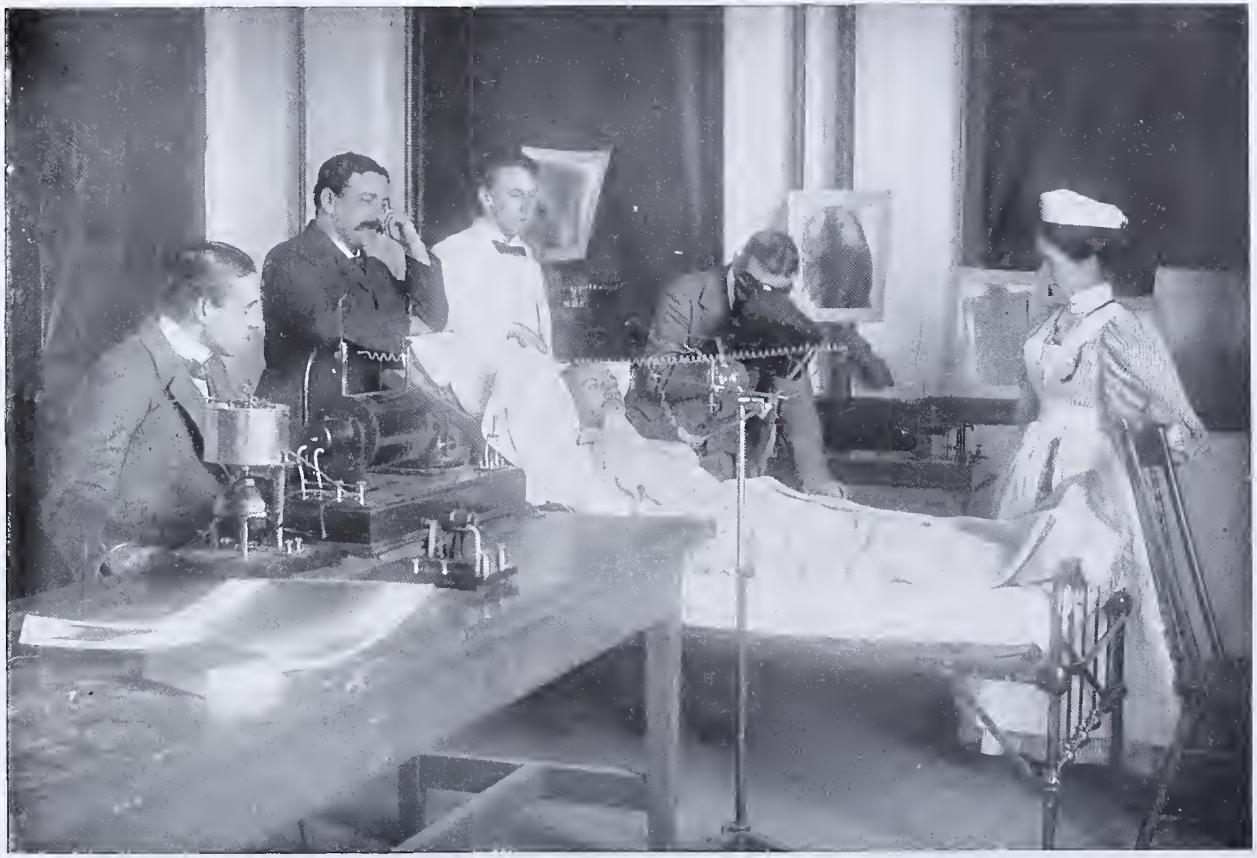
THE POLYCLINIC HOSPITAL, LOMBARD STREET, NEAR EIGHTEENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

The Polyclinic Hospital—Philadelphia.



One of the Wards.

Throat Clinic.



Roentgen Ray Laboratory.

Operative Eye Room.

THE PHILADELPHIA POLYCLINIC AND COLLEGE FOR GRADUATES IN MEDICINE, LOMBARD STREET NEAR 18TH ST., PHILADELPHIA.*

Schools for post-graduate instruction in medicine and surgery were first organized in America in 1882 and 1883. One of the very first of these was the Philadelphia Polyclinic and College for Graduates in Medicine, which was organized December 21, 1882, and incorporated on March 19, 1883, and formally opened for service a few days later. Since that time it has continued to grow until it is now one of the important medical institutions of the country. It is the only institution of its kind in the State of Pennsylvania, being a general hospital and also a college for the post-graduate instruction of physicians, and is a necessary factor in making Philadelphia one of the prominent medical centres in this country.

The building which was first occupied still stands on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Locust streets. Here dispensary services were organized under Professors Charles H. Burnett, J. Solis-Cohen, Edward L. Duer, George C. Harlan, Henry Leffman, Richard J. Levis, Charles K. Mills, Thomas G. Morton, John B. Roberts, Edward O. Shakespeare, Arthur VanHarlingen and James C. Wilson, all of whom, except Dr. Levis, are still living, and most of whom are still actively engaged in the teaching of medicine and surgery.

The work of the institution having outgrown the accommodations originally provided, it was removed in 1886 to the building on the northeast corner of Broad and Lombard streets. This removal enabled the school to open small hospital wards in its building, in which a great deal of bedside instruction was given and many important operations performed.

It soon, however, became evident that even this accommodation, would be insufficient, and in 1889 ground was purchased on Lombard street, west of Eighteenth, and a hospital building, especially planned for clinical demonstration to small classes, was started. This was occupied by the institution about the close of the year 1890. The location was on the border of one of the poorer regions of the city, hitherto but imperfectly supplied with hospital and dispensary services, and the growth of the work of the institution after this last removal became enormous. In 1888, five years after the institution was established, the number of new cases was 4,299. In 1892 it had increased to 9,985.

*Compiled from data supplied by Secretary F. B. Kirkbride.

In 1893 and 1894 additional buildings were erected, which nearly doubled the bed capacity of the hospital and included a five-story laboratory and a small amphitheatre.

Its buildings front on Lombard street, running through to Naudain street, above Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets. They are arranged so that the ground floor is devoted to suites of clinic rooms for dispensary services, a receiving ward for accident cases and the amphitheatre for important operations, besides offices, drug store and cloak rooms. On the second floor are situated the smaller operating room and wards. The third floor is occupied by wards and private rooms for patients. The fourth floor contains accommodation for residents and nurses, dining rooms, kitchens and laundries.

The faculty now includes some fifty-five professors, adjunct professors, associates and lecturers, who with thirty instructors, are actively engaged in post-graduate medical teaching. Besides the teaching staff, and the house staff of three internes and three externes, the clinical service of the institution is carried on by nearly one hundred clinical assistants. The peculiarity of the work of the Philadelphia Polyclinic, its special aim and achievement, has been the daily personal instruction of its pupils, both in its own clinical services and in those of the twenty other large hospitals with which members of its faculty are connected. Each student is given opportunity to personally examine cases, not at rare intervals, but daily; and thus to become familiar with the use of all of the later appliances for special diagnosis. In the more important branches the student can spend the whole day engaged on a single line of clinical work.

Its laboratories have also added much to the efficiency and to the reputation of the institution. Those devoted to X-ray work and neurology have attracted a special interest during the past year. The Bacteriological Laboratory rendered good service in examinations for diphtheria bacilli before the work had been taken up, and facilities furnished for such examinations elsewhere. In the laboratory building are also situated the Autopsy Room, Dissecting Rooms and Student's Reading Room, supplied with current medical journals.

The Anatomical Laboratories offer unsurpassed opportunities for the study of the surgical anatomy of particular regions, and the practice of operations.

The Clinical services commence at 9 A. M., and continue until 6 or 7 P. M., the larger clinic being held at two or three different hours to extend the time of instruction and prevent the crowding of cases, which interferes with the teaching value of a dispensary service. During 1896, the number of new cases was 17,392. The wide professional relations of the institution bring to it more remarkable and serious cases from a large part of the country, the cases of last year representing most of the states of the Union, and some foreign countries.

In 1892 the faculty established a journal, which was for the year first published quarterly, for the second monthly, and since that time has been published weekly. This journal has from the first maintained a high standard as to its scientific matter, and strict conformity to medical ethics on the part of its advertisers.

For several years the Philadelphia Polyclinic has informed its students of the operations and rare cases that they may see from day to day in other hospitals with the members of its faculty. A few months ago it was decided to widen the scope of this department, so as to have it show all the clinical work going on at public hospitals in Philadelphia, and to make the information thus brought together free to all members of the profession.

Free Dispensary.

Total number of new walking cases treated during 1896,	17,392
Total number of return visits of old cases during 1896,	59,608
Total number of visits made to Dispensary,	77,000
Cases treated in receiving ward,	2,716
Number of clinics held each week in Dispensary,	136
Number of professors, instructors and assistants engaged in clinics,	138

Hospital.

Number of pay and part pay cases treated in wards and private rooms,	386
Number of free cases treated in wards and private rooms,	303
Total number of cases treated in hospital,	689
Average number of operations under ether performed each week,	11

College Department.

Total number of post-graduate students (being graduates of 40 different medical schools),	117

The Polyclinic Medical Journal.

(Published weekly by the Faculty.)

Average circulation during 1896,	2,500 copies.

Training School for Nurses.

Graduates during 1896,	2
Number of pupil nurses in school,	21

Financial Statement for 1896.

Hospital and College Receipts.

Assessments from members of the faculty,	$2,233 67
State of Pennsylvania,	12,500 00
All other receipts,	43,683 57

Expenditures.

Total expenditures during 1896,	$61,102 12
Net deficit in operating expenses for 1896,	2,684 88

All fees from students are paid directly into the faculty treasury, and the members of the faculty not only receive no compensation for their services, but are assessed for the support of the institution.

Board of Trustees, Elected January 11th, 1897.

President, John B. Roberts.

Vice President, Francis S. Keese.

Secretary, Franklin B. Kirkbride.

Treasurer, Henry Leffmann.

Hon. Wm. N. Ashman, Charles K. Mills, C. C. Roberts, Thomas S. K. Morton, Hon. Henry K. Boyer, David Jayne Bullock, Samuel D. Risley, William E. Donovan.

Executive Committee (Meets every Tuesday at 4.15 P. M).—Francis S. Keese, Chairman; Thomas S. K. Morton, John B. Roberts, C. C. Roberts, Samuel D. Risley, Franklin B. Kirkbride, Secretary.

Solicitors, Jones, Carson & Beeber, 426 Drexel Building.

House Officers.

Superintendent, J. Frank Speer, Ph. G.

Superintendent of Nurses' Training School and assistant Superintendent of the Hospital, Miss Maud Banfield.

Assistant Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Jessie Gass.

Night Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Helena Jones.

Housekeeper, Miss E. Kalbfleish.

Resident Physicians.—Edgar Savidge, M. D., D. Cameron Bradley, M. D., Frank T. Stewart, M. D.

Externes.—D. Ross Reed, M. D., C. H. Shearer, M. D., David Porter Mayhew, M. D.

Apothecary, Frank A. Bunting, Ph. G.
Assistant Apothecary, George T. Blair.
Clerk of the Medical Faculty, William S. Leffman.

Medical Staff of the Hospital and Dispensaries—Professors.

J. Solis-Cohen, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Throat.
Chas. H. Burnett, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Ear.
C. B. Nancrede, M. D., Emeritus Professor of General and Orthopedic Surgery.
George C. Harlan, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
J. Henry C. Simes, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery.
Arthur Van Harlingen, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Diseases of the Skin.
John B. Roberts, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Surgery.
Chas K. Mills, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.
Henry Leffman, M. D., Professor of Clinical Chemistry and Hygiene.
B. F. Baer, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.
Lewis W. Steinbach, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
Thomas J. Mays, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest and of Experimental Therapeutics.
H. Augustus Wilson, M. D., Professor of General and Orthopedic Surgery.
Edward Jackson, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
Solomon Solis-Cohen, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine and Therapeutics.
B. Alexander Randall, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear.
Edward P. Davis, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Infancy.
Thomas G. Morton, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.
Thomas S. K. Morton, M. D., Professor of Surgery.
Samuel D. Risley, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
Arthur W. Watson, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.
J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.
G. E. de Schweinitz, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye.
J. M. Baldy, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.
J. Madison Taylor, M. D., Professor of Diseases of Children.
Harris A. Slocum, M. D., Professor of Gynecology.
Thomas R. Neilson, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery.
Ralph W. Seiss, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Ear.
Lewis H. Adler, Jr., M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Rectum.
Max J. Stern, M. D., Professor of Operative and Clinical Surgery.
J. Abbott Cantrell, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Skin.

Edward Martin, M. D., Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery.

Charles W. Burr, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System.

Howard F. Hansell, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye.

James K. Young, M. D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery.

David D. Stewart, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Stomach and Intestines.

Augustus A. Eshner, M. D., Professor of Clinical Medicine.

Walter J. Freeman, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Eugene L. Vansant, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

Judson Daland, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Chest.

Addinell Hewson, M. D., Professor of Anatomy.

Joseph S. Gibb, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Throat and Nose.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1889 and 1890,	.....	$10,000 00
1891,	$3,750 00	.....
1892,	3,750 00	.....
1893,	10,000 00	25,000 00
1894,	10,000 00	25,000 00
1895,	12,500 00	.....
1896,	12,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	25,000 00	.....
	$77,500 00	$60,000 00
Total,	.....	$137,500 00

PHŒNIXVILLE HOSPITAL, PHŒNIXVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY.

Phoenixville Hospital.

PHOENIXVILLE HOSPITAL, PHOENIXVILLE, CHESTER COUNTY.

The first money contributed for a hospital in Phoenixville, was at a meeting of the Johnstown Flood Relief Association, held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church, in July, 1889, when J. O. K. Roberts, editor of "The Phoenixville Messenger," donated five ($5) dollars as a nucleus for a hospital fund.

In the winter of 1889-90, Stratford Castle No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle, conceived the idea of erecting a Hospital for the relief of the many persons injured from time to time, about the iron works and railroads in the neighborhood of Phoenixville.

Committees were appointed, and finally a board of trustees, composed of the following-named gentlemen, was elected: F. A. Tencate, L. B. Kaler, S. D. Hunter, Peter Deisher, Dr. R. S. Keelor, Geo. S. Griffin, J. F. Starkey, Jr., S. J. Reeves, Clarence Keeley, D. F. Moore, S. H. Souders, W. F. Gillardon, Samuel Wynne, I. M. March, and W. R. Murphy. This board organized regularly on March 29th, 1890, and elected F. A. Tencate President and Treasurer, L. B. Kaler Vice President, and Samuel Wynne, Secretary.

Meetings were held at intervals, while, in the meantime, the various committees were soliciting contributions. On March 1st, 1893, the trustees purchased from Henry Quidland and wife the brick house and lot situated on Mill street, for which they paid $1,300 cash; this building they immediately proceeded to put in order for a hospital; but finding it inadequate, in June, 1893, they purchased of Anthony Porter the adjoining building for $1,300, and, with this double building, proceeded as rapidly as funds would allow, to fit out and furnish it for hospital purposes. Various churches came to the aid of the trustees, and furnished beds, bedding and all the other necessary utensils to operate an institution of this kind. The Lady Masons of Royersford furnished a bed and complete outfit. Mrs. N. H. Benjamin also contributed a bed and complete outfit. At the same time entertainments and donations from societies and individuals came to hand, so that on Saturday, December 16th, 1893, Stratford Castle Hospital was duly opened with appropriate exercises. The first case, Herman Heiser, a brakeman on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, was admitted at 4 P. M., December 21st, 1893, with lacerated scalp wounds, and from December 21st, 1893, to June 1st, 1895, a period of a trifle over seventeen months, the hospital ministered to 98 cases.

In November, 1894, application was made to the State Board of Charities for an appropriation of $20,000 for a new building. Objec-

tions were raised on the ground of the association being under the control of a secret organization. To obviate this, Stratford Castle No. 67, Knights of the Golden Eagle, relinquished all control of the hospital, and a new charter was drawn up and the name changed to The Phoenixville Hospital.

During the time the hospital was under the control of Stratford Castle No. 67, K. G. E., there was collected $4,344.22, and paid out $4,073.20.

The balance in money and all real estate and personal property, was transferred to The Phoenixville Hospital.

The Phoenixville Hospital took possession June 1, 1895, and to May 31st, 1896, there were treated 433 patients, 89 of these being ward patients and 344 dispensary.

In the month of November, 1895, the Board of trustees found it necessary to employ a resident physician. Dr. J. W. Ware, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, was employed, who remained for three months, when he tendered his resignation, and Dr. U. E. Dornsife, another graduates of the same college, took his place and remained the balance of the year.

The articles of association of the hospital provide that the corporation shall be governed by a board of fifteen managers, nine of whom shall be elected from the members residing in Phoenixville, Pa., and six from members residing outside of Phoenixville, provided, if there be not six members non-residents, the number shall be completed from the resident membership. The first Board of Managers fixed by lot their several terms, so that the terms of three expired in five years, three in four years, three in three years, three in two years and three in one year from the first Monday in January, 1896. Annually thereafter, on the first Monday in January, there shall be elected three managers to serve for five years.

The corporation has no capital stock, and its yearly income, other than that from real estate, cannot exceed fifty thousand dollars.

The medical staff of the hospital, on duty at all times, consist of a resident physician, who serves for one year, at a compensation of $100 a year and board. His term of service commences June 1st of each year.

The following-named physicians, and other regular physicians who apply from time to time, constitute the consulting medical staff, viz: Dr. H. U. Umstad, Dr. W. B. Wynne, Dr. F. D. Emack, Dr. A. Weeks, Dr. George B. R. Umstad.

During the first year the number of cases treated was 433, of which 317 were surgical and 116 medical.

The second year ending June, 1897, exhibited a largely increased number, 485 surgical and 245 medical, a total of 730 cases.

In order that the hospital may meet the growing demands, a plot of ground on Nutts Avenue in the southern part of the borough, containing three acres was secured, upon which to place the necessary buildings, and work on the same will begin when funds are secured.

Summary of patients treated from the opening of the hospital, Dec. 16th, 1893, to June 1st, 1898:

Whole number of patients treated from December 16th, 1893, to June 1st, 1895,	98
Whole number of patients treated from June 1st, 1895, to June 1st, 1896,	433
Whole number of patients treated from June 1st, 1896, to June 1st, 1897,	730
Whole number of patients treated from June 1st, 1897, to June 1st, 1898,	942
Total,	2,103

Result of treatment for year ending June 1st, 1896:

Whole number of cases cured,	400
Whole number of cases improved,	23
Whole number of cases died,	4
Whole number of cases under treatment June 1, 1896,	6
Total,	433

Result of treatment for year ending June 1st, 1897:

Whole number of cases cured,	652
Whole number of cases improved,	38
Whole number of cases died,	8
Whole number of cases under treatment June 1, 1897,	32
Total,	730

Result of treatment for year ending June 1st, 1898:

Whole number of cases cured,	877
Whole number of cases improved,	36
Whole number of cases died,	9
Whole number of cases under treatment June 1, 1898,	20
Total,	942

Officers.

Hon. Levi B. Kaler, President.
C. M. Vanderslice, Vice President.

Samuel Wynne, Secretary.
Harry Sloyer, Treasurer.
Mrs. Alice Evans, Matron.

Board of Trustees.

Term Expires January, 1902.—Harry Sloyer, Mrs. H. C. Pennypacker, Mrs. Paul S. Reeves.

Term Expires January, 1898.—Samuel Wynne, Elmer Rixstine, C. M. Vanderslice.

Term Expires January, 1899.—Hon. L. B. Kaler, Geo. Vanderslice, Paul S. Reeves.

Term Expires January, 1900.—A. W. Kley, Peter Deisher, H. A. Kulp.

Term Expires January, 1901.—Clarence Keeley, Hon. D. F. Moore, M. J. C. Smoyer.

Hospital Department.

Chief Surgeon.—John Chalmers Da Costa, M. D., Demonstrator of Surgery, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and Chief Assistant Surgeon, Jefferson Medical College Hospital, etc.

Gynecologist.—J. M. Fisher, M. D., Chief of the Department of Diseases of Women, Demonstrator of Gynecology, at the Jefferson Medical Hospital, and Gynecologist and Visiting Obstetrician to the Philadelphia Hospital, etc.

Ophthalmologist.—William M. Sweet, M. D., of Jefferson Medical College Hospital, etc.

Resident Physician and Surgeon.—Richard Vaux Raub, M. D., to November 1st, 1896. C. F. Doran, M. D., from November 1st, 1896, to May 31st, 1897.

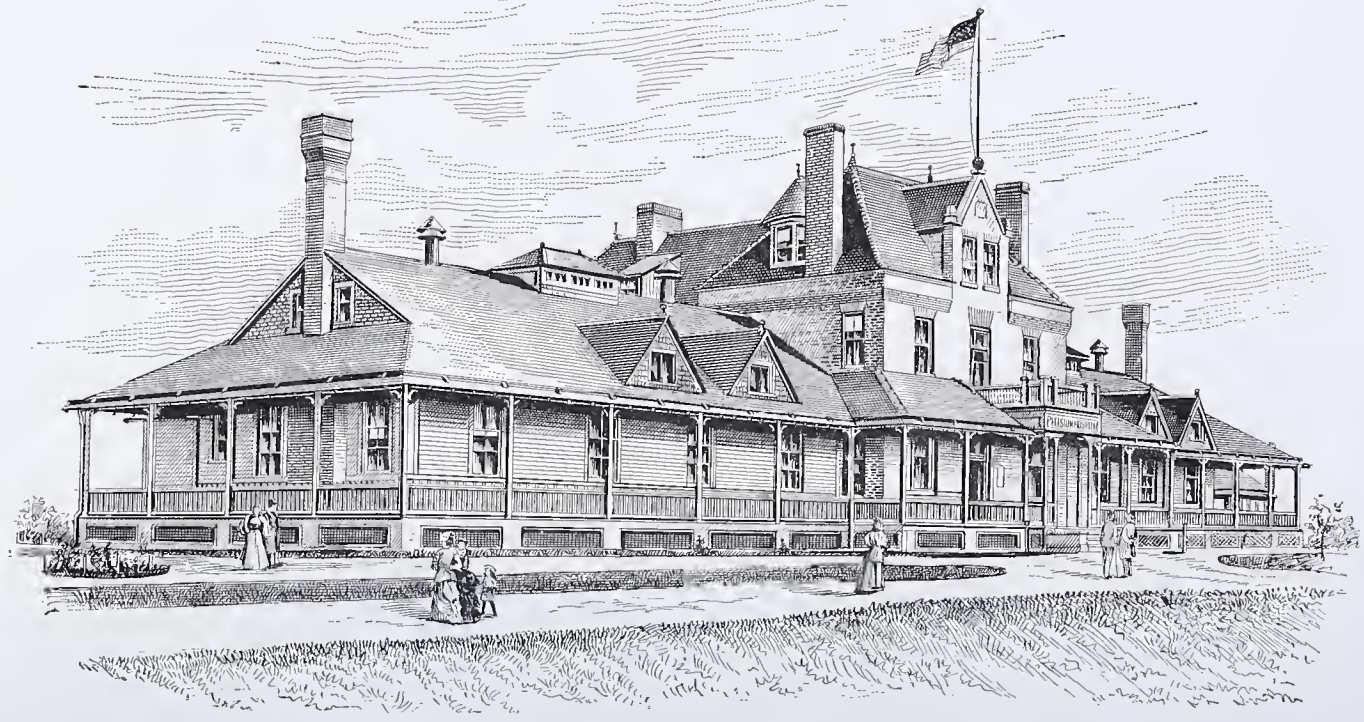
Consulting Physicans and Surgeons.—H. U. Umstad, M. D.; F. D. Emack, M. D.; W. B. Wynne, M. D.; Albert Weeks, M. D.; George B. R. Umstad, M. D.; John R. Wells, M. D.; J. C. Mewhinney, M. D.

Chief Nurse, Miss Katherine U. Miller.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$2,500 00
1896,	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$11,000 00

PITTSTON HOSPITAL, PITTSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY.



Pittston Hospital.

PITTSTON HOSPITAL, PITTSTON, LUZERNE COUNTY.

The first public meeting in the interest of securing a hospital in Pittston was held March 9, 1889, Hon. Theo. Strong presiding. As a result of this meeting a corporate body was authorized to be formed, to be known as the Pittston Hospital Association. A committee was also appointed, of which Hon. J. L. McMillan was chairman, to secure a proper site for the institution. The chairman was also authorized to appoint a board of trustees, to procure a charter and organize a hospital association.

At the next meeting, March 23, 1889, held in the Board of Trade rooms, Hon. J. L. McMillan, presided. Hon. E. A. Coray, Jr., then Representative from the Second Luzerne Legislative District, who was present, said that he thought it would be necessary for the citizens of Pittston to agree to subscribe at least $2,000 in order to secure a favorable recommendation from the Appropriation Committee upon a bill providing for a State appropriation of $25,000 for a hospital building and furnishing.

The committee on site reported that the plot of ground near the old Eagle shaft situated in Jenkins township, was in their opinion the best possible location for a hospital, and said that the owners of the plot, the Pennsylvania Coal Company, through their officials, had been interviewed. Mr. John B. Law, one of the representatives of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, presented a map showing the location of the plot of ground spoken of, and explained the advantages of the place for a hospital site. A petition was then authorized to be prepared, asking the Pennsylvania Coal Company to donate the ground for hospital purposes.

At the next meeting of citizens, held in the office of Pennsylvania Coal Company, April 26, 1889, the list of trustees, as appointed, was read as follows: John B. Law, Stephen B. Bennett, Thos. B. Lance, W. L. Watson, John A. Collier, Joseph L. Cake, Theo. Hart, Jr., Wm. H. Rutledge, Samuel P. Fenn, John Flynn, E. G. Mercur and Geo. S. Ferris. The following were elected officers: President, John B. Law; Vice President, John A. Collier; Treasurer, W. L. Watson; Secretary, W. H. Rutledge.

Messrs. Law, Bennett and Cake were appointed a committee to solicit contributions toward the fund of $2,000 necessary to be raised before a State appropriation of $25,000 could be secured, and Messrs. Fenn, Collier and Lance were appointed a committee to draft by-laws for the government of the association.

A letter from Mr. Edwin H. Mead, President of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, addressed to Mr. John B. Smith, General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, was read, which was a reply to the petition of the citizens for the donation of grounds on Oregon Heights. The petition was granted in consideration of one dollar, the grant including the right of way for a road to reach the site, and Mr. John B. Smith was requested to prepare a deed if satisfactory. The meeting, after tendering a vote of thanks to the officers of the Pennsylvania Coal Company for their kindly interest, adjourned.

At this point, having secured the option of a site and an organization having been effected, nothing further could be done until an appropriation by the Legislature was assured.

After the passage by the Legislature of a bill appropriating $25,000, Governor Beaver vetoed it, thus delaying the building until another Legislature should meet. The next bill was drawn and presented by Hon. E. A. Coray, Jr., with a view of impressing upon the State authorities more strongly the needs of a hospital in Pittston, agreeing to secure a site and raise five thousand dollars if the Legislature would appropriate fifteen thousand dollars toward the erection of the building. This bill was passed during the session of 1891, and was signed by Governor Pattison in June, 1891.

It then became the duty of the trustees to raise the $5,000 necessary to be secured in order to get the State appropriation of $15,000. Committees were appointed and the necessary amount was contributed almost entirely by the employes of the several collieries and railroads in the neighborhood.

After securing a deed for the site and the necessary $5,000, Messrs. Law and Mercur waited upon Mr. Cadwalader Biddle, General Agent and Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities, taking with them plans which had been prepared by Mr. John T. Windrim, Architect, of Philadelphia, for a hospital building to cost about $20,000. On the 6th of April, 1892, the Board of Public Charities notified the trustees by letter that at a meeting of the Board of Public Charities held April 6th, the plans drawn by Mr. Windrim for a hospital at Pittston had been approved. After detail drawing and specifications had been properly prepared, bids were advertised for and Mr. Wm. O'Malley, of Wilkesbarre, the lowest responsible bidder, was awarded the contract on July 18th, 1892.

On the 29th of August, 1892, Mr. Alexander Bryden was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Flynn, of Duryea, who died in Ireland while visiting his old home there.

At a meeting held Jan. 14, 1893, the Board of Trustees made application to the State Board of Public Charities for $15,000 for two years maintenance, $7,000 for grading grounds, sewer, fencing, etc., and $3,000 for furnishing the hospital. The bill was passed by the Legis-

lature and approved. It appropriated $10,000 for maintenance and $7,000 for grading, sewer, fencing, etc., the amount asked for furnishing having been refused. This compelled the Board of Trustees to go into debt for the cost of furniture, which amount was partially reduced by gifts of beds and money by various organizations and friends of the institution.

The trustees, at a meeting held Sept. 14, 1893, selected the following physicians: Consulting Staff, Drs. Gideon Underwood, E. R. Troxell and W. L. Hartman; Attending Staff, Drs. J. B. Mahon, J. J. Walsh, B. Bevan, C. J. McFadden, R. H. Hutchins and C. J. Barrett.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees at the Hospital, Oct. 21, 1893, a thorough inspection of the building and furnishings was made. It was decided to open the building for public inspection Oct. 24th, 25th and 26th, and a careful estimate placed the number of visitors at 8,000.

The hospital was opened for the reception of patients on Nov. 1st, 1893. On the first day one patient was received, and have continued to receive cases frequently during the year. The popularity of the institution is evidenced from the fact that nearly all the cases of accidents in this district have sought admission. The daily average during the first year was 16, while as many as 30 have been treated at one time. The first year there were treated 196 in-patients and 101 out-patients. The cost of maintenance for in-patients was $6.93 per week.

Radiators were put in to keep the building thoroughly heated, the lavatories improved and a dispensary so fitted up that all prescriptions are now put up in the hospital by the resident physician. The grounds were entirely changed, terraces formed in front and rear, walks and drives laid out and macadamized, and the grounds have been daily visited and enjoyed by hundreds, it being the people's only park and one of the most beautiful hospital sites in the State.

The report of the institution for 1896 sets forth that the average cost for maintenance was $5.04 per patient each week. An addition to the building was planned, as were also enlarged kitchen and dining room facilities, also a laundry and bakery with additional rooms for nurses. The hospital derived much assistance from the employes of the mines acting through the Board of Trade. They contributed semi-annually towards the maintenance of the institution.

Trustees.

John B. Law, President.
John A. Collier, Vice President.
Wm. H. Rutledge, Secretary.
W. L. Watson, Treasurer.
For Three Years.—S. B. Bennett, Theo. Hart, J. L. Cake, E. G. Mercur.

For Two Years.—Alexander Bryden, S. P. Fenn, John A. Collier, Wm. H. Rutledge.

For One Year.—G. S. Ferris, T. B. Lance, John B. Law, W. L. Watson.

Medical Staff.—E. R. Troxell, M. D., C. J. McFadden, M. D., C. W. Prevost, M. D., H. B. Gibby, M. D., J. P. Thompson, M. D.

Resident Physician, W. Lloyd Richards, M. D.

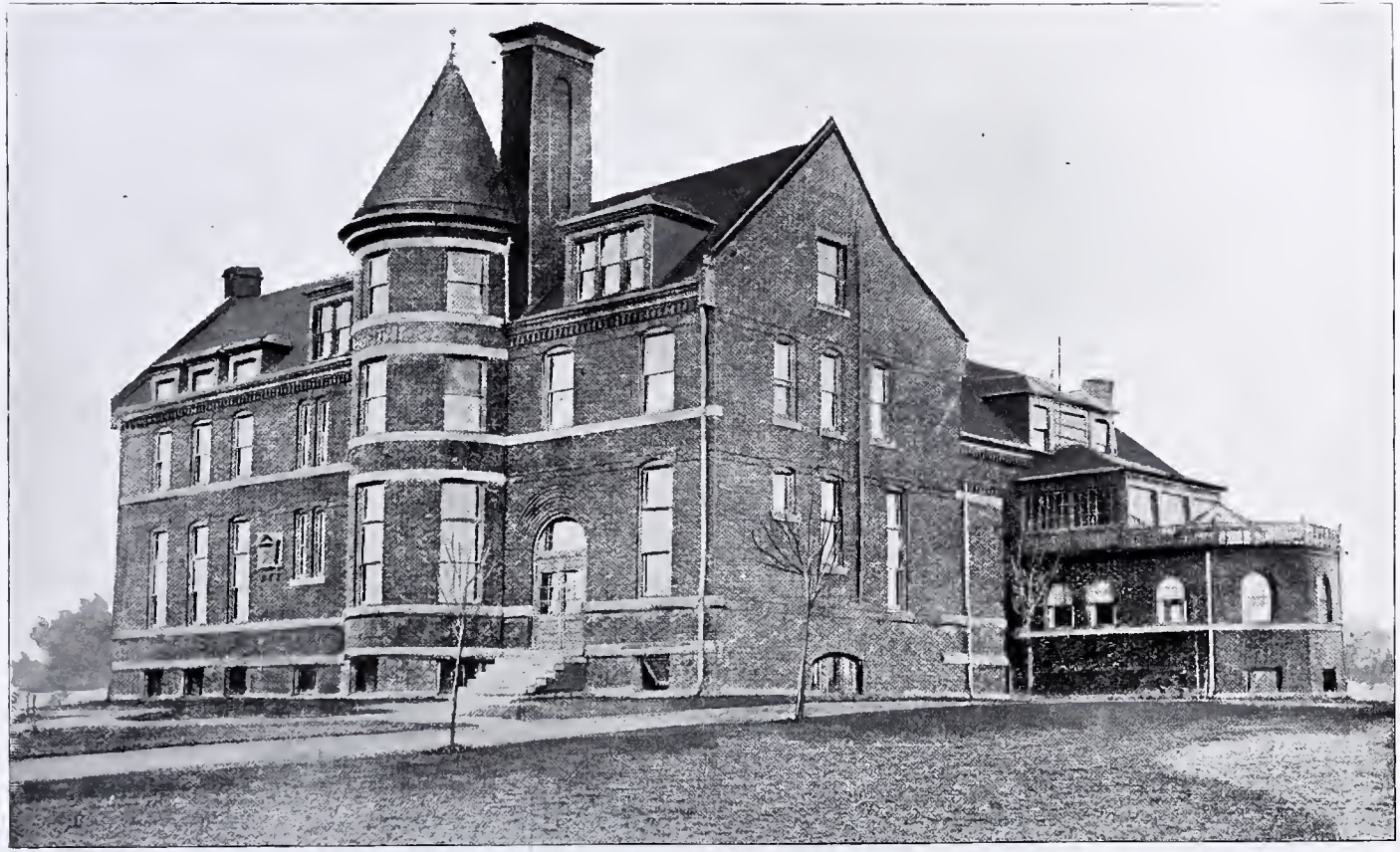
Superintendent, William Gibson.

Matron, Mrs. William Gibson.

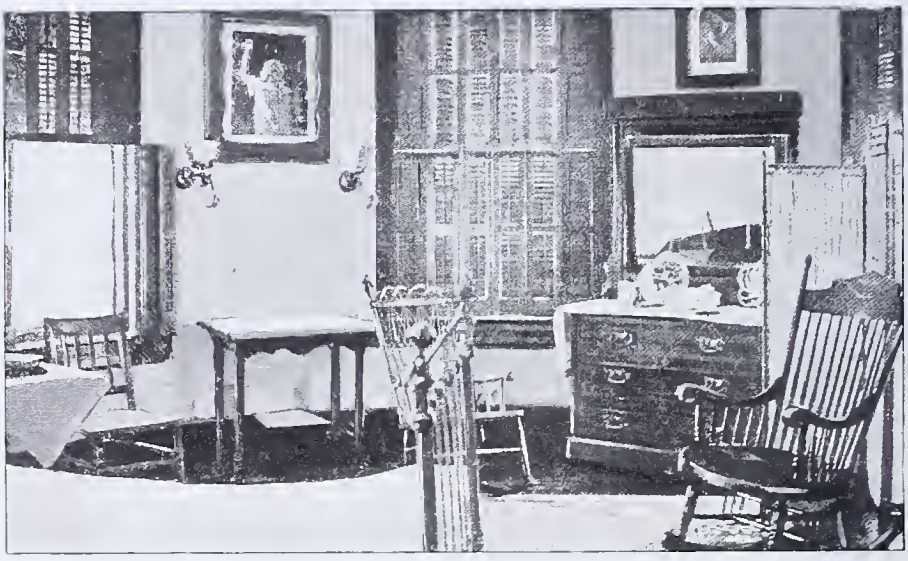
State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1891 and 1892,	.....	$15,000 00
1893,	$5,000 00	3,500 00
1894,	5,000 00	3,500 00
1895,	5,000 00	2,000 00
1896,	5,000 00	2,000 00
1897 and 1898,	12,000 00	.....
	$32,000 00	$26,000 00
Total,	.....	$58,000 00

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL, POTTSTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.



Pottstown Hospital.



King's Daughters' Room.

Children's Room.

POTTSTOWN HOSPITAL, POTTSTOWN, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

To the organization of the "King's Daughters," of Pottstown, belongs the credit of organizing the first movement looking toward the establishment of a hospital in Pottstown. It was organized June 1st, 1888, with Miss Alice Eckert as President and Miss Lila Bassett as Secretary. In August of the same year action was taken toward raising a hospital fund, and on September 20th, 1888, a fair and festival was held at 351 High street, or "Steele Mansion," for the benefit of this fund; this being the first money raised for this purpose. In November, 1889, a very successful fair was held under the auspices of the King's Daughters and Board of Managers of the Pottstown Hospital, which netted a large amount toward the Hospital Fund.

On March 11th, 1889, the charter was granted for the Pottstown Hospital, the following gentlemen being named as trustees: W. C. Beecher, H. G. Knlp, Jacob Fegely, A. B. Miller, Milton Lafferty, W. H. Maxwell; and they were organized April 18th, 1889, by the election of W. C. Beecher, President; W. H. Maxwell, Secretary; and Comly B. Shoemaker as Treasurer.

In the meantime, John H. Krause, of Philadelphia, becoming interested in the project, forwarded the following letter to his friend, William Anchenbach, of Pottstown:

Philadelphia, April 18, 1890.

Wm. Auchenbach, Esq.:

My Dear Friend: Referring to my recent conversation with you, and my desire then expressed to contribute in such amount as may seem proper to some charitable or benevolent object, having for its purpose the benefit of the people of Pottstown and vicinity, and having been favorably impressed with the project, recently started, to establish a hospital within the borough, I make the following proposition:

If the parties now having that project in charge, or other parties, responsible citizens of Pottstown, will exhibit to me at any time within two years from May 1st, 1890, satisfactory evidence of the collection of money or of valid subscriptions for the same from responsible parties to the amount of twenty thousand dollars, I will then immediately pay over to any society or corporation properly organized for such charitable purpose, an equal sum of twenty thousand dollars to aid in furthering and carrying out said purpose, this contribution to be used at the discretion of the trustees, or other proper officers, either in the purchase of ground, erection or furnishing of building, or in any other way designed to promote the general object.

Secondly, In addition thereto I will, also, whenever notified of the readiness of said hospital to receive patients, pay over to the society the sum of five thousand dollars, to be held in trust, and the income thereof applied to the furnishing and support of a free bed in said hospital.

I make this proposition with the desire of benefitting a community in which I have long had many business and personal friends. You understand, I think, my wish that there would be as little publicity as possible given to my name in connection with the matter. With that understanding you are at liberty, when in your judgment expedient or necessary for forwarding the object desired, to exhibit this letter in confidence to those interested.

Very truly yours,

JOHN H. KRAUSE.

The generous offer of Mr. Krause being made known, efforts were put forth to comply with the conditions, and a soliciting committee, with William Auchenbach as chairman, was organized and the town and vicinity canvassed, and subscriptions to the amount of about twelve thousand dollars secured, which, together with the State appropriation of ten thousand dollars, made the amount offered by Mr. Krause available. A site on North Charlotte street was bought and the Hospital Building erected, the corner stone being laid on September 20th, 1892, and the building was opened with due ceremony in the presence of an immense throng on May 30th, 1893.

In the second report of the Pottstown Hospital, from January 1st, 1895, to Jan. 1st, 1897, the trustees called attention to the great benefit and accommodation it has been to citizens of Pottstown and vicinity, not only in accident and emergency cases, but also in facilities in the new operating rooms, affording every opportunity to have operations performed near the homes of the afflicted. The trustees were also enabled, through the generous appropriation from the State, to erect a new dining room and kitchen, and rooms for all the attaches of the hospital, as well as the new operating room, with all the modern appliances—one of the best in the State.

A number of the bed rooms in the hospital were nicely furnished by different organizations and private individuals, thus materially helping the management in keeping down the expense.

The completion of the new hospital wing in October, enabled the managers to make many changes, thus adding materially to the comfort of all in the institution. A large bright room on the first floor was furnished as a sitting room for the nurses when not on duty.

Three private rooms elegantly furnished by the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, of Christ Episcopal Church; Mrs. William S. Ellis, and Manatawney Lodge of Odd Fellows, respectively making six rooms in the hospital for private patients, the others being furnished by the

King's Daughters, Mrs. Isaac Fegely (deceased), and one furnished and endowed by Mrs. John P. Rutter, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The addition of a sun parlor not only added to the beauty of the new wing, but was also of great benefit to many convalescent patients.

Officers of the Pottstown Hospital.

Board of Trustees.—Wm. C. Beecher, President; W. H. Maxwell, Secretary; Jacob Fegely, A. B. Miller, Milton Lafferty, Wm. Auchenbach, T. Jefferson March, Security Company, Treasurer.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. W. C. Moore, President; Mrs. Edgar C. Cook, First Vice President; Mrs. E. K. Ellis, Second Vice President; Miss Katie R. Healy, Secretary; Mrs. J. H. Maxwell, Treasurer; Miss Mary Wells, Mrs. L. K. Evans, Mrs. C. S. Wieand, Miss Anna Gordon, Mrs. Horace Storb, Mrs. E. H. Rudy, Miss Lilla Bassett, Mrs. H. S. Campbell, Mrs. F. B. Keller, Mrs. Livingston Saylor, Mrs. J. Allen Healy, Mrs. S. R. Ellis, Mrs. Geo. H. Potts, Miss Annie Engle, Mrs. S. J. Scheetz, Mrs. W. S. Ellis, Mrs. Jacob Sotter, Miss Anna Bailey.

Medical and Surgical Staff.

Dr. John Todd, President and Chief Physician and Surgeon.

Dr. W. B. Shaner, Secretary.

Attending Physicians for 1896-97.

June, July, August.—Dr. W. H. Eck, Medical; Dr. J. E. Porter, Surgical.

September, October, November.—Dr. Cyrus Trego, Medical; Dr. F. B. Keller, Surgical.

December, January, February.—Dr. H. Y. Neiman, Medical; Dr. W. J. Ashenfelter, Surgical.

March, April, May.—Dr. W. B. Shaner, Medical; Dr. F. W. Van Buskirk, Surgical.

Resident Physician, Dr. J. Clarence Keeler.

Head Nurse, Maud J. Milbury.

Matron, Mrs. S. J. Price.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1891 and 1892,	.....	$10,000 00
1893,	$4,000 00	5,000 00
1894,	4,000 00	5,000 00
1895,	4,000 00	4,750 00
1896,	4,000 00	4,750 00
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00	.....
	$26,000 00	$29,500 00
Total,	.....	$55,500 00

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

Pottsville Hospital.

Pottsville Hospital—Side View.

POTTSVILLE HOSPITAL, POTTSVILLE, SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.*

For two years prior to the organization of the hospital, Mr. Samuel Shippen and Miss Elizabeth S. Shippen, now of Philadelphia, formerly of Pottsville, had been planning to found a hospital in memory of their father and mother, and for that purpose devoted a great deal of time and thought in getting information as to the best way to carry out their project, and also studied the plans and ideas upon which such institutions were founded and regulated. In acquiring this information they visited many of the best institutions of that kind in this and other countries.

Their parents had lived in Pottsville for more than fifty years. Mr. John Shippen had been a prominent citizen of that town during all this time, had been President of the Miners' National Bank, and had been well known. They, therefore, selected Pottsville as the most suitable place for the proposed Hospital. They knew further that there was great need for such an institution at this place, as there was no place within many miles where the sick and injured could be cared for, while there were many railroads and mining and industrial establishments in and near Pottsville where accidents were constantly occurring, and also a large population among whom there were constantly sick and suffering people requiring care and attention that only can be had in such an institution.

Fearing it would be too great an undertaking to inaugurate and carry out the details by themselves, and fearing that its accomplishment might be indefinitely postponed if they waited until they could themselves formulate and carry out the details of their plans, they wrote to Mr. Guy E. Farquhar to call upon them and told him of their wishes to found a hospital in Pottsville, to be called "The Pottsville Hospital" in memory of their father and mother. This was followed by other visits and many letters between Mr. Farquhar and Mr. and Miss Shippen, and the proper plans for the founding of the hospital were considered with much thought and anxiety before the matter was made public.

Mr. and Miss Shippen desired that the hospital so to be founded should be for men, women and children, without regard to creed or color, and particularly desired that care should be taken that the institution should always be kept free from debt.

If such a hospital could be founded they were willing to guarantee $30,000 to accomplish it. Mr. Farquhar consulted at once with Mr.

*Compiled from data supplied by Guy E. Farquhar, President of Board.

W. L. Sheafer, who had with him taken a great interest in the Mt. Carbon Hospital work, and together they sought out all the available locations for a hospital, and all the facts in connection with these properties, so that they could be prepared to lay them before the Board of Directors when they should be properly constituted. These gentlemen then sent out a call to representatives of the various interests and churches of the town, and the following gentlemen responded:

F. G. Yuengling, J. P. Jones, S. H. Kaercher, J. K. Sigfried, B. I. Sheafer, P. A. Roth, George F. Morgan, Lewis Stoffregen, William G. Hoeffer, L. T. Medlar, E. J. Gaynor, Augustus Knecht, Heber S. Thompson.

These gentlemen met on the 16th of January, 1895, when the information in reference to the several sites for a hospital were laid before them and determined to form a corporation and procure a charter.

A committee was appointed to select a site, report to a future meeting and to procure a charter.

At a subsequent meeting on the 22nd of January, 1895, the charter as prepared was presented and signed by those present and those heretofore named, who were also elected managers, together with the following additional gentlemen, viz: Messrs. J. W. Beecher, R. C. Luther, S. B. Briscoe, G. C. Schrink and A. S. Faust.

It was also determined to ask the State Legislature for assistance for the maintenance of the hospital, and a committee for that purpose was duly appointed, consisting of Messrs. Sigfried, Farquhar, Gaynor, W. L. Sheafer and Heber S. Thompson, who in company with Mr. J. P. Jones and Dr. T. F. Heebner, appeared before the State Board of Charities and also the Appropriation Committees of the House and Senate. They also visited the Governor in relation to the matter.

These efforts finally resulted in the passage of a bill appropriating $10,000 for maintenance and $10,000 for necessary repairs and improvements, but the Governor vetoed that portion of the bill which appropriated $10,000 for the repairs, alterations and additions.

On the 16th of February, 1895, a meeting was held and it was determined to purchase the property known as the Lauer Mansion and two and a-half acres of ground adjoining, so that the hospital would have at least three acres of ground. This purchase was subsequently consummated for the sum of $14,000, deeds duly made to the corporation and possession given to the directors on the 15th of April, 1895.

On the 5th of March, 1895, the court of common pleas of Schuylkill county granted a charter for "The Pottsville Hospital," and on the same day an organization was affected by electing the following officers:

Guy E. Farquhar, President; W. L. Sheafer, Secretary; S. H. Kaercher, Treasurer, and according to the provisions of the charter the

members of the Board drew lots for the different terms of service as managers.

At a subsequent meeting Mr. A. S. Faust was elected Vice President.

Having fully organized and obtained possession of their property, on the 20th of April the Board of Managers made an appeal to the public for assistance for its equipment and maintenance. The finance committee issued a call to the ladies of the town, asking them to form an auxiliary association, for the purpose of assisting the managers in their work of maintaining the hospital.

On the 25th of April, The Women's Auxiliary of the Pottsville Hospital was duly organized.

Mr. and Miss Shippen sent on the 22d of March, 1895, $15,000, and on the 22d of May an additional $15,000, making the $30,000 which they had agreed to be responsible for, and also $110.83 interest on the last mentioned sum of $15,000 from April 1st, 1895, to May 22d, 1895, and have since sent a further sum of $3,600.

The Board of Directors found themselves much embarrassed by the fact that the building which they had secured was not in proper condition for hospital purposes, but required the removal of paper, painting throughout of the walls as well as of the woodwork, the strengthening of the floors, and fitting up closets and bath rooms with modern sanitary plumbing.

All this required time, but the session of the Legislature was drawing to a close, and a committee was expected to visit the Hospital in order to determine and report as to the advisability of granting the appropriation asked for, and your board were assured unless they could make a show of having the hospital ready to receive patients they would not be granted any appropriation. They, therefore, pushed with all diligence possible the necessary repairs and improvements to the building, and progressed so far that when the committee appeared on the 18th of May they had the operating room equipped and a number of beds and cots temporarily erected in the rooms, and the general appearance of the hospital was such that the committee expressed themselves as very much pleased with the efforts of the people, and determined to recommend a liberal appropriation.

If your board had failed to make this impression upon the committee they would have been without assistance from the State for at least two years.

The appropriation bill was passed on the 6th of June, and on the 7th of July had been approved by the Governor, so far as an appropriation for maintenance was concerned. Good faith on the part of the managers required that they should as soon as possible open the hospital for the reception of patients, and the question then

presented itself whether they could carry on the hospital with the buildings then at their disposal or was it absolutely necessary to erect an addition to the building.

After a careful consideration of the subject the Board were unanimously of the opinion that it was absolutely necessary that an additional building should be erected, and on the 8th of July directed that the plans for the same should be prepared, but that the erection of the new building should not interfere with the opening of the building already there for hospital purposes. The board thereupon proceeded to obtain the necessary furniture and organized a staff of physicians, surgeons and specialists, procured a superintendent, nurses and other employes, a list of whom will be found attached to this report.

On the 22d of July the hospital was formally opened for the reception of patients.

In the meantime, however, the ladies had been most active in their work. Mrs. L. C. Thompson had taken upon herself the collection of sufficient money to pay for an ambulance, and for that purpose assisted by Mrs. C. H. Woltjen, who by a garden party raised $100.00, collected the sum of $400.00, with which a very fine ambulance was procured. The American Hose Company without cost to the hospital took charge of the ambulance and furnished a thoroughly good and efficient service.

Mrs. A. C. Milliken had undertaken to raise the funds necessary to furnish the Children's Ward, and for that purpose collected the sum of $215.30. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hewes gave the sum of $100.00 to furnish the private ward. Gately & Brinton donated a set of furniture. Mrs. L. C. Thompson was indefatigable in her efforts to procure the necessary furniture at the least cost to the hospital and her efforts were most successful. The opening of the hospital was made an occasion of interest, and the public generally were invited to inspect, an invitation which large numbers availed themselves of and the Woman's Auxiliary added much to the success of the occasion by their presence as well as by an entertainment furnished by them. On the 23d of July the first patient was received in the hospital and within the first week of its existence there were five patients in the hospital, three of them accident cases, thus showing conclusively the necessity of a place where such sufferers could receive prompt, skillful and proper attention.

The managers then directed their attention to the erection of the addition to the building. A contract was made for the foundation, the mason work to be paid for by the perch and the excavation by the cubic yard. It finally cost $2,046.09.

The new building including the foundation, fully equipped with steam heat, dumb waiter, elevator, electric bells, electric light fixtures, gas fixtures and plumbing cost $15,833.54. The repairing of the old

building, the plumbing in it, boiler and steam heat, painting the walls, &c., cost $2,601.14. The work on the outside grounds, including excavations, stone walls, drains, gates, fences, &c., cost $1,148.64, making the total estimated cost of the real estate when the same shall be completed, including the original cost of the real estate purchased, $33,583.32.

The whole of this amount was furnished by Mr. and Miss Shippen, who placed a tablet in the building as follows:

THIS HOSPITAL WAS FOUNDED
IN LOVING MEMORY OF
JOHN SHIPPEN
AND
MARGARET McCALL SHIPPEN,
BY THEIR CHILDREN,
A. D. 1895.

The equipment of the Hospital cost $4,041.11.

It will thus be seen that the establishment of this hospital fully equipped has cost $37,624.43. It has accommodations for fifty patients. There are three private wards, one of which was equipped by Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Hewes, one by the Women's Auxiliary and the third by Mrs. R. F. Lee and her daughter, Miss Martha F. Lee.

These private wards are as fully and as well equipped as any to be found in the best hospitals in the land.

In accordance with the request of the founders of the hospital, ample provision was made for men, women and children.

The Men's Wards are on the first floor and include a large surgical, a medical ward and a ward for special cases, and in addition there is a convalescent's recreation and dining room, which has been handsomely furnished by a gift of $200 in memoriam George DeB. Keim, Esq., a former resident of Pottsville, from his wife and daughters.

On the second floor are the women's wards of the same extent and character as the men's, and with a similar convalescent's dining and recreation room.

On the third floor are the children's wards and the maternity ward.

The operating room is fitted up with the latest and best appliances for the use of the physicians in their operations and is as complete as any of the most modern.

In order to accomplish this equipment the board are largely indebted to the Women's Auxiliary, who furnished the greater part of the means to accomplish that end.

Board of Managers.

Term Expiring 1898.—Sydney B. Briscoe, Alexander S. Faust, J. William Beecher, Augustus Knecht, Gustavus C. Schrink.

Term Expiring 1899.—Guy E. Farquhar, Louis Stoffregen, Heber S. Thompson, William L. Sheafer, Jed. I. Hollenbeck.

Term Expiring 1900.—E. J. Gaynor, Samuel H. Kaercher, Jacob P. Jones, Penrose A. Roth, Frederick G. Yuengling.

Term Expiring 1901.—William G. Hoeffer, George F. Morgan, Roland C. Luther, Irving H. Super, Benjamin I. Sheafer.

Officers and Standing Committees.

President, Guy E. Farquhar.

Vice President, Jacob P. Jones.

Treasurer, Samuel H. Kaercher.

Secretary, William L. Sheafer.

Committee on Real Estate.—E. J. Gaynor, Chairman, Augustus Knecht, Alex. S. Faust, Louis Stoffregen, Jed. L. Hollenbeck.

Committee on Finance.—Jacob P. Jones, Chairman; Sydney B. Briscoe, Penrose A. Roth, Roland C. Luther, Frederick G. Yuengling.

Committee on Furniture and Wardrobe.—William G. Hoeffer, Chairman, Gustavus C. Schrink, Irving H. Super, Samuel H. Kaercher, Guy E. Farquhar.

Committee on Household.—Heber S. Thompson, Chairman; J. William Beecher, George F. Morgan, Benjamin I. Sheafer, William L. Sheafer.

Medical Staff.

Surgeons.—Dr. Harry Swaving, Dr. A. H. Halberstadt, Dr. Geo. W. Farquhar, Dr. G. H. Halberstadt, Dr. P. H. O'Hara.

Physicians.—Dr. W. H. Robinson, Dr. R. S. Chrisman, Dr. R. B. Gray, Dr. A. L. Gillars.

Specialists, Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.—Dr. A. A. Seibert, Dr. G. H. Halberstadt, Dr. Victor T. Roth.

Resident Physicians.—Dr. Berthold S. Pollak, Dr. Chas. A. Zeller.

Superintendent, Miss E. F. Darling.

Matron, Miss Caroline M. Brown.

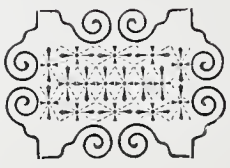
Assistant Nurse, Miss Emma G. Van Ness.

Clerk, Miss Charlotte Christian.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$5,000 00
1896,	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	20,000 00
Total,	$30,000 00

READING HOSPITAL, READING, BERKS COUNTY.



Reading Hospital.

READING HOSPITAL, READING, BERKS COUNTY.

By Dr. Israel Cleaver, Secretary.

The idea of providing an institution for the treatment of the indigent sick in the city of Reading, Pa., first took form in December, 1867, prior to which no such public provision existed in that locality. It appears that the inception of this project originated in the Berks County Medical Society, from which a communication was addressed to the Reading Medical Association, relative to the establishment of a hospital within the limits of this city, and read in the Medical Association November 11th, 1867. A committee, consisting of Drs. John B. Brooke, D. Llewellyn Beaver and Martin Luther, was appointed to report upon the matter. This was followed by the appointment of another committee, consisting of Drs. D. L. Beaver, Jno. B. Brooke, S. L. Kurtz, Martin Luther, Edward Wallace and W. Murray Weidman, to solicit the action of leading citizens in the enterprise, and they responded so readily that immediate steps were taken, and a charter of incorporation was secured under the tile of "The Reading Dispensary." As an organization, it was composed of citizens who severally contributed twenty-five or more dollars. From this body was elected annually, sixteen persons to officiate as managers, and the Medical Association was privileged to elect one of its number to sit in the board as its representative.

A house, No. 618 Court street, was rented, and on January 27th, 1868, its doors were opened for charitable attention to the worthy sick poor. Eight beds were provided for the reception of indoor patients, and an outdoor service was also instituted, embracing aid to those able to visit the rooms, also, visitation to homes of those who were sick in bed, thus performing the function of a full-fledged hospital.

The first board of managers consisted of the following gentlemen, viz: Messrs. A. F. Boas, Henry Bushong, Hon. Heister Clymer, Isaac Eckert, Wm. Griscom, Charles Kessler, Adam Leize, Frederick Lauer, H. H. Muhlenberg, John McManus, G. A. Nicolls, John S. Richards, Esq., Daniel Shaber, Hon. Warren J. Woodward, James F. Smith, P. M. Zeigler and Dr. Charles Hunter, representative of the Medical Association.

The members of the Reading Medical Association constituted the medical and surgical staff, performing its duties gratuitously.

By 1872 so difficult had it become to convene a quorum of managers at times of stated meetings, that seven were induced to resign, and seven physicians of the staff were elected in their stead. This was also the time of financial panic, and so difficult was it to collect funds for the institution that closure became imminent, and at the meeting of March, 1872, the following resolution was adopted by the Medical Association, viz:

"That the members of this Association will hold themselves individually and collectively responsible for the debts of the Reading Dispensary for three months from April 1st, next."

This act was not a mere form on paper, for these men did draw upon their purses, and bridged over the adverse tide, as resolved. Nevertheless, the question of finance still caused much embarassment, and as the work of charity naturally increasing, it was deemed expedient on July 1st, 1876, to abandon the rented quarters, cease administering indoor work, and confine the service exclusively to outdoor patients. This was made possible by the generous tender of rooms in the building of the Reading Relief Society, at a nominal payment of about three dollars per month. The financial stringency of the times did not, however, diminish the faith of its founders in the ultimate success of the hospital, so that in 1874, the plot of ground on which the present building is erected, was purchased, and its final payment secured by the subscription of ten persons, giving five hundred dollars each, also the proceeds from fairs, church suppers, etc., conducted by prominent women of the city.

In 1883 an amended charter was secured, whereby the name was changed to "The Reading Hospital," fifteen instead of sixteen members of the Association composing the Board of Managers, each serving five years, and three being elected annually, as their terms expire, but the representative of the Medical Association is still chosen, as previously. Instead of the entire Medical Association composing the staff, choice was made of twelve, who had become eligible by reason of five years' service in dispensary work, and which rule still is in force. Following this, twenty thousand dollars appropriation was secured from the State, and twenty-five thousand contributed by private individuals, a suitable building erected on the site above mentioned, and formally opened June 3d, 1886.

In 1887 the quarters at "Relief Society" were abandoned, and all outdoor service was given at the hospital building. In 1893 it was thought that the best interests of the instiution required the outdoor or dispensary service to be conducted at a more centrally located point, the change was made, and continued until the present time.

In 1891, through the large heartedness of John E. Wooten, Esq., another pavilion, the exact counterpart of the one already standing, was erected, and formally presented by him to the managers May 28th, of same year. This doubled the capacity of the hospital.

A training school was instituted co-incident with the work commencing in 1886, and as the class grew larger, with increasing needs, additional quarters were rendered necessary, and a separate structure was erected and completed for the use of student nurses in the spring of 1896.

The following table of patients treated since the organization of the institution will best demonstrate the good accomplished. Accurate tables were not kept prior to year 1886, when the reports to the Board of Public Charities made such duty obligatory. However, examination of the records of administration shows that up to the date of June 3d, 1886, 8,885 patients were treated, and with the close of 1897, the record shows 3,969 indoor cases, and 15,411 out-door (dispensary) patients, or a grand total of 19,380.

The following table shows the work since the opening of the present plant:

	Indoor.	Outdoor.
1886, from June 3d,	58	494
1887,	109	398
1888,	183	94
1889,	213	87
1890,	296	*226
1891,	267	87
1892,	317	58
1893,	409	410
1894,	449	1,735
1895,	598	2,301
1896,	528	940
1897,	542	1,041
Total,	.....	.....

The official service commencing with January, 1898, is as follows:

Officers.

William D. Smith, President.

Dr. Israel Cleaver, Secretary.

P. R. Stetson, Treasurer.

Board of Managers.

Term Expires December 31st, 1898.—John R. Miller, P. M. Zeigler, Wm. R. McIlvain.

Term Expires December 31st, 1899.—S. L. Kurtz, Wm. F. Muhlenberg, Elijah Bull.

Term Expires December 31st, 1900.—George F. Baer, John B. Raser, P. R. Stetson.

Term Expires December 31st, 1901.—Israel Cleaver, Charles Rick, John E. Wootten.

*Rooms opened central part of the city, and closed again after several months.

Term Expires December 31st, 1902.—William D. Smith, Chas. Breneiser, Sr., Howard S. Reeser.

Dr. A. S. Raudenbush, Representative of Reading Medical Association.

Medical Staff—Hospital Service.

Physicians.—J. Y. Hoffman, M. D., Jan. and Feb.; F. W. Frankenhauser, M. D., March and April; A. B. Dundor, M. D., May and June; A. S. Raudenbush, M. D., July and August; C. W. Bachman, M. D., Sept. and Oct.; Horace E. Schlemm, Nov. and Dec.

Surgeons.—S. L. Kurtz, M. D., Jan. and Feb.; Israel Cleaver, M. D., March and April; W. F. Muhlenberg, M. D., May and June; C. G. Loose, M. D., July and August; Clarence M. Kurtz, M. D., Sept. and Oct.; W. Murray Weidman, M. D., Nov. and Dec.

Pathologist, F. W. Frankhauser, M. D.

Ledra Haezlit, M. D., Resident Medical Officer.

Matron and Chief Nurse, Louise Brakemeire.

The dispensary staff consists of such members as are willing to accept service, becoming eligible for election to hospital staff after doing duty five consecutive years.

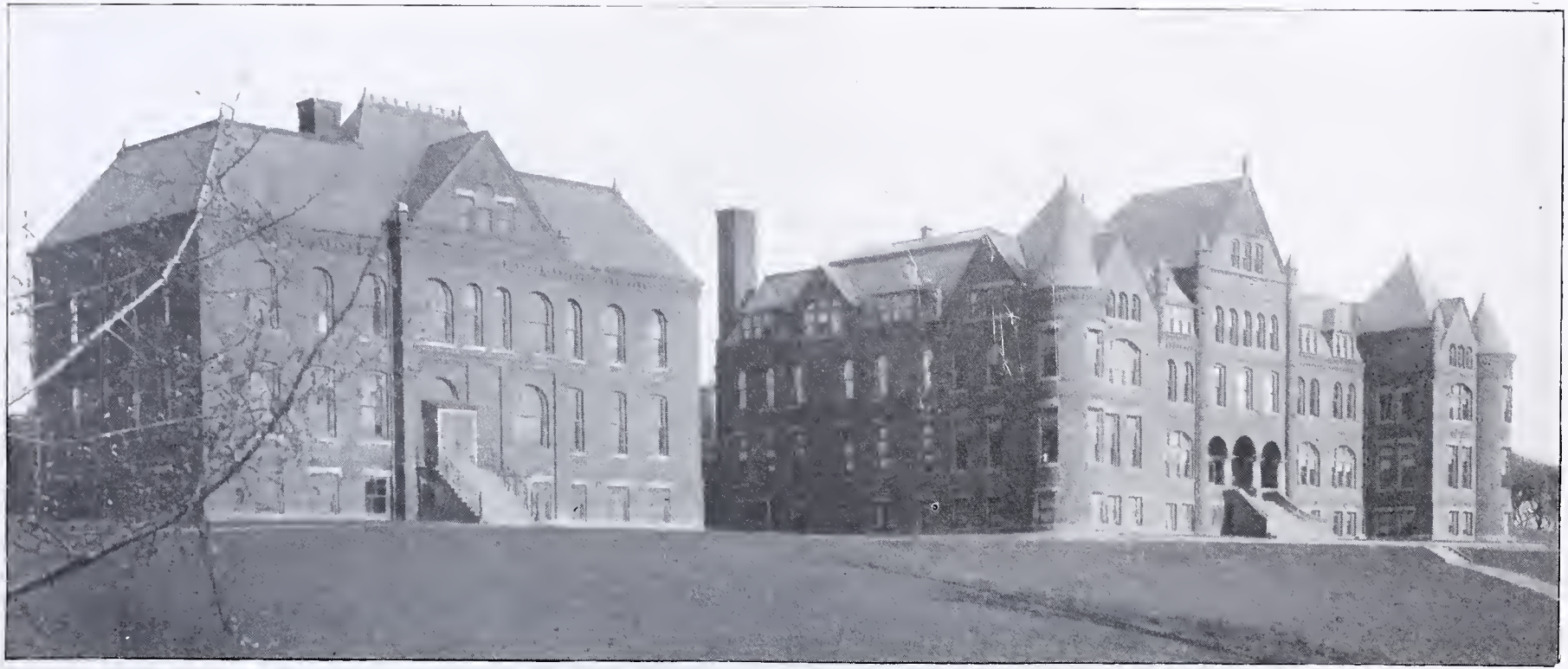
The work of the Hospital is also efficiently aided by a corps of ladies, organized under the captain of the Ladies' Auxiliary, the cost of the training school building before mentioned, being met by their efforts.

In all this labor every possible effort has been made to confine the charity work to the strictly indigent and worthy sick, and the Reading Hospital with much confidence, challenges any showing of other similar institutions where the imposition of the unworthy is reduced to a lower per centum than it can exhibit.

State Appropriations.

1883 and 1884,	.....	$20,000 00
1885,	.....	.....
1886,	.....	.....
1887,	$1,000 00	.....
1888,	1,000 00	.....
1889 and 1890,	3,000 00	3,100 00
1891,	5,000 00	.....
1892,	5,000 00	.....
1893,	7,500 00	.....
1894,	7,500 00	.....
1895,	7,000 00	900 00
1896,	7,000 00	900 00
1897 and 1898,	14,000 00	.....
	$58,000 00	$24,900 00
Total,	.....	$82,900 00

REINEMAN MATERNITY HOSPITAL, (WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA) PITTSBURGH.



Buildings on West Campus—Western University of Pennsylvania.

Observatory.

WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.*

The Western University of Pennsylvania was with the exception of the University of Nashville, the first institution of learning incorporated by law in the vast region stretching from the Alleghenies to the Pacific. It was originally incorporated as the Pittsburgh Academy, by an act of assembly approved on the 28th day of February, 1787. The chief promoter of the enterprise was Hugh Henry Brackenridge, one of the foremost men of his time, who was ably seconded and supported by the Rev. Mr. Samuel Barr. Mr. Brackenridge was a graduate of the college of New Jersey. Rev. Mr. Barr was a graduate of the University of Glasgow, and at the time was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in the city of Pittsburgh. The trustees named in the charter were the most influential men in Western Pennsylvania at that time.

The first principal of the Pittsburgh Academy was George Welch, who was succeeded by a number of others, among whom were Rev. Robert Steele, who followed Rev. Samuel Barr as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev. John Taylor, James Mountain, Rev. Joseph Patterson, and, from 1809 to 1819, Rev. Joseph Stockton, D. D., who wrote the first school books published west of the mountains.

The Pittsburgh Academy did a good work for the cause of education and many of the most distinguished men of Western Pennsylvania and adjacent parts, received their early training under its roof. It occupied a site on Third avenue which was donated by the Penns, and was obtained from them by Hugh Henry Breckenridge about the time that he secured the passage of the act incorporating the institution.

On the 28th of February, 1819, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act re-incorporating the Pittsburgh Academy as the Western University of Pennsylvania, and transferring to the University all the property of the Academy. The trustees named in this second act of incorporation composed a body of men no less distinguished than those named in the original incorporation of the Academy. James Allison was repeatedly a member of the United States Congress and a prominent judge. Henry Baldwin was a justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Walter Forward became subsequently the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. William Wilkins was a United States Senator, who afterwards became United States Minister to Russia. All the others who participated in the re-incorporation were men scarcely

*Prepared by W. J. Holland, D. D., L.L. D., Chancellor.

less distinguished than those whose names are mentioned. It was not, however, until the spring of 1822, that the formal inauguration of the faculty of the new institution took place. The first professors who were installed were the Rev. Robert Bruce, principal and professor of mathematics and philosophy; the Rev. John Black, professor of ancient languages; the Rev. Charles B. McGuire, professor of modern languages; the Rev. E. P. Swift, professor of moral science and evidences, and the Rev. Joseph McElroy, professor of rhetoric and literature. These five men were men of undoubted learning and great ability. Bruce and Black were both graduates of the University of Glasgow. Maguire was the first parish priest of the Roman Catholic faith in Pittsburgh, and the founder of what is now the Cathedral Church. He was distinguished for his scholarship and ready wit. Rev. Elisha P. Swift, a lineal descendent of John Eliot, the "Apostle of the Indians," was a man of erudition, the chief promoter of philanthropic work in the community, and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Boards of Home and Foreign Missions at a later day. Dr. McElroy subsequently removed from Pittsburgh to New York, and for fifty years filled with distinction the pulpit of the Scotch Presbyterian Church in the metropolis.

Under the new charter the Legislature made a grant to the infant university of forty acres of public land, which was held by the State subject to the right of commons in the city of Allegheny. Unfortunately this grant, because the citizens of Allegheny were entitled to pasture their cows on the land, was declared invalid, and the campus which would thus have been secured for the university, slipped out of their grasp, to become at a later date a portion of the parks of the city of Allegheny. The Legislature, in order to atone for the miscarriage of its benevolent intentions, made an appropriation to the university for the five years next ensuing of $2,300 per annum. With the help of this grant and certain monies contributed by the friends of the university, a building was erected adjoining the old academy building at the corner of Third street and Cherry alley, in the city of Pittsburgh. Here work went on continously until April, 1845, when the city was almost obliterated by a calamity known as "the great fire." The university building, which was at that time regarded as one of the finest edifices in the place, together with all the records, the library, and the apparatus lodged under its roof, were swept out of existence. The blow fell upon the institution with paralyzing effect. Nevertheless, with the proceeds of a small insurance, and the sale of the lots of land upon which the university had stood, a new building was erected on Duquesne Way, upon the banks of the Allegheny River, near Fifth street, and work was resumed. A second visitation of fire in 1849, by which the second building was destroyed, though its contents were largely saved, so discouraged the trustees that they

resolved, for the time being, to suspend active instruction. The funds of the institution were invested and an interregnum in work, lasting from the summer of 1849 until the fall of 1856, occurred.

During the years of the active work of the institution extending from 1822 to 1849, many famous and eminently useful men were graduated. The oldest survivor of the student body of that time is the Hon. Daniel Agnew, who was for many years the Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. The records of the institution show that like honors were the lot of others of his fellow alumni, who attained to the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania and of other states, became Governors of states, or were members of the Senate and Congress of the United States. The number of those who graduated at this period and who became eminent in the ministry, is relatively very large. The proportion of alumni who attained positive distinction is surprisingly great. To one was given the task in later life of completing the great bridge which spans the East River between New York and Brooklyn.

The presidency of the Institution from 1822 to 1835 was held by the Rev. Dr. Bruce, from 1835 to 1836, the Rev. Gilbert Morgan, D. D., was principal. In 1837 Dr. Bruce returned to the principalship and remained in office until 1842, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Heman Dyer, D. D., who held the position until 1849. Dr. Dyer is still living in the city of New York, having reached nearly four score and ten years of age. During the interregnum the principalship was nominally held by the Rev. Dr. David H. Riddle, who was at the same time the president of the Board of Trustees. The year 1855 witnessed a revival of interest in the University. A new site was chosen at the corner of Ross and Diamond streets, and a new building, for that time regarded as quite commodious, was erected. The principalship was accepted by the Rev. John F. McLaren, D. D. Dr. McLaren remained at the head of the institution for only a brief time, and was succeeded in 1858 by George Woods, LL. D., who for twenty-two years continued to administer the affairs of the university. The title of the presiding officer of the university was changed by act of Legislature in 1860 to that of "Chancellor." Under the Chancellorship of Dr. Woods great advances were made, largely through the generous support of prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, whom he succeeded in interesting in the work of the University. The most prominent among the many benefactors who contributed to the institution during the years of Dr. Woods' administration and subsequently, was the late William Thaw. Mr. Thaw's benefactions, during his life-time and at his death, amounted to neary $300,000, but he gave besides, what was of equal value, the best efforts of a vigorous and comprehensive mind. It was largely through his instrumentality, and that of the late Dr. C. G. Hussey, of Pittsburgh, and the late James Park, Jr., of Allegheny, that the Allegheny observatory was founded. To this insti-

tution Samuel P. Langley, then a young man, was called in 1869. Supported by the gifts of Mr. Thaw, and aided by his counsel, Professor Langley soon caused the Allegheny Observatory, the Astronomical Department of the University, to take rank with the foremost institutions of its kind in the world, and the brilliant discoveries which were here made in astro-physics and aero-dynamics paved the way for the subsequent promotion of Mr. Langley to the secretaryship of the Smithsonian institution, the highest scientific position in the gift of the United States government.

In 1880 Dr. Woods resigned, and in 1881 Rev. Henry M. McCracken became the Chancellor. During the Chancellorship of Dr. McCracken the Allegheny county court house was destroyed by fire, and the authorities of the county purchased the buildings of the University for the temporary use of the law courts. Instruction was provided in the buildings of the United Presbyterian and Reformed Theological Seminaries on North avenue, Allegheny. Dr. McCracken, after three years connection with the institution, resigned in order to assume the Chancellorship of the New York University, at the head of which he still stands.

Dr. McCracken was succeeded by Professor Milton B. Goff, LL. D., who, for many years, had been the professor of Mathematics in the institution. Dr. Goff was a man of great power as a disciplinarian and teacher. Under his chancellorship the Preparatory Department, which had for years appeared to occupy an unduly prominent place among the departments of the University, was detached, becoming the Park Institute, in Allegheny, under the very able principalship of Dr. Levi Ludden. New buildings for the college and engineering schools, and a large chemical laboratory were erected in the city of Allegheny on a site west of the buildings of the Allegheny Observatory. In the fall of 1890, Dr. Goff came to an untimely end as the result of an accident sustained while visiting the steel works at Homestead, in company with the members of the American Society of civil Engineers and their foreign visitors, who were being entertained in Pittsburgh.

In the spring of 1891, Rev. W. J. Holland, Ph. D., D. D., LL. D., was chosen Chancellor, and is the present incumbent of the Chancellor's chair. During his administration a number of important advances have been made. The Western Pennsylvania Medical College, an exceedingly flourishing and important medical school, has been united with the University as its Medical Department. The courses in the engineering school have been greatly extended and perfected. Important work of original research has been carried on at the Observatory under Professor James E. Keeler, the successor of Professor Langley, who, in 1891, resigned his official relationship with the University in order to devote his whole time to his duties as Secretary

of the Smithsonian Institution. In 1895 a department of legal instruction was inaugurated. In 1896 the Pittsburgh College of Pharmacy was amalgamated with the University, and a department of instruction in dental Surgery was opened, with an entering class of one hundred and nineteen matriculates. In 1894 Mr. Adam Reineman, of the city of Allegheny, gave the University the "Brereton Mansion," in the city of Pittsburgh, for the purpose of a Maternity Hospital, which has, since February, 1895, been in successful operation. In 1896, Mr. Isaac Kaufman presented to the Medical Department a new building, which is known by the name of "The Emma Kaufman Clinic," and new buildings for the Medical Department have been completed. Within the past six months the sum $100,000 has been added by popular subscription and legislative grant to the resources of the University, and the celebration of the 110th anniversary of the establishment of the institution has awakened a new and living interest in the affairs.

The year 1890 was a year of transition. Plans for the enlargement of the work of the University had been in part laid, and steps had been taken to realize the higher ambitions of those who were in charge. Unfortunately it was not left to Chancellor Goff to mature these plans, but it has been the good fortune of his successor to have taken them up at a time when a new life and a new interest in those things which relate to the higher welfare of men in the community was beginning to assert itself. At the time that Chancellor Holland took the helm there were but one hundred students enrolled. At the present time there are over seven hundred students in attendance upon the University, and within a very short time it is confidently believed that the number will be still further increased. The natural and necessary growth of the various departments will lead to such results. The teaching force of the University at the present time consists of one hundred and thirty professors, instructors and lecturers. The University to-day ranks as the second institution in numbers in the State of Pennsylvania, being only exceeded in attendance by the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia. It has in whole or in part educated over six thousand young men during the one hundred and ten years of its existence.

The student of the history of the University cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that its survival of such great and severe vicissitudes has demonstrated the necessity for its being, and the fact that it occupies a position of great strategic importance in the educational life of the Commonwealth.

The ultimate consolidation of the various municipalities at the headwaters of the Ohio into "the greater Pittsburgh," will raise Pittsburgh to the fifth rank among the great cities of the land. The Western University of Pennsylvania, the first school founded in the city, the

first school established by law west of the Alleghenies and north of the Virginia and Kentucky lines, will continue to stand, as it has stood for over a century, as a high exponent of the intellectual ambitions of the people of the region, and will no doubt eventually reap a reward for the painful sacrifices and trials of by-gone years, in the more grateful appreciation and support of a more enlightened public.

The Reineman Maternity Hospital.

The Reineman Maternity Hospital, the first maternity hospital, strictly speaking, established in Western Pennsylvania, is under the care of the trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, to whom Mr. Adam Reineman of the city of Allegheny deeded a number of lots on Millwood avenue in the Thirteenth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, upon which is located a large and well constructed building, formerly known as the "Brereton Mansion." The conveyance was made to the trustees of the University in the summer of the year 1894. Steps were immediately taken to utilize the gift, and the general oversight of the affairs of the hospital was entrusted to a committee of the Board of Trustees of the University, who were authorized to associate with themselves in their work a number of gentlemen connected with the Medical Department of the University. The Committee of Control consists at the present time of the following persons: Trustees of the University: W. J. Holland, D. D., LL. D., W. J. Robinson, D. D., T. D. Carnahan, Esq., and J. C. Dunn. Members of the Medical Faculty: H. H. Hechelman, M. D., Cyrus B. King, M. D., and W. Snively, M. D. A board of Lady Patronesses was also organized, consisting of a number of the most prominent and influential ladies of the two cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

It was found necessary to enlarge and remodel the building, which was done, and the hospital was formally opened on February 24th, 1895, and has been in continuous operation ever since. The staff consists of a number of eminent physicians connected with the University, associated with whom are a number of other physicians scattered through the two cities. During the two years which have elapsed since the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, over one hundred lying-in-cases have been successfully treated.

The hospital has been almost altogether dependent upon charity, as the patients, with very few exceptions, have been unable to pay for the expense of their maintenance and treatment. The most rigid economy has been exercised, but it has nevertheless been impossible to meet current expenses and the obligations incurred in refitting the building, so that the institution is at the present time in debt. The amount of indebtedness at the present time (Nov. 1st, 1897), is about $5,500.00. Had it not been for the exceedingly kind and generous assistance rendered by the Board of Lady Patronesses, who have shown great benevolence and have labored assiduously,

giving time, money and effort to the hospital, it would have been utterly impossible to accomplish what has been done. Though the resources of the institution have been scanty, great help has been rendered to the distressed, some of whom without it would have certainly perished. Incidentally the hospital has afforded the means of valuable instruction to the members of the graduating classes in the Medical Department of the Western University of Pennsylvania, and its maintenance has proved to be a measure of educational wisdom, as well as genuine philanthropy.

The Board of Control of the Reineman Maternity.—H. W. Hechelman, M. D., Chairman; J. C. Dunn, M. D., Secretary; W. J. Holland, LL. D., W. J. Robinson, D. D., Cyrus B. King, M. D., W. Snively, M. D., T. D. Carnahan, Esq.

Obstetrician in Chief, Dr. J. Milton Duff, M. D., 2006 Carson street, Pittsburgh.

Consultants.—T. A. Rex, M. D., M. O. Jones, M. D., John Semple, M. D., W. J. Asdale, M. D., C. B. King, M. D., W. Snively, M. D., J. Chris. Lange, M. D., J. C. Dunn, M. D., J. D. Thomas, M. D., H. W. Hechelman, M. D., John S. Mabon, M. D.

Assistants.—Drs. S. H. McKibben, S. C. Milligan, D. E. Stoner, J. Hartley Anderson, W. L. Sapirstein, T. F. Carpenter, J. C. Boggs, H. H. Ewing, J. H. Hesser, D. E. Sloan, R. L. Walker, C. Anderson.

House Physician.—Dr. Henry Wilson.

Matron.—Miss J. M. Henderson.

Officers of the Reineman Maternity Hospital—The Board of Trustees of the Western University, 1897-98.

The Board of Trustees of the Western University of Pennsylvania, incorporated the 18th of February, 1819, is a self-perpetuating body, consisting of thirty members, each holding office for three years, with the addition of the mayor of Pittsburgh, the mayor of Allegheny, and the Chancellor of the University, who are ex-officio members. One-third of the thirty elected members go out of office each year, at the date of the annual meeting, when their successors are elected by the Board. The term of office of members of Class I expires in 1898; of Class II in 1899; of Class III in 1897.

When first elected.	Class.		Residence.
1846	II.	William Bakewell, Esq.,	Pittsburgh.
1895	1.	Andrew Carnegie,	New York City.
1856	II.	Rev. John G. Brown, D. D.,	Pittsburgh.
1895	III.	Rev. Lippman Mayer, D. D.,	Allegheny.
1863	II.	Alexander Bradley,	Pittsburgh.
1870	I.	Charles J. Clarke,	Pittsburgh.

When first elected.	Class.		Residence.
....	II.	Vacancy,	
1896	III.	A. C. Robertson,	Pittsburgh.
1878	II.	Wm. J. Sawyer,	Allegheny.
1880	II.	Hon. Felix R. Brunot,	Allegheny.
1882	II.	Rt. Rev. Cortl. Whitehead, D. D.,	Pittsburgh.
1882	I.	Rev. John Crockar White, D. D.,	Pittsburgh.
1883	III.	Hon. C. L. Magee,	Pittsburgh.
1883	III.	Rev. Edward P. Cowan, D. D.,	Pittsburgh.
1884	III.	Rev. W. J. Robinson, D. D.,	Allegheny.
1884	I.	Robert Pitcairn,	Pittsburgh.
1895	I.	Henry Kendall Thaw,	Pittsburgh.
1885	II.	Rev. John W. Sproull, D. D.,	Allegheny.
1890	I.	Benjamin Thaw,	Pittsburgh.
....	II.	Vacancy,	
1891	II.	J. A. Brashear,	Allegheny.
1891	III.	Thos. D. Carnahan, Esq.,	Pittsburgh.
1891	III.	Hon. J. H. Reed,	Pittsburgh.
1892	III.	Cyrus B. King, M. D.,	Allegheny.
1893	III.	A. W. Mellon,	Pittsburgh.
1893	I.	J. C. Dunn, M. D.,	Pittsburgh.
1894	I.	Daniel H. Wallace,	Pittsburgh.
1894	I.	W. Lucien Scaife,	Pittsburgh.
1894	III.	Samuel P. Harbison,	Allegheny.
		Ex-officio, W. J. Holland, Ph.D., D.D., Chancellor,	Pittsburgh.
1896		Ex-officio, Hon. Charles Geyer, Mayor,	Allegheny.
1896		Ex-officio, Hon. Henry P. Ford, Mayor,	Pittsburgh.

Officers and Committees.

President, John Crockar White, D. D.

Secretary, Chas. W. Scovel, A. M.

Treasurer, Prof. A. E. Frost, A. M.

Executive Committee.—W. J. Holland, ex-officio; J. C. White, D. D., William J. Sawyer, John W. Sproull, D. D., Benjamin Thaw, Samuel P. Harbison, Daniel H. Wallace.

Finance Committee.—Charles J. Clarke, A. W. Mellon, Hon. J. H. Reed, Hon. C. L. Magee, W. J. Holland, Chancellor.

Auditing Committee.—D. H. Wallace, W. Lucien Scaife, A. W. Mellon.

Observatory Committee.—Benjamin Thaw, W. Lucien Scaife, J. A. Brashear.

Committee on Honorary Degrees.—W. J. Holland, Chancellor; William Bakewell, Esq., Hon. Felix R. Brunot, J. C. White, D. D.

Curriculum Committee.—W. J. Holland, Chancellor; Rt. Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, D. D., E. P. Cowan, D. D., John W. Sproull, D. D., J. G. Brown, D. D., J. C. Dunn, M. D.

Committee on Gymnasium.—Thos. D. Carnahan, Esq., W. J. Holland, Chancellor; W. J. Robinson, D. D., Cyrus B. King, M. D.

Joint Committee on Medical Department.—Hon. J. H. Reed, E. P. Cowan, D. D., Rev. L. Mayer, D. D., T. D. Carnahan, Esq., J. C. Dunn, M. D., J. M. Duff, M. D., J. C. Lange, M. D., W. Snively, M. D.

Board of Control of Reineman Hospital.—W. J. Holland, Chancellor; W. J. Robinson, D. D., T. D. Carnahan, Esq., Cyrus B. King, M. D., W. Snively, M. D., J. C. Dunn, M. D., H. W. Hechelman, M. D.

Committee on Law School.—Hon. J. H. Reed, Wm. Bakewell, Esq., T. D. Carnahan, Esq., W. J. Holland, Hon. H. P. Ford.

State Appropriations.

1895,	$1,750 00
1896,	1,750 00
1897 and 1898,	3,500 00
Total,	$7,000 00

Note—(In 1895 an appropriation was made for the Western Pennsylvania School of Mines and Mining Engineering of $50,000.)

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, SAYRE, BRADFORD COUNTY.

Robert Packer Hospital.

ROBERT PACKER HOSPITAL, SAYRE, BRADFORD COUNTY.

The charter of this institution was granted by Judge Paul D. Morrow of the court of common pleas of Bradford county, Pennsylvania, in 1885. This action was taken after an announcement at a meeting held February 14th, 1885, that Miss Mary Packer had offered to donate the residence of the late Robert Asa Packer, at Sayre, Pennsylvania, with its extensive grounds, for hospital purposes. A corporation was formed for the care and nursing of injured and sick persons without distinction on account of creed, race or nationality.

The building which was thus donated, was spacious and admirably suited for the purpose. The grounds possessed a natural drainage, sloping on either side toward the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers, the hospital itself standing at the highest point of the village. The corporation possessed no capital stock, and the articles of association provided that the government should be vested in a board of thirty-five trustees.

The first annual report of the institution exhibited an expenditure of $8,275.20, with receipts to practically the same amount, subscriptions having been received from employes of the various railroads centering at Sayre, as well as from individuals connected with both the railroads and large manufacturing interests. The whole number of cases treated at the hospital during the first year was seventy-nine.

A Woman's Auxiliary Society was formed which, with its headquarters at Sayre, organized many branches in the neighboring towns and villages, the members being generally connected with various religious congregations. During the second year of the existence of the institution 185 patients were treated, and this was increased during the third year to 477. The financial aid which was contributed by railroad employes was largely noticeable.

During the year which ended on May 31st, 1889, the hospital was the recipient of a gift from the late Mrs. C. O. Skeer of $5,000. The character of the patients treated may be inferred from the report of the warden during that year, which set forth that out of 412 house and dispensary patients treated, 180 were from the Northern Division of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 151 were from the Sayre Locomotive Shops. An increasing interest was manifested in the Women's Auxiliary Society as was shown by increased receipts from the branches at Waverly, Owego, Athens and Towanda.

The report of Franklin M. Stephen, M. D., made at the close of the fifth year of the existence of this institution, records the fact that in all that time but one hand had been amputated, and that but one railroad employe had lost a leg. This was cited as an illustration of the careful, conservative antiseptic measures of the hospital, and as illustrative of the care which was exercised not to resort to amputa-

tion until every other means of cure had been attempted. In 1892 an appropriation received from the State, was used in the construction of a new steam heating plant. Generous gifts of coal were made by the several coal companies for the support of the institution during the winter. The ability of the hospital during the following two years was severely tested, there being many occasions when the institution was so crowded that proper cases for admission were necessarily turned away. These facts stimulated the board of trustees to make an extra exertion to obtain additional buildings; and in 1893, the State appropriated $10,000 for the construction of a new ward and for repairs upon the main building. The amount, however, proved inadequate to cover the cost of the new addition, which was however completed as far as the funds would permit. During the year which ended in May, 1894, 208 house and 1,544 dispensary patients had been treated. The end of the financial year of 1895 found the Board of Trustees with a depleted treasury, and indebtedness of $2,309.92. The entire amount given by the Legislature had already been expended upon the new building. Notwithstanding this embarrassing state of affairs, there was not at that time a vacant bed in the hospital, and patients were awaiting their turn for admission. The falling off in the receipts of the institution was due wholly to the fact that a large percentage of railroad employes had failed to contribute towards its support. In calling attention to this fact, the Superintendent announced that not one dollar had ever been charged either the men, their wives or children for treatment.

The exigencies of the hospital were relieved in 1896 by a grant of $8,000 from the State for maintenance and $3,000 for furnishing and repairs. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company also contributed the sum of $2,000, while its employes raised an additional amount of $2,-875.16. The total of receipts for the year were $12,370.39, thus placing the institution in an excellent financial condition.

The 12th annual report noted the fact that the wards of the hospital had frequently been taxed to their utmost capacity, many patients being obliged to wait for weeks for admission.

President, Charles Stewart Maurice.

Vice President, Bert Hayden.

Board of Trustees.—James N. Weaver, Charles Stewart Maurice, Robert Lockhart, J. K. Newell, Levi Curtis, F. G. Babcock, Rev. John Costello, William E. Johnson, M. D. W. T. Goodnow, Charles Kellogg, George M. Cady, M. D., Charles H. Welch, Henry G. Merriam, William A. Stevenson, William L. Watrous, Rhodney A. Mercur, D. K. Hamilton, John M. Rahm, Elisha P. Wilbur, Robert H. Sayre, Abram I. Decker, Joseph W. Bishop, Bert Hayden, Joseph Powell, Alexander Mitchell, Henry D. Titus, W. S. MacDonald, J. T. Sawyer, Floyd L. Kinner, Rush J. Thompson, C. H. Jennings, Henry Streeter, George R. Hill, Rollin H. Wilbur, O. O. Esser.

Executive Committee.—Charles Stewart Maurice, James N. Weaver, Charles H. Welch, Rev. John Costello, Henry G. Merriam, Joseph W. Bishop, Bert Hayden, O. O. Esser, Floyd L. Kinner.

Auditing Committee.—W. T. Goodnow, George R. Hill.

Inspecting Committee.—W. S. MacDonald, Levi Curtis, Charles Kellogg.

Secretary, Frederick J. Krom.

Treasurer, Joseph W. Bishop.

Superintendent, Physician and Surgeon, Charles H. Ott.

Assistant Physician, George M. Hubbell.

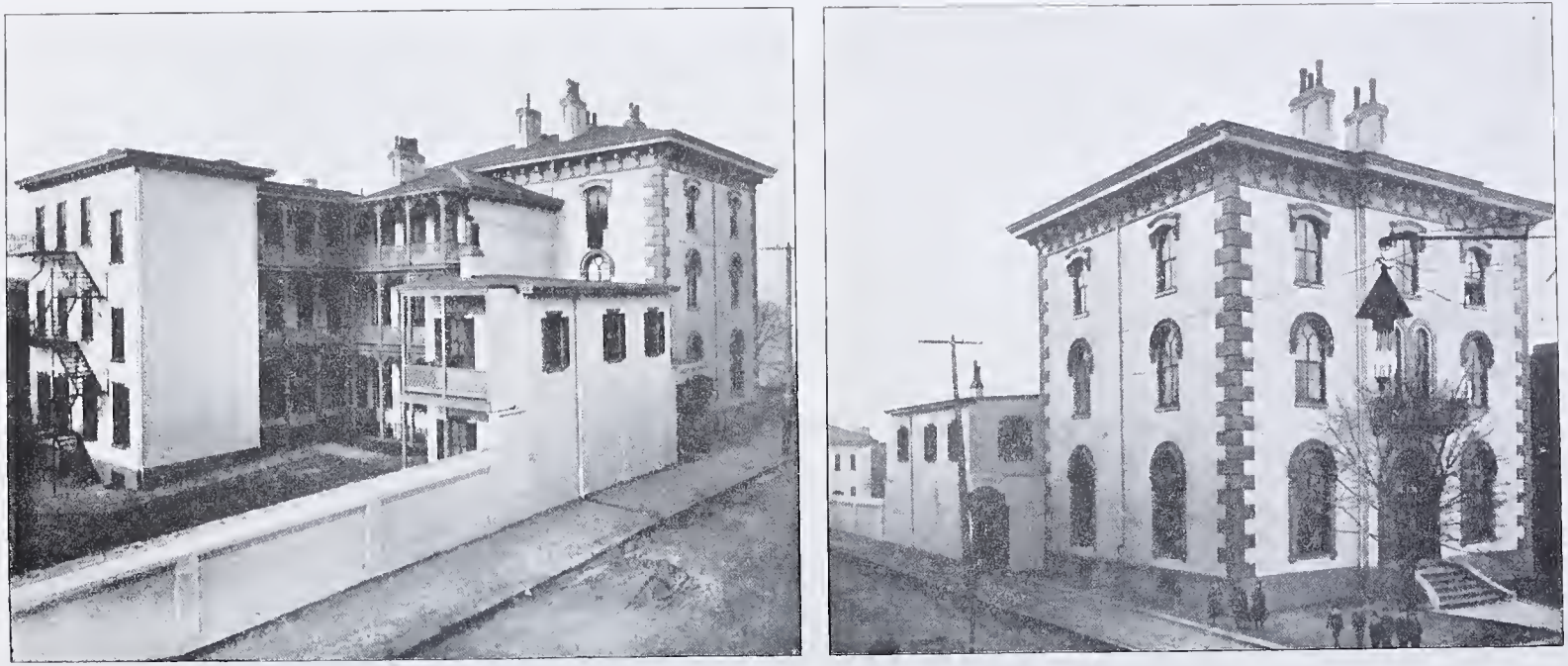
Matron, Mrs. C. H. Ott.

Nurses.—Miss Carrie Hittell, Miss Belle Campbell.

State Appropriations.

	Buildings.	
1891,	.....	$1,500 00
1892,	.....	1,500 00
1893,	$5,000 00	.....
1894,	5,000 00	.....
1895,	1,500 00	.....
1896,	1,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00	.....
	$23,000 00	$3,000 00
Total,	.....	$26,000 00

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM, PITTSBURGH.



Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital.

ROSELIA FOUNDLING ASYLUM AND MATERNITY HOSPITAL, CLIFF AND GUM STREETS, PITTSBURGH.

By Sister M. Victoria.

When in July, 1891, it was announced that an asylum for foundlings had been established, in which the most helpless stage of human life should be protected and nourished, those who knew aught of the crime and misery that lies concealed beneath the fair face of society, hailed the undertaking with encouraging approval.

The object was not to palliate vice, but to exercise Christian charity, by preventing cruelty and crime, and to succor from suffering and death the hapless and helpless infant victims of misfortune in any form.

Through the providence of God, the beginning made in a small house on Forbes street, has been successful; in a few months the large number of foundlings that were gathered into the asylum made it necessary to seek a larger building.

The property corner of Cliff and Gum streets was purchased, buildings arranged to suit the requirements at that time, and the institution incorporated, pursuant to the laws of Pennsylvania, under the name of The Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital, was opened on Thanksgiving Day, November 26th, 1891, under the auspices and management of the Sisters of Charity; the medical department being under the supervision of X. O. Werder and Dr. Charles S. Shaw.

Many and almost insuperable difficulties necessarily attended the beginning of an undertaking; the wants to be supplied were numerous and varied, and many voices were raised to oppose and even condemn the whole work as a real evil under the guise of an imaginary good; but the fact of eighteen little unfortunates being admitted during the very first month the asylum was opened, is abundant proof, not only that vice was prevalent and such an asylum for the waif sorely needed, but also that the opening of the asylum had nothing whatever to do with the existence of that waif or the sin of its parents.

In many cases, however, it undoubtedly prevented the additional crime of infanticide, which, as was evident in the cases of several of the first admission, had been commenced, and was, no doubt, arrested by the alternative of the foundling asylum.

It must be kept in view, however, that the main object of the asylum is to prevent the unnatural and dreadful crime of infanticide, to preserve to God and society, lives which would otherwise be sacrificed to cloak the unfortunate mother's shame, or to relieve her of a burden she felt unable to bear.

To save these innocent victims from the merciless hands of selfish and cruel parents, to secure them at worst, a natural death, and if

they outlive the period of infancy, to put them in the way of being brought up virtuously, is, in a vast city like Pittsburgh, a work of crying necessity, which ought to enlist the sympathies of every philanthropic heart.

The good effects of the asylum are not confined, however, to the safety of the child. Often and often, the unfortunate mother is saved from the dreadful alternative of self-destruction, or a life of prostitution.

When the time of nursing is past, she may leave the asylum to seek other employment, or return to her family, and ever after lead a virtuous life. Were there no door open to receive her, she must brave public shame, and thus lose the last remnant of modesty; or, with a heart steeled against all that is good, take refuge in despair, perhaps suicide.

This hospital is intended for two classes of persons:

First. Those in whose case there is a desire and hope of preserving individual character, the reputation of a family.

Second. Married women, who may here receive all the care, attention and professional services not otherwise at their command. In this latter class may be ranked those who are strangers in the city, and for whose peculiar condition hotel conveniences are insufficient; and also, those who for various reasons cannot find in their own homes the necessary attention.

In general, the class of women received at this institution have fallen but once, often through thoughtlessness of very early youth, or want of proper vigilence and protection on the part of parents; oftener still, under circumstances of most painful deception on the part of the betrayer.

In addition to the care of infants it has been the aim of the management to investigate every case brought to the asylum, and when possible, compel the father to marry the mother of the infant; or, if previously married, to care for the mother and babe.

We have succeeded during the time to have a number of couples married, and have reunited many couples when the husband had abandoned the wife.

A moderate number of the infants cared for were of unknown parentage; a large number of cases being where the husband had abandoned his wife, or she was unable through poverty or sickness to care for her babe, as is evidenced from the number received from the Anti-Cruelty and Humane Society.

During the past six years, two thousand forty-five children were received; of these one hundred fifty-four were abandoned. We also received and supported seven hundred forty women; three hundred seventy-eight of whom were mothers, the remaining number belonging to the maternity department.

Officers.

President, John D. Scully.
Vice President, W. R. Thompson.
Treasurer, Chas. Donelly.
Secretary, Frank J. Weixel.
Directors.—John D. Scully, Hon. David D. Porter, Clarence Burleigh, John Farrell, Frank J. Weixel, Rt. Rev. R. Phelan, Hugh Murphy, W. R. Thompson, C. L. Magee, E. M. O'Neill, Chas. Donnelly, Wm. Loeffler, Rev. Stephen Wall, Thomas Hackett, H. W. Oliver, John C. Reilly, Wm. J. Brennen, J. M. Guffey.

Hospital Staff.

Foundling Department.—C. S. Shaw, M. D., T. M. T. McKennan, M. D., A. Koenig, M. D., R. H. Grube, M. D.
Assistant, A. J. Hopkins, M. D.
Consulting Ophthalmist, P. H. Edsall, M. D.
Maternity Hospital.—X. O. Werder, M. D., F. Blume, M. D., J. J. Buchanan, M. D., J. J. Green, M. D.
Assistant, J. C. Hiernholzer, M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1893,	$5,000 00
1894,	5,000 00
1895,	3,000 00
1896,	3,000 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$22,000 00

RUSH HOSPITAL, THIRTY-FIRST STREET AND LANCASTER AVENUE, WEST PHILADELPHIA.

Rush Hospital, 1891 to 1895.

Rush Hospital—Present Building.

RUSH HOSPITAL.

The first public step to organize the Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, in Philadelphia, was taken at a meeting held in the hall of the College of Physicians, Thirteenth and Locust streets, on July 23d, 1890. Among those present were Messrs. Joseph De Forest Junkin, Jeremiah J. Sullivan and Drs. John Guiteras, Henry R. Wharton, Edward Jackson, Lawrence F. Flick, Judson DaLand, Charles W. Duller and Thomas J. Mays. Mr. Junkin was elected president and Dr. Jackson, secretary, and after a general discussion of the object in view the following committees were appointed: On Site: Drs. D. Hayes Agnew, Lawrence F. Flick, Henry R. Wharton and Messrs N. E. Janney and W. C. Bullitt. On By-Laws: Drs. Charles W. Duller, B. Alexander Randall and Thomas J. Mays, and Messrs. J. J. Sullivan and Wm. C. Hannis. The incorporators of the Hospital are Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Judge William N. Ashman, Daniel Baugh, Rev. George Dana Boardman, William C. Bullitt, Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, Nathaniel E. Janney, Joseph De Forrest Junkin, Charles M. Lea, Alexander K. McClure, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, Joseph D. Potts, Jeremiah J. Sullivan, Dr. Thomas J. Mays, Dr. Charles W. Duller, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, Dr. J. P. C. Griffith, Dr. Harrison Allen, Dr. Edward Jackson, Dr. B. Alexander Randall, Dr. Henry R. Wharton, Dr. Roland G. Curtin, Dr. John Guiteras, Dr. Alfred Stille, Dr. J. M. Da Costa and Dr. James Tyson. The hospital was named in honor of Dr. Benjamin Rush, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and a noted physician of his day.

The following named persons composed the first Board of Trustees: Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, Judge William N. Ashman, Rev. Geo. Dana Boardman, William C. Bullitt, Samuel A. Crozer, William C. Hannis, Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, Nathaniel E. Janney, Joseph De Forrest Junkin, Charles M. Lea, Alexander K. McClure, Rev. Samuel D. McConnell, Joseph D. Potts and Jeremiah J. Sullivan. Judge Ashman was made President, William C. Bullitt, Vice President, Joseph deF. Junkin, Secretary and Nathaniel E. Janney, Treasurer.

The medical staff consisted of Dr. Harrison Allen, Laryngologist; Dr. B. Alexander Randall, Otologist; Dr. Edward Jackson, ophthalmologist; Dr. Henry R. Wharton, Surgeon and Dr. John Guiteras, Pathologist. Consulting Physicians: Dr. Alfred Stille, Dr. J. M. Da Costa, James Tyson, Roland G. Curtin. Visiting Physicians: Dr. Thomas J. Mays, Dr. Charles W. Duller, Dr. Lawrence F. Flick, Dr. J P. C. Griffith.

The charter for the institution was granted September 15th, 1890, and was signed by all the original incorporators. It calls for three grades of membership, A, B and C. Anyone paying $100 or more becomes a life member. The payment of $10.00 annually entitles any one to annual membership. Any person, church, society or firm paying $5,000 will be called a patron, and each patron is entitled to a bed in the hospital perpetually.

The committee on site selected the large building on the northeast corner of 22d and Pine street, and the trustees secured it at once at a rental of $1,200 a year. The dispensary for the treatment of out-patients was opened June 5th, 1891, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients February 4th, 1892. On the latter occasion addresses were made by Judge William N. Ashman, A. K. McClure, Nathaniel E. Janney, Talcott Williams, Rev. Dr. McConnell, Dr. Harrison Allen and Dr. Charles W. Dalles.

All the current expenses of the hospital were met by private subscription, and by the proceeds from several concerts and theatrical performances, etc., until the spring of 1893, when the trustees made an appeal to the Legislature of Pennsylvania for an appropriation to assist them in properly carrying on their work. On the first of June, Governor Pattison signed the bill passed by the Legislature appropriating $10,000 to the hospital for the two following years. A like amount has been appropriated by the State every two years since.

In February, 1894, the hospital received from Mr. S. H. Randolph, under the will of Eugene Nugent, deceased, a gift of $1,000.

Through the liberality of the many friends of the hospital, the trustees were enabled to buy a lot and building on the northwest corner of Thirty-third and Lancaster avenue, West Philadelphia, in the early part of 1895, and in July of that year the institution was moved from 22d and Pine streets to the latter location, and is now enjoying a permanent home of its own.

As is attested by its annual reports, the Rush Hospital is and has been doing good work, and is reasonably well equipped with means which are necessary for the cure of consumption. It possesses a pneumatic cabinet, an apparatus for physical exercise, and appliances for the inhalation of gases, vapors, compressed and rarefied air, etc. It has recently added to its medical armament one of the largest static electric machines that are manufactured at the present time. It is earnestly believed that this institution is engaged in the solution of a problem, the possibilities of which affect the interests of nearly every family in this country, for there are indeed few whose firesides have not been invaded by this the greatest life destroyer of the nineteenth century, and it is earnestly hoped that the work so well begun will not suffer on account of the charitable support which is necessary to develop and maintain it.

Board of Trustees—Elected January 18, 1897.

President, Hon. William N. Ashman.

Vice President, Rev. Thomas J. Barry.

Secretary and Treasurer, Nathaniel E. Janney.

Hon. William N. Ashman, 4400 Spruce street; Daniel Baugh, 1601 Locust street; Nathaniel E. Janney, 608 Chestnut street; Jeremiah J. Sullivan, 1910 Walnut street; Samuel Castner, Jr., 3729 Chestnut street; Rev. Thomas J. Barry, Lehigh avenue and Leamy street; Frank Read, Rosemont, Pa.; Mrs. James Mac Alister, 119 N. Eighteenth street; William S. Kimball, 404 S. Forty-second street; Dr. James Tyson, 1506 Spruce street; Miss Mary S. Buckley, 1508 Spruce street; Barclay H. Warburton, 704 Chestnut street; W. H. Staake, Esq., Franklin Building; George W. Farr, Jr., 1810 Spruce street; Frederick A. Sobernheimer, Esq., 410 Odd Fellows Temple, Broad and Cherry streets.

Medical Staff.

Consulting Physicians.—Alfred Stillé, M. D., Roland G. Curtin, M. D., Harrison Allen, M. D., John H. Musser, M. D.

Visiting Physicians.—Thomas J. Mays, M. D., J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D., S. Solis-Cohen, M. D., T. Mellor Tyson, M. D.

Laryngologist, W. R. Hoch, M. D.

Otologist, B. Alexander Randall, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, Edward Jackson, M. D.

Surgeon, Charles W. Dulles, M. D.

Pathologist, Joseph McFarland, M. D.

Physicians to the out-Patient Department.—Charles Herwirsch, M. D., W. S. Newcomet, M. D.

Superintendent, Miss Louise Brakemeier.

Apothecary, F. William Janisch.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1893,	$5,000 00
1894,	5,000 00
1895,	5,000 00
1896,	5,000 00
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00
Total,	$30,000 00

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, LAWRENCE AND HUNTINGDON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

St. Christopher's Hospital for Children—Front View Hospital Building and Dispensary.

Rear View Hospital Building and Dispensary.

Surgical Ward.

Always Ready for a Call. Telephone No. 70-58.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S HOSPITAL FOR CHILDREN, LAWRENCE AND HUNTINGDON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

By Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Chairman Executive Committee.

This institution was incorporated at Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1875, and on the thirtieth day of the same month it began its work with the opening of a dispensary in a small second floor room on Dauphin street, just east of Frankford avenue. On the eighth of January, 1877, the hospital proper was opened in a little two-story cottage on Diamond street west of Front.

The establishment of the institution grew out of an urgent need. At that time the portion of Philadelphia lying north of Girard avenue and east of Sixth street, in the centre of which it was opened, contained a population of more than one hundred and twenty-five thousand persons composed mainly of the working classes. The only hospital devoted exclusively to children then in existence in the city, was five miles away, and the many poor children of this large district had no other asylum when sick or injured than the wards or dispensaries of the large general hospitals. These could not meet the needs of sick children. The dispensaries were thronged with the sick of all ages, and at them it was often necessary to keep restless little ones waiting for hours before they could in turn receive the attention of the physician. Moreover, in consequence of the inability of little children to express in words the nature of their sufferings, their maladies require an amount of patient and painstaking investigation which could not be bestowed when so many other patients were waiting.

The wards of the general hospitals were even less suitable places for children. In them a thorough separation of adults and children was at that time impracticable, and children were often obliged to spend months, and some times even years, daily witnessing the sad scenes inseparable from hospital life, and constantly exposed to the corrupting influences of the vicious, who by reason of their frequent misfortunes constituted a numerous class.

A hospital exclusively for children was therefore greatly needed in the district, and the public at once showed its appreciation of the work which had been undertaken. During the first year of the dispensary, 2,796 visits were made by sick children to its little, inconvenient room, and the means for caring for them were provided by generous givers almost without solicitation.

The hospital when first opened was a tiny affair of seven rooms, no one of which was much over twelve feet square. Three of these rooms were all that could be spared for wards and in the three were placed eight children's cots. Small as it was, however, it did a good work in the neighborhood and it very soon became evident that more room would be necessary. But not until 1883 were the managers able to take any steps providing more commodious quarters. In that year a lot at the corner of Lawrence and Huntingdon streets, ninety feet square, and bounded on three sides by streets, was secured on ground rent at the price of $7,500. Its location opposite Fairhill Square made it an admirable site for a hospital.

On it was erected at a cost of $15,000 the rear portion of the present building. This gave accommodations for sixteen patients, and provided for all the needs of a hospital of that small size and for not a few of those of the larger hospital of which it was one day to constitute an important part.

Upon the first floor were a dining room, kitchen, pantry, store room, reception room and two wards. Upon the second floor were the main wards, the operating room, a large play room inclosed on three sides with glass, the bathrooms and a linen closet. Upon the third floor was one more ward, the matron's, the physicians' and the servants' rooms. It was opened for patients October 1, 1884, and all its arrangements proved satisfactory.

No accommodations had, however, been provided in it for the dispensary, which still continued to faithfully serve the community in the little inconvenient room in which its work began.

In 1885 a strip of ground adjoining the hospital property on the north having a frontage on Lawrence street of eighteen feet, and extending ninety feet the full depth of the hospital lot to Orkney street, was secured as a site for a dispensary building. Although the building was greatly needed, it was not possible to immediately erect it, and a house in the rear of the hospital was rented for the temporary accommodation of the dispensary work.

In 1888, the present dispensary structure was erected at a cost of $7,766.80. The building was twenty-two by fifty-five feet, two stories high, and contained on the first floor, two consulting rooms, a large waiting room, twenty by twenty-eight feet, with open fire place, stationary wash stand and toilet room, and in front the apothecary's room.

The second floor in no way communicated with the first, but was reached by an outside iron stairway. This was arranged for the isolation and care of cases of contagious disease breaking out in the wards, and constituted in itself a complete little hospital. Its one ward was twenty-eight by twenty feet with a domed ceiling fifteen feet high, terminating in the centre in an octagonal cupola eight feet higher, having windows opening on all sides, and thus insuring

thorough ventilation. At one end of this floor were two rooms for nurses, and at the other, the kitchen, the bathroom and the laundress' room. The laundry was in the basement, entirely cut off from the rest of the building, except through the sealed and ventilated clothes chute running into it from the ward.

In 1890 the main building was completed at a cost of $12,302.80. Its completion increased the capacity of the hospital to forty-three beds, but not until several years afterwards did the funds of the institution permit the use of them all. The two buildings were both substantially built of red and black brick laid in Flemish bond, in the style in vogue in the days of the colonies, and their hipped roofs, keystoned windows, and pillared doorways, are further reminders of the staid, hospitable homes of our forefathers.

In 1895 the growth of the work of the hospital, and especially the growth of the dispensary, made it necessary to once more provide additional room, and the two properties adjoining the institution on the north were purchased. They consisted of two dwelling houses, one of three stories on Lawrence street, and the other of two on Orkney street. The former has been very comfortably furnished as a home for nurses, and the latter has been utilized for the accommodation of the apothecary's department and a clinical laboratory. These changes have added greatly to the convenience and efficiency of the hospital.

No sketch of St. Christopher's Hospital would be complete without an enumeration of a few points which have been special features of its work.

First. It has always been the intention of the managers to keep it a small hospital so that each inmate might have the personal supervision of its officers. Fifty beds has been regarded as the limit of its capacity, and that limit has not been exceeded. In the case of the dispensary there is no need for a limit, and its growth has been phenomenal.

Second. It has always been the policy of the institution to send as many of its inmates as possible away from the city during the hot summer months. Its first Board of Managers was nearly identical with that of the Children's Seashore House, Atlantic City, and during the first eight years of its existence its wards were closed from June to September, and its nurses and children transferred to that seaside institution. It is no longer practicable to close the Hospital, but nearly every child is sent to the seashore for a portion of the summer. The beneficial results which so uniformly flow from this change from city life have inspired the managers with the hope of some day having either at the seashore or in the country a convalescent branch open the year round to which every child shall be sent as soon as it no longer needs the constant oversight of a specially skilled physician or surgeon.

The following table will show at a glance how the beneficent work of the institution has grown through the twenty-two years it has been in existence.

Years.	Hospital Wards.		Dispensaries.	
	Number of patients admitted.	Aggregate number days they remained.	Number of patients prescribed for.	Whole number visits made by patients under treatment.
1876,	0	0	1,270	2,796
1877,	26	*1,508	1,493	3,223
1878,	32	1,850	1,617	3,383
1879,	26	2,071	1,165	2,497
1880,	30	2,225	1,376	2,722
1881,	33	2,043	1,655	3,737
1882,	40	2,069	2,222	4,447
1883,†	13	738	1,804	4,054
1884,‡	17	*969	1,715	3,673
1885,	49	3,657	1,162	2,300
1886,	48	3,531	1,008	2,729
1887,	78	4,260	1,656	3,200
1888,	80	2,652	1,924	3,274
1889,	99	5,153	2,484	4,470
1890,	74	3,483	2,935	5,579
1891,	91	3,762	3,018	5,825
1892,	123	4,933	4,007	8,014
1893,	89	4,539	4,598	9,425
1894,	234	8,030	5,063	11,244
1895,	294	9,645	6,369	14,472
1896,§	318	9,501	5,874	13,546
1897,	443	11,845	8,013	23,438
Total,	2,237	88,464	62,428	138,048

*Estimated. †Open 4 months only. ‡Open 3 months only. §Statistics for 9 months only.

Officers for 1897.

President, William B. Scott, Betz Building.
Secretary, Samuel Hinds Thomas, 2113 Pine street.
Treasurer, Edward A. Sibley, 136 North Fourth street.

Managers.

To Serve for Three Years.—Mr. James B. Leonard, No. 1813 Spruce street; Mr. George M. Newhall, No. 136 South Fourth street; Mr. S. H. Thomas, No. 2113 Pine street; Miss K. B. Vandervoort, No. 1005 Spruce street.

To Serve for Two Years.—Dr. William H. Bennett, No. 2105 Spruce street; Mr. Charles Biddle, No. 505 Chestnut street; Mr. Sydney L. Wright, No. 508 Walnut street; Miss Buckley, No. 1508 Spruce street.

To Serve for One Year.—Mr. William B. Scott, Betz Building; Mr. Edward A. Sibley, No. 136 North Fourth street; Miss C. C. Biddle, No. 1812 Locust street; Mrs. James B. Leonard, No. 1813 Spruce street.

Executive Committee.—Wm. H. Bennett, M. D., Chairman, Mrs. James B. Leonard, James B. Leonard, Miss K. B. Vandervoort.

Board of Visitors.

President, Mrs. James B. Leonard, No. 1813 Spruce street.

Vice President, Miss K. B. Vandervoort, No. 1005 Spruce street.

Secretary, Miss F. B. Wharton, Chestnut Hill.

Treasurer, Mrs. Sydney L. Wright, Carpenter street, Germantown.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry Budd, No. 3910 Spruce street.

Miss Buckley, No. 1508 Spruce street; Miss C. W. Biddle, No. 1623 Walnut street; Miss Ludwig, No. 2047 Spruce street; Mrs. Walter Horstmann, Elmwood avenue and Fifty-eighth street; Miss Marian Biddle, No. 1307 Walnut street; Mrs. John Lodge, Merion P. O.; Mrs. Elwood Davis, No. 1320 Walnut street; Miss Mary Newhall, No. 4048 Spruce street; Mrs. William K. Bray, Jr., School Lane, Germantown; Mrs. William Emsley, No. 2116 Hancock street; Miss Wilbraham, No. 2321 East Cumberland street; Miss G. L. Baker, Chestnut Hill; Miss M. W. Lippincott, Wyncote, P. O.; Miss A. M. Borie, No. 929 Clinton street; Mrs. Henry La Barre Jayne, No. 1826 DeLancey Place; Mrs. William S. Ellis, No. 2125 Walnut street; Mrs. W. F. Snyder, Graver's Lane, Chestnut Hill; Miss Sharpless, No. 1418 Walnut street; Miss J. B. Page, No. 1016 Clinton street.

Purchasing Committee.—Chairman, Miss K. B. Vandervoort, No. 1005 Spruce street; Mrs. Wright, Mrs. Emsley, Mrs. Snyder, Miss Page, Miss Lippincott.

House Committee.—Chairman, Mrs. James B. Leonard, No. 1813 Spruce street; Mrs. Budd, Miss Ludwig, Mrs. Lodge, Mrs. Horstmann, Miss Newhall.

Entertainment Committee.—Chairman, Miss F. B. Wharton, Chestnut Hill; Miss Borie, Miss Buckley, Miss M. Biddle, Miss C. W. Biddle, Mrs. Ellis.

Clothing Committee.—Chairman, Mrs. William K. Bray, Jr., School Lane, Germantown; Mrs. Jayne, Miss Wilbraham, Mrs. Davis, Miss Sharpless, Miss Baker.

Medical Staff.

Consulting Physicans.—Prof. R. A. F. Penrose, M. D., Prof. William Pepper, M. D.

Consulting Surgeons.—Prof. John Ashhurst, M. D., Prof. W. W. Keen, M. D.

Attending Physicians.—E. W. Tully, M. D., 2400 North Broad street (February, March, April); Samuel McClintock Hamill, M. D., 1822 Spruce street (May, June, July); D. L. Edsall, M. D., 330 South Sixteenth street (August, September, October); S. Rush Ketcham, M. D., 1708 Green street (November, December, January).

Attending Surgeons.—Thomas R. Neilson, M. D., 122 South Seventeenth street; Henry C. Deaver, M. D., 1534 North Fifteenth street.

Ophthalmic and Aural Surgeon, Charles S. Turnbull, M. D., 1719 Chestnut street.

Dispensary Staff.

Physicians.—Ward Brinton, M. D., 1423 Spruce street; George I. McLeod, M. D., 261 South Fifteenth street; Charles A. Vandervoort, M. D., 3253 North Fifteenth street.

Surgeons.—F. G. Angeney, M. D., 2155 North Thirteenth street; Albert D. Ferguson, 1549 North Thirteenth street; Walter Roberts, M. D., 26 South Eighteenth street; Z. M. K. Fulton, 913 West Lehigh avenue.

Physician to the Eye Department, Charles C. Rankin, M. D., 1410 Pine street.

Physicians to Ear, Nose and Throat Department.—Carl Lee Felt, M. D., 1700 Girard avenue; Francis R. Packard, M. D., 324 South Nineteenth street.

Pathologist.—Samuel McClintock Hamill, M. D.

Superintendent, Mrs. E. J. Crosthwaite.

Resident Physicians, George M. Coates, M. D., J. Stuart Chaffee, M. D.

Apothecary, Robert McNeil.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1885 and 1886,	$5,000 00
1895 and 1896,	4,000 00
1897 and 1898,	12,000 00
Total,	$21,000 00

ST. JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, McCLURE AVENUE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

St. John's General Hospital, Allegheny.

ST. JOHN'S GENERAL HOSPITAL, McCLURE AVENUE, ALLEGHENY, PA.

The need of a hospital in the Woods Run District with its manufacturing establishments was met by the erection of St. John's General Hospital, on McClure avenue, Allegheny. The district is one which is full of large manufacturing establishments where accidents are almost of daily occurrence.

The Board of Directors of the institution recently issued a souvenir which embodied a sketch of the hospital and its origin. From this souvenir many of the following facts are taken.

What brought the hospital idea into more immediate prominence, was the fact that the Deaconesses in charge of St. John's Lutheran Home on McClure avenue, anxious to make the best possible use of their time (whilst that institution was yet in its infancy), went about in the neighborhood nursing the sick in the homes of the poor. Having gone through a regular training school of hospital work in the German Hospital at Philadelphia, the physicians under whose directions they did this charity nursing recognized their skill, and the idea of erecting a hospital, where they might have an opportunity to do more efficient and more extensive work, began to materialize. Dr. W. J. Langfitt urged the hospital project. It was proposed to erect the building on the ground of St. John's Lutheran Home on McClure avenue. These grounds, comprising about two and one-half acres, seemed to be a suitable location for such an institution. The Board of the Home at its meeting in April, 1895, resolved that as soon as $8,000 should have been raised in bona fide subscriptions, the necessary ground be placed at the disposal of the hospital. The canvass was at once begun, and the friends of the cause soon raised the specified amount.

A Board of Directors was organized, consisting of Rev. H. J. Schuh, Mr. G. D. Simen, Mr. J. H. Hespeneide and Mr. James W. Arrott, as representatives of St. John's Lutheran Home, and Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Mr. W. T. Bradberry, Mr. W. H. Conley, Mr. Henry Buhl, Jr., and Mr. Alexander Hamilton, as representatives of the contributors at large. Rev. H. J. Schuh was elected President, Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Secretary and Mr. G. D. Simen, Treasurer. A constitution was adopted and a charter applied for, which application received favorable consideration and was granted March 28th, 1896. Plans for the building were submitted by Mr. F. J. Osterling, architect. The contract for the administration building was let to Boyd & Thubron, the contract price

being $6,575.00. Ground was broken on July 18th, 1895, and the work pushed as rapidly as possible. But it soon became evident that to make a success of the undertaking, it would be necessary to build an annex, containing public wards, and accordingly additional plans were submitted, and the contract was awarded to Mr. Julius Zinke, for the price of $2,800.00.

In all hospital work, woman's aid has been found to be of vital importance. Her warm sympathy and untiring zeal have been the mainspring of many a work of charity. The success of the St. John's General Hospital was due in an eminent degree to the work of its lady friends. Even before the Board of Directors were ready to begin the work, and whilst they were deliberating on questions relative to the organization, the ladies organized an Aid Society in support of the hospital. Their encouragement and substantial assistance was of marked importance in bringing this undertaking to a successful issue. This society undertook the general furuishing of the building. A number of private individuals and societies undertook to furnish special rooms. The ladies of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society of Trinity Lutheran Church, furnished the dining room; the Ladies Society of the German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Church, the office; Misses Julia and Maggie Nelson an entire ward, in memory of their sister Lida; Mrs. Dr. J. H. Wright, one private room; Mrs. M. F. Langenheim, one private room; Emma A. Bardonner, one private room; one private room is furnished in memory of Mrs. Wilhelmine Ahlers; one private room by Mrs. Elizabeth Kœhne; A. F. Schwerd, children's ward; Ladies' Aid Society of Bellevue, one private room. The remaining rooms, including the operating room, were furnished by the Ladies' Aid Society of the hospital.

St. John's General Hospital is situated on McClure avenue, in one of the most healthy parts of the city. It is built on the grounds of St. John's Lutheran Home, an institution for the care of the homeless aged and infirm. This property of two and one-half acres, together with a dwelling on the rear, was bought several years ago by Mr. G. D. Simen and a number of other gentlemen, as a home for the aged, at a cost of $21,000. The hospital fronting on McClure avenue is built on this ground. Standing entirely isolated, it has ample light and fresh air. There is room for any future extension of the hospital building, the property extending a distance of some six hundred feet to Fleming avenue. Although easy of access, being within five minutes walk of either the Union or Pleasant Valley street car lines, yet it is so situated that a more quiet and retired spot could scarcely be found in the city limits. In the construction of the building, particular attention has been given to securing light and ventilation, two essential features not only in preserving but in restoring good health. The building is composed of two parts. The main or administration

building, brick structure, three stories high, contains, besides the wide corridor running the whole length of the edifice, the Superintendent's Office, General Reception Room, Resident Physicians' Private Room, Dining Room, Operating and Anæsthetising Rooms, Children's Ward, rooms for Private Patients, Nurses' Quarters, Kitchen, Help's Dining Room, Dispensary, Bandage Room and three Bath Rooms. There is a dumb waiter and also a clothes' chute running from the basement to the third floor.

Connected with this main building by a covered corridor, containing bath rooms and laundry, is an annex of frame, with four wards intended for male and female medical and surgical wards. The whole building is heated by steam, the plant being built at a cost of $1,000. All the mantels in the building were donated, as well as much of the material used in building.

Particular attention was paid to the construction of the operating and anæsthetising rooms, as the hospital lays great stress on the practice of surgery in all its branches. Both these rooms have plate glass floors; and the operating room glass wainscoting.

The cost of the hospital completed is about $13,000 for the building, besides the donations; to this must be added about $4,000 for the furnishing, about $3,000 of which sum was furnished by the Ladies' Hospital Aid Society. The hospital has a capacity of about sixty to seventy beds.

St. John's General Hospital, as its name indicates, is a general hospital, open as its constitution expressly states, to all who are in need of medical or surgical treatment, irrespective of nationality, creed, age, color or sex. The object of its organization as set forth in the charter is: "To erect, establish and maintain in the city of Allegheny, a general hospital for benevolent and charitable purposes, to provide medical and surgical treatment and nursing for the sick and disabled by means of public and private contributions, and by charging reasonable sums to such patients as may be able to pay. The entire income or moneys received from all sources to be used only and exclusively for these purposes."

The hospital is under the care of Protestant Deaconesses from the Mary J. Drexel Home, of Philadelphia.

Board of Directors of St. John's General Hospital.

Rev. H. J. Schuh, President.

Dr. W. J. Langfitt, Secretary.

W. T. Bradberry, Vice President.

G. D. Simen, Treasurer.

Henry Buhl, Jr., James W. Arrott, Jr., J. H. Hespenheide, W. H. Conley, Alexander Hamilton.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. Sidney M. Youngs, Mrs. William Hartman, Mrs. Charles Neuhart, Mrs. M. F. Pritchard, Mrs. J. Howard

Miller, Mrs. A. F. Schwerd, Mrs. A. R. Steffen, Mrs. E. A. Keil, Mrs. Richard Geyer, Mrs. J. H. Wright.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. Sidney M. Youngs, Mrs. William Hartman, Mrs. Charles A. Neuhart, Mrs. M. F. Pritchard, Mrs. J. Howard Miller, Mrs. A. F. Schwerd, Mrs. A. R. Steffen, Mrs. Richard Geyer, Mrs. Charles Gass, Mrs. Benj. Greaves, Mrs. J. Nurnberger, Mrs. O. C. Burgdorf, Mrs. G. D. Simen, Mrs. H. J. Schuh, Mrs. Clara Kappler, Mrs. D. B. Oliver, Mrs. E. A. Keil, Mrs. H. H. Philips, Mrs. Menke, Mrs. John Seiling, Mrs. J. H. Wright, Mrs. W. T. Bradberry.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$8,000 00

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.*

The need of a hospital in the Lehigh Valley had been often felt and spoken of; but nothing was done previous to the close of the year 1871. In that year it was called to the attention of several gentlemen of South Bethlehem by the Rev. Cortlandt Whitehead, rector of the Church of the Nativity, who urged it as a work which members of his and other sister churches of the Lehigh Valley and vicinity should undertake. About the same time, the Rev. Mr. Gries, rector of Grace Church, Allentown, hearing that an effort was about to be made, had a collection taken up in his church for that object on Thanksgiving day, 1871, and transmitted it to the Rev. Mr. Whitehead. This was the first offering made for the hospital.

During the early part of 1872, a charter of incorporation was obtained from the Legislature, and an organization was effected. Some changes in the charter were, however, deemed essential, and these alterations were made in an amendment to the charter, subsquently granted by the court.

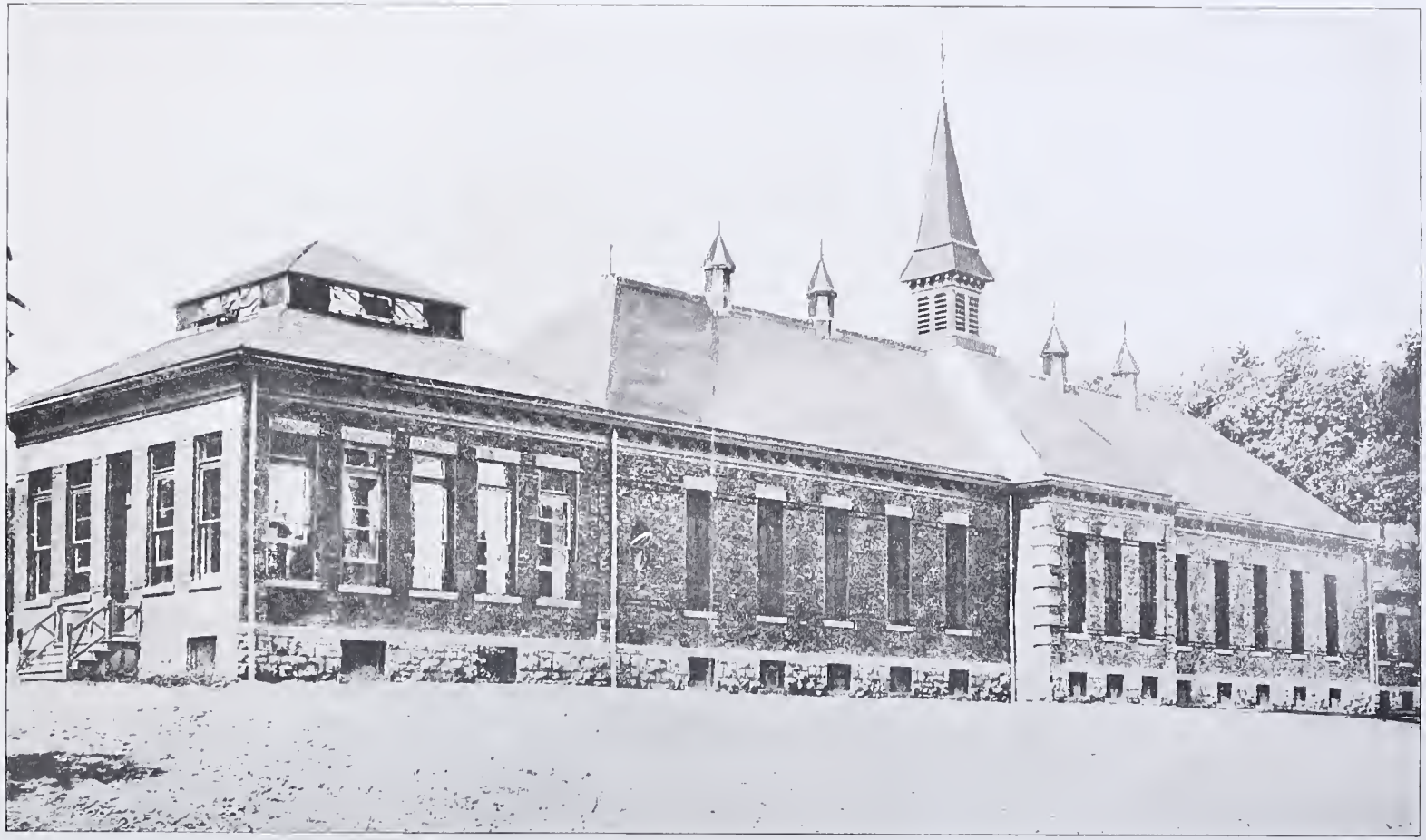
At the meeting held January 27th, 1873, a committee of three was appointed to solicit subscriptions to the building fund. This committee entered at once upon its work and met with such success that, at the meeting held on the 27th day of February, the Board of Trustees appointed another committee to examine and report upon a suitable site or building for the hospital. This body, at the next monthly meeting, recommended the purchase of a double building then approaching completion, on Carpenter street, and, the amount of subscriptions to the building fund being sufficient to justify it, the build ings referred to were purchased for the sum of eight thousand dollars. They were afterwards somewhat altered to meet the requirements of such an institution.

One of the objects of the amendment to the hospital charter had been to commend the work to members of all denominations of Christians. This was fully accomplished.

After the building had been purchased and it became necessary to furnish it, the members of several churches provided for the different rooms. In the same spirit, the ladies of Bethlehem, South Bethlehem and vicinity, without regard to church connection, undertook to raise funds by a fair and festival. This was held at the hospital building during the month of June, 1873, and realized a very handsome amount. The Building and furniture being thus provided, the hospital was opened and the first patient received October 17th, 1873.

*Compiled from annual reports.

St. Luke's Hospital, South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania—Front View.



Children's Pavillion.

During the following year, the Ladies' Aid Society continued its valuable assistance and obtained the sum of $2,272.33, while the Lehigh Valley, North Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania Railroads furnished free excursions to the Centennial Buildings at Fairmount Park.

At a special meeting held November 30th, 1875, the Board of Trustees accepted from Mr. Isaiah V. Williamson, a benevolent citizen of Philadelphia, a deed of trust, dated Nov. 16th, 1875, conveying to the hospital nine ground rents in Philadelphia, aggregating $589.50 annual income, "in trust, nevertheless, to appropriate the net income, interest and arrears of said yearly ground rents to the establishment and support of free beds in said hospital, and for no other purpose whatsoever, and the principal thereof to keep forever, whole and intact."

During the year 1875, the number of beds was increased by the addition of six new ones, so that the hospital contained fifteen beds for adult patients and two beds for children.

On December 8th, 1875, negotiations culminated in an agreement between Mr. Tinsley Jeter, the owner of what was known as the water cure property, for the sum of $25,000. This agreement and its subsequent fulfillment was effected with the co-operation and approval of Messrs. Robert H. Sayre and W. H. Chandler. The property thus purchased for hospital purposes consisted of 20 acres and 85 rods of land, upon which, in addition to the main building, was a small dwelling and three barns. A considerable portion of the land was laid out as an orchard, and there was also other fruit trees. The property was purchased Dec. 8th, 1875, for $25,000, towards which the Hon. Asa Packer contributed in behalf of his two sons, the late Harry E. and R. Asa Packer, and himself, the sum of $10,000; the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company contributed $5,000; leaving a balance of $10,000, for which a bond and mortgage was given. (This balance, amounting with interest to $11,170, was cancelled in 1877 and 1878, from moneys received through the energetic labors of the Ladies' Aid Society.) The building was occupied May 24, 1876.

Upon occupancy of the new building and grounds, a service of benediction was held, under the direction of the president of the Board of Trustees, and various clergymen present made addresses, congratulating the hospital authorities upon the favorable circumstances in which they found the institution.

At the close of the first five years of the existence of the institution, in October, 1878, the reports set forth that four hundred and fifty-five patients had been under treatment in the building and four hundred and ninety-six patients had been treated at the dispensary, a total of nine hundred and fifty-one unfortunates for the five years.

At a meeting held July 4th, 1879, it was resolved in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Trustees, to procure plans for new hospi-

tal buildings, which should be prepared with reference to future extensions. These plans were subsequently supplied by Messrs. Jardine, architects of New York city, and the hospital committee gave them their approval, and the work was put under contract.

The designs contemplated four separate pavilions and an operating building, all connected by underground corridors. The building to be of brick, and one story high. Each pavilion, of the dimensions of 136 by 30 feet, to contain 24 beds, and to be thoroughly heated by steam, and properly ventilated. The operating building to be 68 by 30 feet.

It was intended to build but one pavilion and the operating building at first, and to add the other pavilions as the increase in the number of patients might demand. The buildings under contemplation became more necessary in view of the conditions accompanying the bequest of the late Hon. Asa Packer to the institution, which required that provision be made for the sick and disabled employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. This munificent bequest was as follows:

"I further will and direct that there shall be paid annually to the trustees of the hospital at Bethlehem, Pa., now known as the St. Luke's Episcopal Hospital, and under the auspices of the Diocese of Central Pennsylvania, the income of three hundred thousand dollars, which shall be paid to the trustees of the said hospital for its maintenance and support.

"They shall pay annually from the time of my death the whole or such part of the said income for the above purpose as they in their discretion may deem proper and expedient, but any portion of the income not so paid over, shall be added annually to the principal sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and the income thereafter to be derived therefrom shall be held, appropriated and paid by the trustees in the same manner as is above provided for in reference to the income of the said principal sum of three hundred thousand dollars.

"This bequest is made with the understanding and on the condition that the employes of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company and of other railroad companies of which the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company are owners or part owners, who may be injured, wounded, sick or disabled by age or other cause while in the service of the companies, are to be furnished with board, lodging and medical attention free of charge, under rules to be adopted by the trustees of the hospital, and which shall be subject to the approval of the trustees under this will. The funds to be derived from this income shall be applied—first, to the expenses of such employes, and if any balance is left out of the annual income, it may be applied to the general purposes of the hospital."

By further provisions of the will:

"Stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company at par is to be substituted for the amount named in the above bequest, and the legatees shall only be entitled to the actual income derived from such stock."

The first patient to avail himself of the provisions of the Asa Packer bequest was admitted into the institution in 1880. During that year the new hospital buildings were under course of construction at an estimated cost of $32,000. They were dedicated on October 25th, 1880. The Bishop and clergy, together with the trustees, walked in procession to the building, and entering, proceeded to the centre of the new ward, repeating Psalms 41 and 91. Rev. E. E. Butler of Easton read the Lesson, St. Matt. viii: 1-18. The Lord's Prayer and Apostles' Creed were said, and after prayer by the Bishop, the building was dedicated for its holy and charitable work. The Gloria in Excelsis was sung and an address was made by Rev. C. B. Schultz, of the Moravian Church. The structure was occupied in November and proved satisfactory in every particular.

Early in the year 1884, Mr. Robert Lockhart, of South Bethlehem, communicated to the Board of Trustees his desire to erect a pavilion for women. On motion the following preamble and resolution were adopted: Whereas, Mr. Robert Lockhart has communicated to the Board of Trustees of St. Luke's Hospital his desire to erect at his own expense a women's pavilion;

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees thankfully accept his generous. offer, fully appreciating the philanthropic and charitable motives that prompt him to supply this much needed department. Early in the spring of 1884 the pavilion was put under contract and completed. The general style of the building was similar to the men's pavilion already erected, with some alterations dictated by experience. It contained one ward of twelve beds capacity, and six private rooms. It was also provided with a large solarium, an operating room, a dining room, clothes room and bath rooms. It was heated by steam, lighted by gas, and well ventilated.

It was formally opened on June 17th, 1885, although as early as May patients had been received into it. The need of an administration building became apparent about this time, the superintendent reporting that he had no office, no place to keep his books and papers, nor to receive visitors. To remedy this large contributions were made by employes of the railroads, mining and manufacturing companies of the Lehigh Valley during the year 1887, and the building was contracted for and constructed. Additional purchases of land were made about the same time which enabled the institution to have the ownership of forty and a third acres. The new administration building caused an expenditure of about $45,000. The work of the hospital at this time may be illustrated by the fact that during the single year of 1887, no less than 1,691 people were treated by the hospital without one cent being received in return. Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, of South Bethlehem, on March 11th, 1889, indicated to the Board their desire to erect in memory to their son Merit Abbott Wilbur a pavilion

for children. It was contracted for and completed in March of the following year. It contained a ward of twelve beds, five private rooms, operating room, dining room, clothes room, bath rooms and toilet.

In the autumn of 1888, a committee of the Board was appointed to solicit contributions, and a circular letter stating the needs of the hospital was transmitted to various congregations of the Diocese through their clergy, and to the superintendent and officers of the various industries of the Lehigh region and to individuals.

In response to this circular letter contributions were received amounting to $12,112.33, more than two-thirds of which was contributions by employes.

At a meeting of the Board held in April, 1891, the office of Director was created and Dr. W. L. Estes was appointed to the office, in addition to his duties of physician and surgeon in chief. To the office of Superintendent, hitherto held by him, the executive committee, with the approval of the Board, appointed Miss Victoria White, who also was principal of the training school for nurses. Miss White is a graduate of the training school.

This action was necessitated by the growth of the hospital and the consequent increase in the demands upon the physician and surgeon in chief by his professional duties. Dr. Estes and Miss White still fill their respective positions at the hospital.

The annual report for 1895 showed an indebtedness of $7,400. This was due to the failure of the largest source of income, the Asa Packer bequest. This bequest, amounting to 6,000 shares of the capital stock of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, together with 203 shares (the accretions upon said stock), was transferred to the hospital by the executors and trustees of the estate of Asa Packer. In April, 1895, Capt. James Wiley donated $5,000 to the hospital, to establish the Annie Lewis Wiley Memorial Fund for maintenance of the Hospital, the income only to be expended. Mr. E. P. Wilbur also donated $1,000 to the training school fund. By the will of Edward B. Leisenring, deceased, of Philadelphia, a bequest of $10,000 for the endowment of free beds, was received.

The establishment of a training school for nurses which was opened on December 1st, 1884, was followed by a most successful career. Its history was embraced in an address which was delivered by Dr. W. L. Estes before a graduating class of the nurses on October 17th, 1891. During the first two years of its existence, it was unable to supply the calls for nurses to attend cases in private families. Up to 1884, sixty-two applications had been received for admission into the school, of which twenty-one had been admitted and nine graduated. In 1887, there were thirty-one formal applications and ten received; in 1888, thirty-one applications, and three admissions; in 1889, twenty-seven

applications and seven admissions. These figures are simply given to indicate the progress of the school, while in 1890 there was no less than forty calls for nurses from the hospital, seventeen of which were supplied. This demand increased in 1891 to eighty-five calls for nurses for out side patients, of which it was possible to supply twenty-three from the school and thirty-eight by graduates. It was noted that in 1894, fifteen of the graduates of St. Luke's Hospital Training School for Nurses were holding positions of importance in other hospitals, it thus being apparent that the diploma from this training school, of which Miss Victoria White was principal, carried with it a weight and dignity which enabled its possessor to take a first rank among professional nurses. The address of Dr. Estes before alluded to closed with an interesting allusion to the duties of the graduating nurses. It was as follows:

You occupy to-day a most interesting position. The terms of Bunyan's grand old allegory are particularly appropriate to you and your situation, and indeed to the nurse's career generally. You have been admitted at the "Narrow Gate," have passed through the "Slough of Despond," and, though deviating now and then, have nevertheless with your burden reached the "Interpreter's House." You have been shown the several chambers, had the several mysteries of these chambers explained to you, have been counseled as to your future way, and have been warned of the dangers that still beset the path. You have been regaled, and to-day you set out on your further journey. Be sure you earnestly ask for "Great Heart" to guide you, for the "Valley of Humiliation," "Doubting Castle," "Vanity Fair," yes, and the "Valley of the Shadow of Death," are before you. Will you reach the "Delectable Mountains," and the "Land of Beulah?" God knows. Is there amongst you one "Much Afraid," one "Faint Heart," or one "Ready to Halt?" Do not give up. Beware of "Giant Despair," and his wife "Diffidence." Turn not aside for an easy path, but toil up the "Hill of Difficulty," for do you not remember that the "House Beautiful" is just beyond!

As members of the medical profession you have continually to deal with that mysterious something we call life. The conservation and preservation of life—that is your mission. "The highest cannot be spoken of in words," said Goethe, and probably the ultimate secret of the universe is beyond either our powers of conceiving or expressing. A recent writer on this great subject has borrowed from the East a conception and grafted upon it modern thought and Christian philosophy, and it seems to me, to sum up, as nearly as we can think, a proper conception of life. "Why or how or whence life comes to us we do not know now, but the transcendent miracle is ever before our eyes; infinitely rich and free, life is filling, thrilling, surcharging every molecule of matter to which with wondrous power and ingenuity it

can gain access. * * * Just as matter and force are indestructible, various forms of force being interchangeable, so must it be with life. There must be a conservation of life energy just as rigid, and this truth must remake and remould the whole conception of immortality. When mechanical force disappears in one phase, it at once reappears in another aspect. So vegetable, animal, and mental life are but different aspects of life force, and suffer no loss when transformed one into the other, or when the body disappears altogether. And, as it is the inherent nature of force never to rest, so there is no rest for life." Take this conception of life with you in your work, and as the same writer truly says: "Every day you have a hundred opportunities to give without lessening your supply, some of your own life to increase the quantity and to elevate the quality of the general stock of the world's life."

Act out your mission as true women and as medical women. "Help the young, they inherit the world and will use it well or ill according to your teaching and example. Stop cruelty to animals; they are your brothers, filled with the same life as your own. Discourage war and intemperance, and lessen the tyranny of the strong and wealthy. Wage a ceaseless war to the death against luxury, the poison that is eating and rotting the hearts of all of us. Love trees, meadows, clear brooks, the mountains and silences of nature. Love not so much your own or another's individual life as life itself."

Board of Trustees.

Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D., President ex-officio.
Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., First Vice President.
Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, Second Vice President.
W. H. Chandler, Ph. D., Secretary.
E. P. Wilbur, Treasurer.

Tinsley Jeter, Robert H. Sayre, William H. Sayre, J. C. Haydon, Rev. Marcus A. Tolman, Henry M. Keim, Frank Firmstone, Samuel Thomas, Rt. Rev. C. Kinloch Nelson, D. D., Robert Lockhart, James I. Blakslee, J. S. Rodenbough, Charles O. Skeer, J. K. Mosser, Robert E. Wright, John Fritz, A. N. Cleaver, G. B. Linderman, R. P. Linderman, H. W. Allison, David McKenna, Alfred G. Saeger.

Executive Committee.

Wm. H. Chandler, Chairman.
A. N. Cleaver, Secretary.

Members.	Term of office expires
E. P. Wilbur,	October 18th,1900.
Robt. H. Sayre,	October 18th, 1900.
Robt. Lockhart,	October 18th, 1900.

A. N. Cleaver, ...October 18th, 1898.
Wm. H. Sayre, ...October 18th, 1898.
Rt. Rev. N. S. Rulison, D. D., ...October 18th, 1898.
Wm. H. Chandler, ...October 18th, 1899.
Samuel Thomas, ...October 18th, 1899.
G. B. Linderman, ...October 18th, 1899.

Medical Board.

Director and Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief, W. L. Estes, M. D.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—Abraham Stout, M. D., Bethlehem; Traill Green, M. D., LL. D., Easton; Walter F. Atlee, M. D., Philadelphia; W. Murray Weidman, M. D., Reading; Molton E. Hornbeck, M. D., Catasauqua; E. T. Wilhelm, M. D., South Bethlehem, A. L. Katz, Md., Easton, Pa.

Pathologist, A. L. Katz, Md., Easton, Pa.; Edgar M. Green, M. D., Easton.

Resident House Physicians.—Wm. P. Walker, Frank J. Hahn, Md.

Superintendent of the Hospital and Principal of the Training School for Nurses, Miss Victoria White.

The Ladies' Aid Society of St. Luke's Hospital.

Mrs. Wm. H. Chandler, President.

Mrs. Chas. M. Dodson, Treasurer.

Mrs. R. Morris Gummere, Secretary.

South Bethlehem.—Mrs. E. P. Wilbur, Miss Maria Linderman, Mrs. B. W. Frazier, Mrs. Samuel Adams, Mrs. Robt. H. Sayre, Mrs. W. L. Dunglison, Mrs. Henry Coppée, Mrs. Tinsley Jeter, Miss Annie Stein, Mrs. J. Davis Broadhead, Mrs. Robt. H. Sayre, Jr., Mrs. Warren A. Wilbur, Mrs. S. H. Douglass, Mrs. R. Morris Mummere, Mrs. Robt. Linderman, Mrs. Rollin H. Wilbur, Mrs. A. N. Cleaver, Mrs. G. B. Linderman, Mrs. G. H. Sterling, Mrs. J. Forsyth Meigs.

Bethlehem.—Mrs. Weston Dodson, Mrs. G. Pomeroy Allen, Mrs. John Fritz, Mrs. Sarah A. Myers, Mrs. Abm. S. Schropp, Mrs. Francis Weiss, Mrs. Ira Cortright, Mrs. E. T. Meyers, Mrs. E. H. Jacobson, Miss Annie Cortright.

Allentown.—Miss Carrie Wright, Mrs. Robt. E. Wright, Mrs. Robt. Iredell, Mrs. A. J. Martin.

Slatington.—Mrs. David McKenna.

Mauch Chunk.—Mrs. Harry E. Packer, Mrs. C. H. Cummings, Mrs. Chas. A. Blakslee, Miss Fannie E. Sharpe, Mrs. Asa P. Blakslee, Mrs. Charles O. Skeer.

Catasauqua.—Mrs. Oliver Williams, Mrs. James Fuller, Mrs. Samuel Thomas.

Hokendauqua.—Mrs. John Thomas.

Easton.—Miss Sarah Swift, Mrs. Henry Green, Mrs. Wm. Hackett, Mrs. Jos. S. Rodenbough, Miss Kate Green.

Glendon.—Mrs. Wm. Firmstone.

Phillipsburg, N. J.—Mrs. I. W. Schultz.

Norristown.—Mrs. H. H. Fisher, Mrs. A. B. Longaker.

Harrisburg.—Mrs. R. A. Lamberton.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1891,	$2,500 00
1892,	2,500 00
1893,	4,000 00
1894,	4,000 00
1895,	10,000 00
1896,	10,000 00
1897 and 1898,	25,000 00
Total,	$58,000 00

ST. LUKE'S HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 3318 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital, Philadelphia.

St. LUKE'S HOMOEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, 3318 NORTH BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

A meeting of physicians and laymen was held in November, 1895, and the needs of the community in the northern part of our city, desiring homœopathic treatment, were thoroughly discussed. It was shown that, with the rapid development in both the manufacturing and residential portion, there would be a field for usefulness in administering aid and comfort to the sick and suffering that would appeal to the charitable people of Philadelphia. The outcome of this meeting was the establishment of St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital.

The property No. 3318 North Broad street was secured and put in a condition suitable for the purpose. On January 9, 1896, the hospital and dispensary were opened for the reception and treatment of patients. From that date to February 28, 1897, there were treated in the hospital 303 patients, and in the dispensary 3,441 patients. The number of visits was 14,982, and number of prescriptions given, 13,580.

The financial statements show that the institution has received from all sources to February 28, 1897, in cash, $8,275.63; the estimated value of donations of furniture, furnishings, bedding, linen, instruments, drugs, household supplies, etc., is $1,235.87, making a total of $9,511.50.

The present quarters of the hospital are intended to be but temporary, and are wholly inadequate to the pressing demands that are continually made. The managers will endeavor to secure ground for a permanent building and adopt such plans as will provide for future growth.

The debt of the hospital on March 1, 1897, was little under $2,500. The associations of ladies comprising the St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital Association and the Germantown Auxiliary to St. Luke's Homœopathic Hospital extended great aid to the institution.

A training school for nurses, instituted in the hospital in October, 1896, has proved a great success in every particular. Lectures are being given regularly twice each week by specialists.

Officers.

President, William D. Kelly.
Vice President, Edward LeBoutillier.
Treasurer, J. Anderson Ross.
Secretary, John M. Zook.

Trustees.—Robert H. Hinckley, Edward LeBoutillier, John B. Stetson, Isaac H. Clothier, James M. Dodge, William D. Kelly, Stanley G. Flagg, Jr., Thomas A. Harris, Walter T. Bradley, Thomas B. Hammer, Finley Acker, John M. Zook, Anthony M. Zane, J. Anderson Ross, Richard F. Loper, Alonza M. Barnes, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D., G. Maxwell Christine, M. D., James H. Closson, M. D., William H. Senderling, M. D., William H. Keim, M. D., William W. Van Baun, M. D., Isaac G. Smedley, M. D., Thomas H. Carmichael, M. D., William K. Brown, M. D.

Advisory Board.—Edward J. Moore, Frederic Shaw, Charles Bockius, Sheldon Potter, Horace F. Whitman, Samuel T. Wagner, Charles Lippincott, William F. North, T. D. Richardson, Joseph Fling, William Ivins, Albert F. Kelly, H. K. Cummings, Richard H. Downing.

Hospital Staff.

Superintendent, A. M. Barnes, M. D.

Visiting Physicians.—Alonzo M. Barnes, M. D., Pemberton Dudley, M. D., William H. Senderling, M. D., W. H. Keim, M. D., J. Herbert Reading, M. D., Edwin H. Van Deusen, M. D., Harry K. Mansfield, M. D., James H. Closson, M. D., Frederick Van Gunten, M. D., W. S. Ambler, M. D.

Surgeons.—Carl V. Vischer, M. D., Senior, G. M. Christine, M. D., Junior.

Gynæcologist, I. G. Smedley, M. D.

Obstetrician, E. W. Mercer, M. D.

Laryngologist, Jas. M. Tyson, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, Geo. W. Stewart, M. D.

Neurologist, T. H. Carmichael, M. D.

Dermatology and Genito-Urinary Diseases, E. M. Gramm, M. D.

Pathologist, C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

Consulting Staff.—George I. M'Leod, M. D., J. N. Mitchell, M. D., Horace F. Ivins, M. D., W. W. Van Baun, M. D., C. M. Thomas, M. D., Clarence Bartlett, M. D.

House Staff.

Resident Physician, Fullerton I. Douglass, M. D.

Chief Nurse and Matron, Miss K. Johnson.

Pharmacists, Richard Strang.

Dispensary Staff.

Executive Officer, G. W. Stewart, M. D.

Department of General Medicine.—W. H. Senderling, M. D., in charge; F. L. Abbott, M. D.

Department of Surgery.—G. M. Christine, M. D., in charge; W. W. Trinkle, M. D.

Department of Gynæcology.—W. S. Ambler, M. D., in charge.

Department of Pædiatrics.—Frederick Van Gunten, M. D., in charge.

Department of Nervous Diseases.—T. H. Carmichael, M. D., in charge; F. Mortimer Lawrence, M. D.

Department of Heart and Lungs.—Frederick P. Wilcox, M. D., in charge; H. K. Mansfield, M. D.

Department of Ophthalmology.—George W. Stewart, M. D., in charge; E. Cowperthwaite, M. D.

Department of Laryngology, Rhinology and Otology.—Jas. M. Tyson, M. D., in charge.

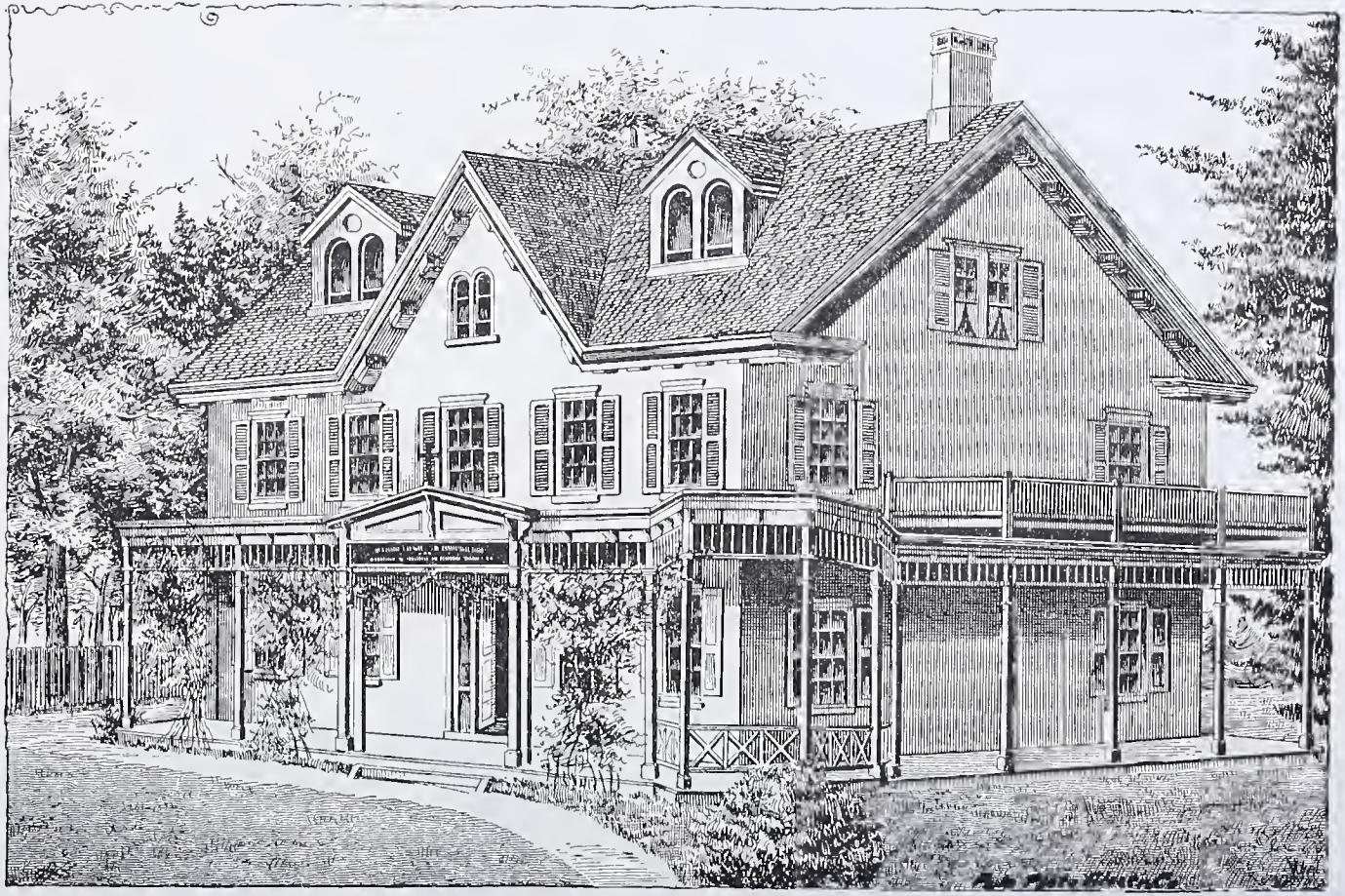
Department of Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases.—E. M. Gramm, M. D., in charge; H. S. Furman, M. D., Geo. M. Conard, M. D., Deacon Steinmetz, M. D.

State Appropriations.

1897 and 1898, ...	$10,000 00

ST. TIMOTHY'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND HOUSE OF MERCY, ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

New Ward for St. Timothy's Hospital, Roxborough, Pa. (1896).



Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough (1892).

ST. TIMOTHY'S MEMORIAL HOSPITAL, ROXBOROUGH, PHILADELPHIA.

In March, 1890, a member of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, Philadelphia, addressed a communication to the Vestry of that Church containing the following proposal:

Roxborough, Philadelphia, March 6, 1890.

To the vestry of St. Timothy's Church:

Gentlemen: The need of a hospital, in which patients may receive immediate surgical treatment for injuries received in accidents, and where those suffering from diseases which cannot be properly cared for in their homes, may have skillful nursing and proper food, as well as medical advice, is, and has long been urgently pressed upon our attention in this vicinity. The most accessible hospital at present (the German) is over four miles distant; and this long transport for injured persons is often dangerous—sometimes fatal.

For this reason the writer considers the establishment of such an institution incumbent upon us as soon as it may be done; and that its location should be such as to afford pure air, and freedom from the noises incident to a manufacturing district, while sufficiently convenient of access from it.

He also believes that it will receive from this community the financial support and sympathy which are essential to its usefulness, if it be established by the church. It can then be served by women professing a religious vocation, whose lives are devoted to the relief of others, and who have had proper training for the care of the sick and injured. Of course, no discrimination as to race, color or religious opinion should be made in the reception and care of patients; who would also be allowed the ministrations of their own clergy when desired.

In furtherance of these views, I would propose for your consideration the following plan:

First.—To establish, in connection with St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough, a "House of Mercy," which shall be managed and worked by sisters, deaconesses or other women trained as nurses, subject to the general control of the Rector of the parish. To receive into this house, so far as the means contributed may permit, without discrimination, etc., as above noted, accident cases arising in Roxborough, Manayunk, Pencoyd, or the Falls of Schuylkill; also persons suffering from illness in their own homes (contagious dis-

cases excepted) and convalescents. In addition to such hospital work offering itself, the sisters and deaconesses to visit the sick and suffering in their homes, care for and train young children, and perform any other offices of mercy.

Second.—To appoint from time to time Trustees, who shall have charge of all funds subscribed for the maintenance of the house, whether as endowment or for current expenses, of whom the Rector of the parish shall be chairman.

I would propose as a suitable name, "The Memorial Hospital and House of Mercy of St. Timothy's Church, Roxborough."

Coupled with the above-named proposition, the writer offered, on the part of his wife and himself, a lot of ground on the northeast corner of Ridge and Jamestown avenues, Roxborough, with a mansion house thereon, fully furnished and equipped as a hospital, together with ten thousand dollars as the beginning of an endowment fund.

After the most careful consideration it was determined by the donors and the Vestry, that in view of the wide scope which such an institution would possess, extending beyond ordinary parochial limits, it was desirable that it should have separate incorporation, and that its government should not be confined to members of the church to which the offer had been made, or even to members of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but that only such restrictions should be made in the charter as would enable the hospital to be served by women trained as nurses and professing a religious vocation, which could not be done if under secular government.

Pursuant to a further agreement, and a conditional acceptance of the offer by the Vestry, a public meeting was held on March 26th, to which all residents of the Twenty-first ward were invited. At this meeting the full attendance of persons belonging to various religious bodies, as well as of others interested in philanthropic work, and their liberal offerings for the support of the proposed hospital, attested the general character of the response which was made by the citizens of the ward. At this meeting it was stated that there would probably be a separate incorporation (from the church) and that the public interest in the matter would be fully recognized.

The form of charter agreed upon provided for an election by the Church Vestry of the Board of Managers, the chairmanship to be held by its Rector, ex-officio, and that a certain number of managers should be members of the church, leaving other appointments to be made from persons who are not members. This charter was granted June 7, 1890, and was signed by fifteen gentlemen as incorporators and managers, of whom six were not members of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Its objects were stated to be (1) to provide surgical aid and nursing for patients suffering from injuries and medical aid and nursing for sick persons who cannot be properly cared for in their

homes; (2) to visit the sick and suffering in their homes and afford them relief; (3) to care for and train young children; (4) to receive and give proper care to persons who are convalescent; (5) to instruct and train women in the duties of nursing and attending upon the sick and disabled.

It provided for the treatment of patients without discrimination as to race, color, or religious opinion, and their freedom to enjoy their own religious ministrations. The sole restrictions were that public religious services in the house should be performed only by the Chaplain (who shall be the Rector of St. Timothy's Church), or by some one appointed by him, and that the nursing should be done by sisters or deaconesses of the Protestant Episcopal Church, or by other trained women.

On the Feast of St. Barnabas, June 11, 1890, the Right Rev. the Bishop of Pennsylvania formally blessed the building, in the presence of a large number of the citizens of the Twenty-first ward, the reverend clergy and others. The form of service was prepared by the Chaplain of the Hospital, at the request of the Bishop of the Diocese. Addresses were made by the Bishop, and Messrs. J. Vaughan Merrick, R. S. Walton and W. H. Lewis.

On the twentieth of June, 1890, the hospital was opened for the reception of patients, and before the close of the day the first patient, Thomas McIntyre, aged 8 years, was admitted.

On recommendation of the Board of Managers, three Lady Incorporators were requested to take charge of such internal affairs of the hospital as particularly appertained to them, and the president appointed twelve more ladies, representative of the ward, to assist them, and to be known as the "Ladies' Hospital Aid." Very efficient help was afforded, not only in receiving, registering and storing donations on Hospital days, but especially at other times, in repairing household linen, rolling bandages, and making many comforts for the patients.

An important and valuable feature of the institution was the nursing of the sick in their own homes. Sometimes temporarily, until they could be removed to the hospital; sometimes for lack of room; and, again, where removal could not be safely undertaken.

At the October meeting in 1890, of the Board of Managers, steps were taken looking to the opening of a "Training School for Nurses." A circular was prepared containing the general scheme of the school, and the rules governing the same.

It was determined, shortly after opening the hospital to set apart the first Thursday of each month as a day on which donations from the friends of the hospital might be received.

In order to provide ground which might in future be required for additional buildings, the managers purchased two adjacent lots on Rector street and Jamestown avenue, on ground rent, amounting to

$400 per annum. The area owned by the hospital was thus enlarged to two and one-half acres.

A new laundry building, was completed and occupied in December, 1891. It is of brick with brownstone trimmings, 25x40 feet, with a wing 10x15 feet; situated in the rear of the main building, and connected with it by a covered passageway. On the ground floor, which is of fire proof construction, cemented, are a washing and an ironing room; between then and opening into each, is a steam drying room of brick and iron, containing rails for a set of iron sliding frames to receive the wet clothes. Heat is furnished by a steam coil supplied by the heating boilers. This drying arrangement is used only during the winter months, when the weather is unsuitable for drying clothes out of doors. In the two rooms are proper appliances for washing and ironing. In the wing or annex adjoining, there is a stairway and two toilet rooms. The second floor is divided into four rooms, three of which are furnished for sleeping chambers, and one as a work room. There are also large blanket and linen closets.

The year 1892 witnessed an unusual degree of activity in the work of the hospital. An appalling disaster which occurred on the Reading Railroad at Glen Rock Tunnel made an extraordinary demand on the capacity of the hospital and its staff of doctors and nurses. During that year five hundred and seventy-five new cases were treated, and the total cost of maintenance was $6,550.98. What was known as a "building fund" was started during the year, and a sufficient fund was obtained to enable the managers to hope that a new building could soon be erected. Meanwhile through the kindness of the executor of the Nugent estate, the sum of $5,000 was given to the hospital for the purpose of erecting an operating room. This was formally dedicated on May 5th, and its completion marked an important step in the work for which the hospital was chiefly established, viz: the treatment of injuries of such frequent occurrence in the neighborhood.

The sixth annual report of the Board of Managers made in 1896 contains a reference to the new ward which was subsequently put under contract and completed. It furnished additional accommodations for twenty-nine patients, including four private rooms. It was built of hollow brick walls, slate roof, two stories high, fire proof floors, stairs and partitions. The Men's ward on the first floor contained fifteen beds and the woman's ward on the second floor fourteen beds. During the fiscal year ending in May, 1896, one thousand and three new cases were admitted, the daily average under treatment being twenty-five, and the total cost of maintenance was $6,324.77.

Board of Managers.

Chairman ex-officio, Rev. Robert Evans Dennison.

Members ex-officio.—J. Vaughan Merrick, Wm. Penn Stroud.

Term of Service Expiring Easter Week, 1898.—J. Vaughan Merrick, Jr., James Christie, John J. Foulkrod, S. A. Rudolph.

Term of Service Expiring Easter Week, 1899.—Charles J. Walton, William H. Lush, W. E. Mitchell, Rudolph S. Walton.

Term of Service Expiring Easter Week, 1900.—Wm. H. Merrick, William Ring, John Flanagan.

Treasurer, Charles W. Gifford, Northern Liberties Bank, Third and Vine streets.

Secretary, J. Vaughan Merrick, Jr., Roxborough, Philadelphia.

Superintendent and Chief Nurse, Miss Beatrice G. Cunningham.

Resident Physician (for ensuing year), George Coe Merriman, M. D.

Medical Board.

Surgical Staff.—W. C. Todd, M. D., Lyceum avenue, Roxborough; James Sibbald, M. D., Ridge avenue and Terrace streets; Otto A. Rath, M. D., 187 Queen Lane, Falls of Schuylkill; Addinell Hewson, M. D., 1508 Pine street, Philadelphia.

Medical Staff.—Ross R. Bunting, M. D., Ridge and Roxborough avenues; M. Howard Fussell, M. D., 189 Green Lane, Manayunk; A. H. Mellersh, M. D., Manayunk and Lyceum avenues; W. C. Cahill, M. D., 154 W. Chelton avenue, Germantown.

Consulting Surgeons.—J. B. Deaver, M. D., R. H. Harte, M. D.

Consulting Physician, R. G. Curtin, M. D.

Consulting Ophthalmologist, Charles A. Oliver, M. D.

Consulting Aurist, Charles Henry Burnett, M. D.

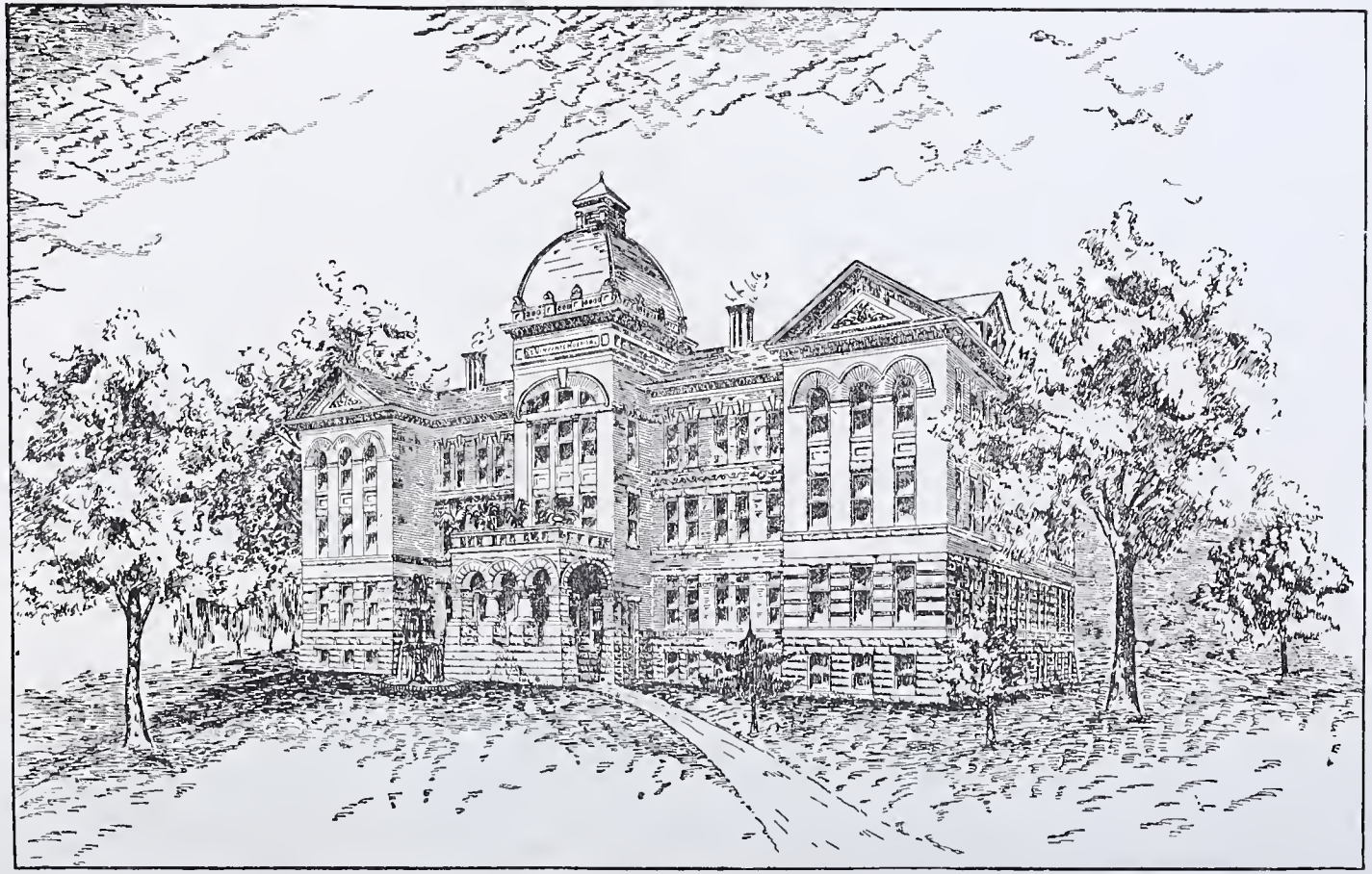
Masseuse, Mrs. W. H. Fieldhouse, 116 Adams street, Roxborough.

Ladies' Hospital Aid.—Mrs. J. Vaughan Merrick, Chairman; Mrs. D. Rodney King, Secretary; Miss E. D. Wagner, Miss Sallie Jones, Mrs. R. R. Bunting, Mrs. A. B. Detwiler, Mrs. Charles Lyons, Mrs. C. E. Andrews, Mrs. Josiah Linton, Miss Lena Reeh, Miss Lydia Holt, Mrs. D. Wallace, Mrs. W. C. Cahill, Mrs. F. A. D. Launt, Mrs. Harry Wilson, Mrs. W. H. Merrick, Mrs. R. E. Dennison, Miss J. Schofield, Mrs. J. J. Foulkrod, Mrs. J. W. Wilmarth, Mrs. D. E. Williams, Mrs. O. S. Keely, Miss Anna B. Wilkinson, Miss Mary A. Platt, Miss Gertrude Rudolph, Miss Nellie Hicks, Mrs. John Dearnley, Mrs. James Christie, Mrs. W. C. Hamilton, Mrs. James F. Young.

State Appropriations.

1893,	$3,500 00
1894,	3,500 00
1895,	3,500 00
1896,	3,500 00
1897 and 1898,	7,000 00
Total.	$21,000 00

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, ERIE, ERIE COUNTY.



St. Vincent's Hospital, Erie, Pa.

ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL, ERIE, ERIE COUNTY.

This hospital association was incorporated December 10th, 1894, by the court of common pleas of Erie county, twenty citizens of Erie being the incorporators.

It was originally established at the corner of 24th and Sassafras streets, in Erie, on a large elevated piece of ground overlooking the main portion of the city of Presque Isle Bay. The building is a plain three-story brick, with high basement, 45x90 feet in size, and costing originally about $8,000. It was open for the reception of patients in September, 1875, and has since been supported mainly by voluntary contributions, apart from the limited amount received from patients. It was under the care of the Sisters of Charity of St. Joseph.

After nineteen years' existence in the old building, a Board of Directors was organized in 1894; and a small appropriation was granted by the State in 1895. It was then decided by the Board in January, 1896, on account of the crowded condition of the edifice, that an effort would be made to erect a new and more commodious building. Plans were drawn for one to cost about $40,000, and during the last part of 1897, the contract for the outer walls and roof was made at a cost of $25,833. The building at that time was under roof and the managers struggled hard to raise by subscriptions, entertainments, etc., the amount necessary to complete it. When completed, the building is estimated to furnish accommodation for about seventy patients.

Between June 1st, 1895 (the date at which the Association commenced to receive State aid), and March 1st, 1897, 335 patients were admitted to the institution and thirty-five treated outside of the hospital. The receipts for the same time from all sources were $8,432.24, and the expenses $11.386.74. The hospital authorities state that they have cared for a large number of inmates about equally divided as to religious belief, and that it is open to all classes, irrespective of creed, color or previous condition.

Incorporators.—Hon. Walter Scott, Henry Beckman, James Carney, John Hamberger, Frederick Brevillier, J. H. Davie, Isaac Baker, John Gensheimer, Richard O'Brien, A. A. Freeman, James R. Burns, John A. Beebe, George Carroll, Conrad Flickinger, M. Liebel, T. W. Shacklett, C. W. Stranahan, J. H. Williams, George Kirschner, John S. Rilling.

Trustees.—Hon. Walter Scott, Henry Beckman, James Carney, George Carroll, M. Liebel, Richard O'Brien, John S. Rilling.

President, Hon. Walter Scott.

Vice President, Henry Beckman.

Secretary, John S. Rilling.

Treasurer, M. Liebel.

Building Committee.—George Carroll, Richard O'Brien, Conrad Flickinger, George Kirschner, C. W. Stranahan.

Consulting Physician and Surgeon, Dr. C. W. Stranahan.

Attending Physicians and Surgeons.—Dr. W. R. Hunter, Dr. J. E. Walsh, Dr. Thos. Purcell.

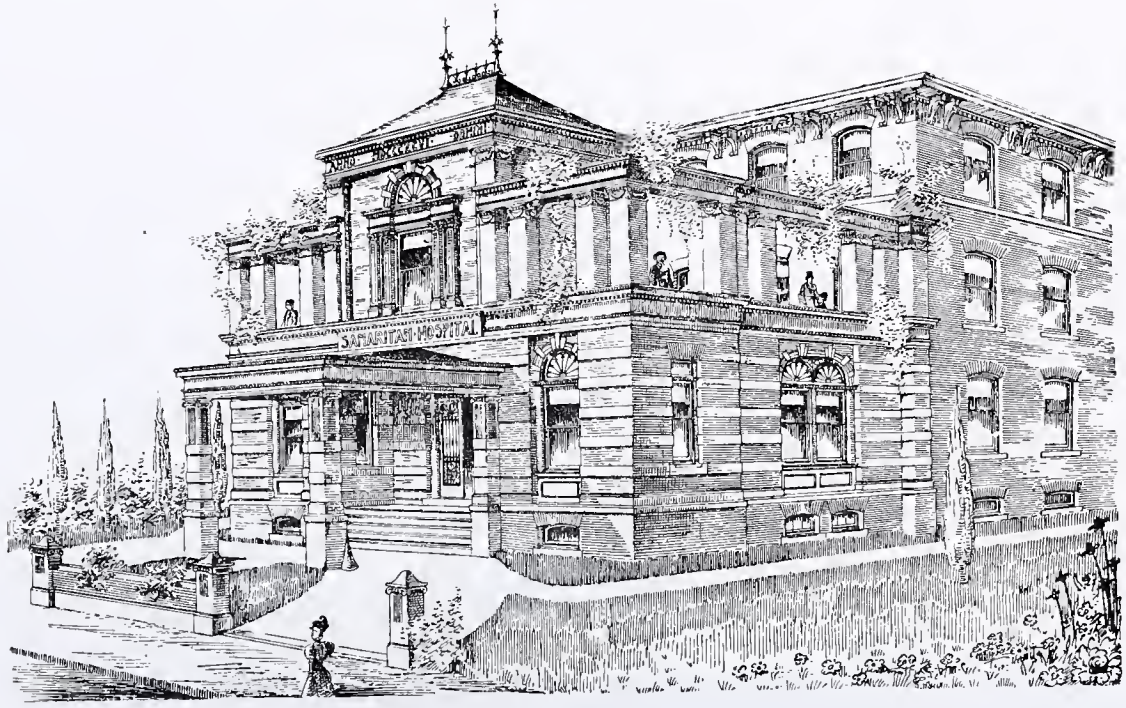
Specialist, Dr. J. H. Delaney.

Superintendent, Ambrosia Powers.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$2,000 00
1896,	2,000 00
1897 and 1898,	6,000 00
Total,	$10,000 00

SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, BROAD AND ONTARIO STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.



Samaritan Hospital.

Ward.

THE SAMARITAN HOSPITAL, BROAD AND ONTARIO STS., PHILADELPHIA.

In the year 1891, it became apparent to a number of philanthropic Philadelphians that a hospital was needed in the northwestern portion of the city, manufactories situated there and tall buildings constantly in process of erection rendering accidents of frequent occurrence. This fact coming to the notice of Rev. Russell H. Conwell, he united with others in founding the Samaritan Hospital, which was opened for the reception of patients on February 1, 1892, though the formal organization of its management took place March 1, 1892. On that date a meeting was held at the Temple, Broad and Berks streets. Russell H. Conwell elected President; W. F. Haehnlen, Vice President; Wm. T. Burke, Secretary, and John Little, Treasurer of a Board of Trustees, composed of the following gentlemen, all of Philadelphia: Russell H. Conwell, John F. Schell, W. F. Haehnlen, Wm. T. Burke, Geo. W. Crosscup, James P. Kimmey, J. D. Thompson, Rev. C. C. Earle, Wm. G. Howell and John Little.

It was decided that hereafter four other gentlemen should be elected, making the permanent board to number fifteen. Finance, visiting and medical committees were appointed, and orders drawn upon the treasury (which contained $521.75) to the amount of $355.75, the expenses of the institution during this first month of its life.

The expense of founding, as that of maintenance ever since, was met by the voluntary contributions of citizens. The building costing $14,000 taken possession of, at 3,403 North Broad street, is one well adapted to the purpose; a double three-story house with a lot in front extending to the building line. It contained accommodations for about twenty-two patients when room had been set apart for household purposes and the lodging of attachés. The beds were filled from the start and the number of those attending the dispensaries very much exceeded the expectations of the founders.

The Samaritan Hospital was founded, as set forth in its earliest records, "for indigent men, women and children in suffering, irrespective of creed, color or nationality." No chronic, incurable or contagious diseases were or are received, scope being confined largely to accident cases and diseases peculiar to women, especially those requiring operation. A goodly number of medical cases find their way into the wards, however. Women unable to pay for care during confinement are supplied with nurse, doctor and medicine at their homes by making proper advance application at the hospital. The dispen-

sary service is for those too poor to pay a doctor; of those able to pay it, a nominal sum is asked, which goes to the drug supply fund. A limited number of pay patients are received, somewhat increasing the income of the institution. A rule against this was of necessity rescinded at a meeting held January 7, 1897.

On September 24, 1892, the Board of Managers decided to establish a Training School for Nurses, in connection with the hospital. This was done, and the school has been very successfully conducted since, under the usual rules governing such institutions. Pupil nurses reside in the hospital and gain their clinical experience in its wards. A course of lectures is arranged for them, and in the second year of their studies they are sent out to nurse private cases when such service is applied for. If proficient they graduate at the end of two years.

Shortly after this a Household Committee of ladies was appointed to superintend the domestic department of the hospital. The first report of this committee, consisting of Mrs. E. P. Cadwallader, President; Mrs. Geo. A. Peltz, Vice President; Mrs. Wm. T. Burke, Secretary; Mrs. R. H. Conwell, Mrs. Emma Dingee and Mrs. Chas. F. Shaw, all of Philadelphia, was made to the trustees November 12, 1892.

The following January this committee was increased to nine members, and at a meeting May 20, 1893, it was voted to supplement it by sub-committees, each to take charge of, and provide funds for, some one department of the household. In September following these committees united as the "Lady Managers." They at present number 43, and have raised a large proportion of the money expended in the work, by means of entertainments, etc., besides collecting money of their friends.

On April 22, 1893, a committee was appointed to provide funds and plans for the erection of an addition to contain dead house and laundry, the need for both of which was very urgent. This addition was secured. In course of time the rear of the hospital building, which was only two stories high, was raised to three stories, providing lodging for the nurses, and thus increasing ward room.

In the fall of 1893, steps were taken to charter the institution, and the certificate of incorporation was granted January 6, 1894, before President Judge Thayer, of Philadelphia. The incorporators were: Russell H. Conwell, Daniel Herts, William Selmann, John I. McDuffee, John H. Dungan, A. H. Stillwell, John F. Wessels, Matthew Brooks, William T. Burke, W. F. Haehnlen, John Little, James P. Kimmey, John F. Schell, Charles F. Stone, George W. Crosscup, James D. Thompson, R. U. Jacob and E. C. Eisenbrey, all of Philadelphia. The terms of the charter limit the yearly income of the hospital, except that derived from real estate, to $100,000.

About the close of 1894, effort was made to secure a gift from the State, the application being endorsed by the local Board of Charities,

and a map showing the situation which the hospital occupies in the surrounding district, was prepared for the use of the State Appropriation Committee. Nothing resulted from that effort. During this same year the city provided the institution with an ambulance, and a pair of horses were given by Peter A. B. Widener, of Philadelphia.

At the close of 1895, the managers were enabled to reduce the total mortgage indebtedness to $10,000. The following March, 1896, a building committee was appointed, James Barker, chairman, to plan for extension, many applications for admission to the hospital being refused for lack of room. This extension was reported completed December 30, 1896, at a cost of $5,829. Other improvements and adjustments throughout the entire building, made up a total outlay of $7,423.09.

The new annex, sixty feet long by forty feet wide, almost doubled the capacity of the hospital, adding twenty beds. It was divided into Men's Medical, Women's Medical, Gynæcological and Maternity Wards, the last named a very important one, as applications from that class of patients are numerous. New first-class operating, etherizing and sterilizing rooms, better dispensary room, etc., were provided for by the extension.

At the present time the hospital is so crowded that the lady managers have been obliged to engage rooms in the vicinity for the lodging of attaches, and further extension is becoming necessary. It was proposed to do this by building on the lot in front of the hospital, but this would give but little extra ward room; rather, it is hoped, to purchase the property adjoining on the south side, remove all the offices and the nurses' quarters there, and have it known as the Nurses' Home and Training School. This would largely increase the capacity of the hospital, and would permit the establishment of a children's ward, the need of which is very great. A friend of the institution is ready to furnish and thoroughly equip such a ward as soon as it can be opened.

The Samaritan Hospital is not, as has been said, a Baptist institution, despite the fact of its president and founder being the pastor of a Baptist Church. The Lutheran, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and until recently the Catholic denominations are represented among the managers, as also those of no special religious belief. The institution is simply humanitarian and derives its support from the charitable of all classes.

From its opening in 1892 to 1897, 2,010 different patients were treated in the hospital, and 9,876 different patients made 30,689 visits to the dispensaries. During this time $55,174.89 was expended.

From the first of October to the first of November, 1897, forty-one patients were admitted, twenty discharged, twenty-one remained, and seventeen operations were performed. At the dispensaries, 893 patients were treated.

Officers and Committees.

President, Russell H. Conwell.

Vice President, W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D.

Secretary, Chas. F. Schroeder.

Treasurer, John Little.

Board of Trustees.—Russell H. Conwell, 2020 N. Broad street; John Little, 1818 N. Eighth street; John I. McDuffee, Erie avenue and Broad street; J. F. Wessels, D. D. S., 1718 Diamond street; James Barker, 1212 Lehigh avenue; B. F. Hawley, M. D., 417 N. 33d street; G. W. Crosscup, 1525 Montgomery avenue; W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., 1616 Walnut street; W. T. Burke, 11th street and Girard avenue; Robert H. Waas, 6105 Germantown avenue; Wm. Selman, 1913 Camac street; G. S. Katz, 1943 Germantown avenue; Chas. F. Schroeder, Broad street and Susquehanna avenue; John Bowman, 1814 N. Broad street; Chas. A. Daniel, 1524 Diamond street.

Hospital Committee.—James Barker, John O. Bowman, John Little.

Finance Committee.—Wm. T. Burke, Dr. J. F. Wessels, Wm. Selman.

Building Committee.—James Barker, Chairman; John Little, Geo. S. Katz.

Committee on Training School.—W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., Chairman; B. F. Hawley, M. D., Robert H. Waas.

Lady Managers of the Samaritan Hospital for 1897.

Honorary President, Mrs. R. H. Conwell.

President, Mrs. Wm. T. Burke.

Vice President, Mrs. E. M. Denithorne.

Treasurer, Mrs. W. Frank Haehnlen.

Secretary, Mrs. Albert Caven.

Board of Managers.—Mrs. Wm. T. Burke, 1201 N. 11th street; Mrs. James Barker, 1212 Lehigh avenue; Mrs. John Bowman, 1814 N. Broad street; Mrs. R. H. Conwell, 2020 N. Broad street; Mrs. Albert Caven, 2245 N. Broad street; Mrs. Charles Cake, 2159 Camac street; Mrs. E. M. Denithorne, 1900 N. 11th street; Mrs. Oscar Davis, 739 Corinthian avenue; Mrs. Albert Dingee, 1524 N. Broad street; Mrs. Charles Daniels, 1524 Diamond street; Mrs. John Ferguson, 1632 N. 15th street; Mrs. W. Frank Haehnlen, 1616 Walnut street; Miss Ida Hamilton, 1236 N. 12th street; Mrs. J. M. Henry, 254 S. 17th street; Mrs. M. A. Lane, 2501 N. 33d street; Mrs. Edw. Malpass, 1707 Master street; Mrs. Joseph Mercer, 1923 N. Broad street; Mrs. Geo. A. Peltz, 1821 N. 22d street; Mrs. Louis Reineke, 2110 N. 17th street; Mrs. Geo. L. Remington, 1907 Tioga street; Mrs. Chas. F. Shaw, 717 Montgomery avenue; Mrs. M. L. Stone, 2038 N. 13th street; Mrs. George L. Schell, 1615 N. 17th street; Mrs. James L. Stevenson, 3219 Diamond street; Mrs. Gilman Smith, 1911 N. 12th street; Mrs. Charles F. Schroeder, 2201 N. Broad street; Miss Sadie Schell, Ardmore, Pa.; Miss E.

Simons, 1723 Monument avenue; Mrs. C. Varwig, 1813 Ginnodo street; Mrs. Robert H. Waas, 6105 Germantown avenue; Mrs. Anton Winters, 1905 N. Broad street; Mrs. C. A. Wentz, 645 N. 15th street; Mrs. Hugh Wray, 2227 N. 16th street; Mrs. Edw. Walz, 1914 N. 22d street; Mrs. Chas. Wolters, 1401 N. 15th street; Mrs. Chas. Vollmer, 1601 Jefferson street.

Physician-in-Chief.—W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., 1616 Walnut street.

Physicians.—Jas. M. Anders, M. D., 1605 Walnut street; Saml. Wolfe, M. D., 17th and Diamond; Howard Anders, M. D., 19th and Wallace; B. F. Hawley, M. D., 417 N. 33d street.

Surgeons.—Ernest Laplace, M. D., 1828 S. Rittenhouse Square; Thos. S. K. Morton, M. D., 1506 Locust street; Harry C. Deaver, M. D., 1534 N. 15th street; J. A. Boger, M. D., 2213 N. Broad street; Levi J. Hammond, 712 S. 10th street.

Gynæcologist and Obstetrician, W. Frank Haehnlen, M. D., 1616 Walnut street.

Ophthalmic Surgeons.—G. Oram Ring, M. D., 1432 N. 13th street; W. W. Moorhead, M. D., 1523 Pine street.

Dispensary Staff.

Medical.—Edwin H. Paff, M. D., Truman Auge, M. D., A. A. Cairns, M. D.

Surgical.—A. D. Ferguson, M. D., Geo. S. McComb, M. D., J. C. Scott, M. D.

Gynæcological.—J. Thompson Schell, M. D.

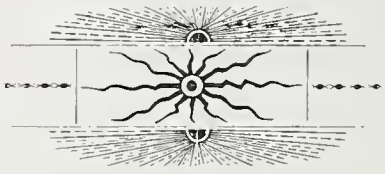
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.—W. C. Hammond, M. D., John L. Bromley, M. D.

Resident Physicians, B. M. Deardorf, M. D., A. Vanneman, M. D.

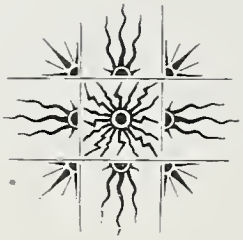
Chief Nurse and Acting Matron, Miss E. D. O'Hara.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1897 and 1898,	$10,000 00



SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL, NEW CASTLE, LAWRENCE COUNTY.



Shenango Valley Hospital, New Castle, Pa.

SHENANGO VALLEY HOSPITAL, NEW CASTLE, LAWRENCE COUNTY.

The Shenango Valley Hospital was incorporated January 29, 1891 The corporation was formed for the purpose of providing medical and surgical aid, nursing and care for sick and injured persons, indigent or otherwise, and it was provided by the charter that the business of said corporation should be transacted in New Castle, Pa. The corporation was to exist perpetually, and the number of its trustees was fixed at nine. The names of those who were chosen trustees for the first year were: Thomas W. Phillips, Wm. Patterson, L. S. Hoyt, W. E. Reis, M. S. Marquis, J. P. H. Cunningham, Geo. B. Berger, A. W. Thompson, David Dickey, all being residents of New Castle.

The amount of capital stock of the corporation was $50,000.00, divided into 10,000 shares of the par value of $5.00.

The hospital building commenced in 1892, and was completed and ready to open on Saturday, April 8th, 1893. On that night the hospital was almost entirely destroyed by fire, the origin of which was never known. It was almost fully insured. The re-erection of the building commenced immediately afterwards, and it was finally completed and opened on November 10th, 1893.

The total cost of the real estate and building to this date,	$30,780 92
Furnishing cost, ...	4,510 68
	$35,291 60

Of this amount stock was subscribed by the citizens of New Castle to $14,065.00. The appropriation for building and furnishing from the State of Pennsylvania, $19,500.00.

There are nine private rooms and five wards in the hospital, and it can accommodate about fifty patients. Since its opening Nov. 10th, 1893 (to Nov. 10th, 1897), there has been received in the hospital 774 patients.

The names of the matrons in charge of the hospital were: Miss Sarah E. Nelson, from Nov. 10th, 1893, to March 1st, 1895; Miss R. F. Johnson, from Feb. 1st, 1895, to April 1st, 1896; Mrs. Hattie Cochran, from April 1st, 1896, to date.

The present trustees are: Thomas W. Phillips, New Castle, Pa.; Wm. Patterson, New Castle, Pa.; L. S. Hoyt, New Castle, Pa.; W. E. Reis, New Castle, Pa.; J. P. H. Cunningham, New Castle, Pa.; Geo. B. Berger, New Castle, Pa.; J. N. Fallis, New Castle, Pa.; E. I. Phillips, New Castle, Pa.; A. W. Thomas, New Castle, Pa.

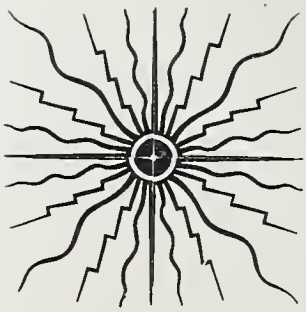
The officers: Wm. Patterson, President; E. I. Phillips, Treasurer; A. W. Thompson, Secretary; Lottie B. Nicklin, Clerk.

The hospital is situated at the corner of Beaver street and Lincoln avenue, New Castle, the ground containing about one and one-quarter acres. The building is on top of a hill in the very best residence portion of the city, and is easily accessible to all the railroads, mills and factories.

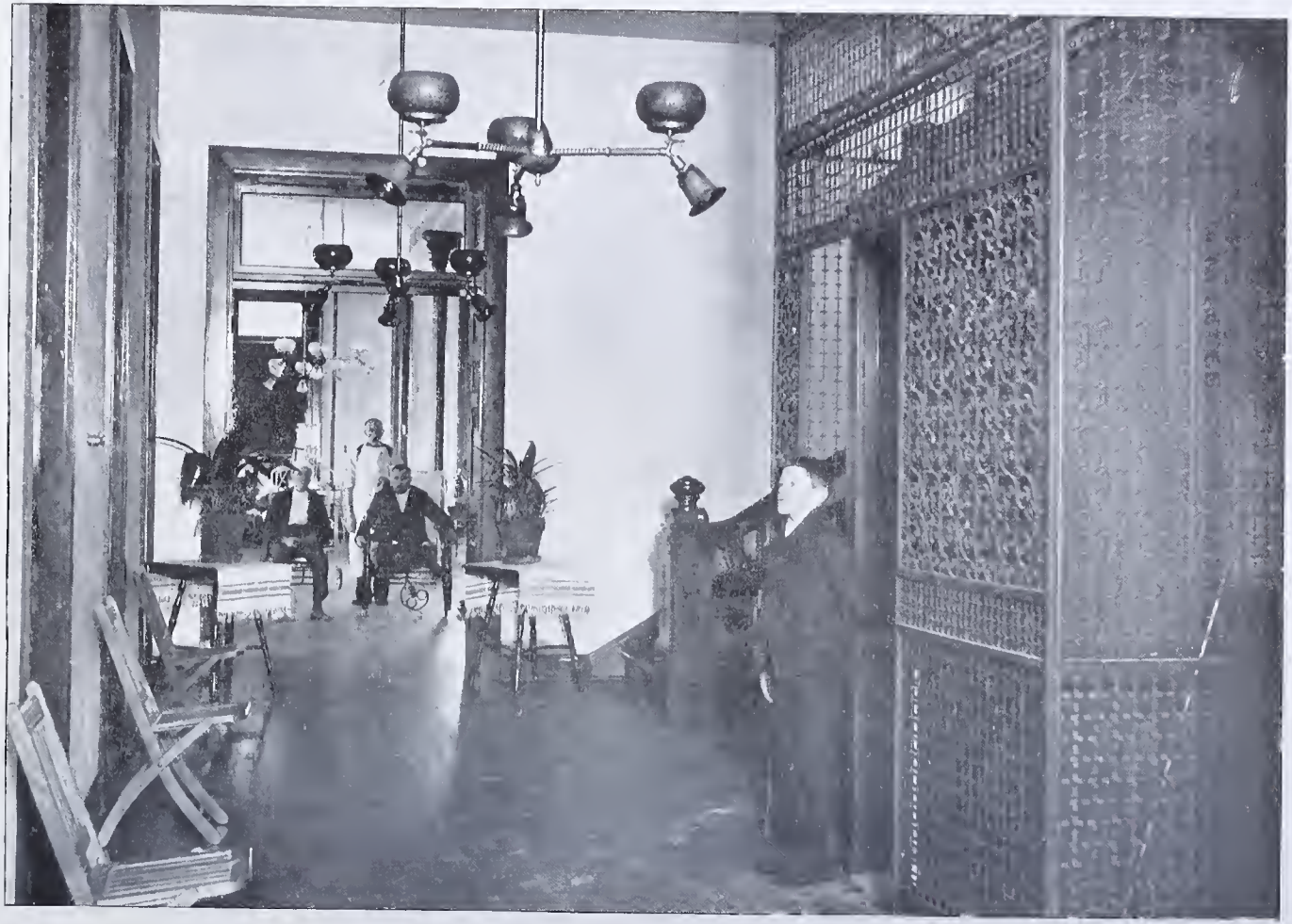
State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1887 and 1888,	.....	$10,000 00
1891,	.....	6,250 00
1892,	$2,500 00	8,250 00
1893,	2,500 00	2,500 00
1894,	2,500 00	2,500 00
1895,	3,750 00	500 00
1896,	3,750 00	500 00
1897 and 1898,	7,500 00	.....
	$22,500 00	$30,500 00
Total,	.....	$53,000 00

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, SOUTH TWENTIETH AND MARY STREETS, PITTSBURGH, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.



South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh.



Main Corridor.

Male Surgical Ward.

SOUTH SIDE HOSPITAL, SOUTH 20TH AND MARY STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.

(From the "Souvenir" and Reports.)

The completion of the substantial building known as the South Side Hospital was a cause of earnest rejoicing on the part of the residents on the South Side of Pittsburgh. For many years it had been plainly evident that a hospital was needed on the South Side, and one attempt after another was made to secure one, but without accomplishment.

In 1871 a small hospital was erected, to be used as a pest house, on the McClurg property at Thirty-fourth street, but Ormsby borough sued out an injunction against its use, and as the then prevailing epidemic of small-pox rapidly subsided, it was never put to the use for which it was intended.

In 1889, Dr. John Milton Duff determined to start a small accident hospital, to be used for the purpose of the immediate dressing of injuries, after which the patients were to be transferred to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital. While maturing his plans he and Drs. J. D. Thomas and M. A. Arnholt met in Holscher's drug store, at Twenty-seventh and Carson streets. After talking the matter over these three determined to start a hospital at once, if a proper building could be secured. That same day they rented the building on the corner of Twenty-second and Carson street from Frank Comptesse. They entered into an article agreeing to each bear one-third of all expenses. Arrangements were at once made for furnishing. Aaron Cole was selected as superintendent and his mother as matron.

On the next Monday evening the result of their efforts was made known at the meeting of the South Side Medical Society, when that association entered heartily into the movement. A few days later a board of directors was formed, consisting of the following well-known persons: F. K. Gearing, A. D. Brewster, M. D., M. A. Arnholt, M. D., John Milton Duff, M. D., Godfrey Stengel, Fred. K. Gearing, J. D. Thomas, M. D., J. O'C. Campbell, Thos. Sankey, Wallace Frost, A. H. Heisey, J. L. Lewis, M. G. Frank, Matthew Chambers, J. S. Felker.

The first secretary of the board was Dr. E. A. Mundorff.

The first superintendent, Aaron Cole, died of consumption about one year after the opening of the hospital. The Coles were succeeded by Chas. Hertzog as superintendent, and his mother as matron. Mr. Hertzog wishing to complete his studies as a medical student, and his

mother having married, both resigned after two years of work. They were succeeded by Miss Charlotte Collins, who resigned in June, 1896. Mr. John E. Cook, the cashier of the South Side Gas Company, was then elected superintendent, with Agnes B. Price as assistant and superintendent of the training school. In the meantime, Mr. Cook had been made secretary of the Board of Directors, to succeed Wallace Frost, who died in March, 1892.

A. W. Duff, Esq., was engaged to procure a charter, which, after the usual formalities, was issued by the Courts of Allegheny county on October 28, 1889, by order of Hon. Thos. Ewing, the presiding judge.

The hospital had, however, been formally opened on June 1, 1889, and within a few days its beds were filled.

Aid was solicited by subscription from the citizens, which, with occasional contributions from the staff and board of directors, kept the hospital running until April, 1891.

The work became so onerous that some despaired of the future. At this juncture Dr. J. M. Duff, the treasurer, and Wallace Frost took it upon themselves to address about three hundred of the best known ladies of the South Side, and asked them to meet with them at Odd Fellow's Hall, on April 30, 1891. A large number of them responded.

The meeting was first addressed by Drs. Thomas and Duff on the needs of the hospital, and immediately thereafter the Ladies' Aid Society to the South Side Hospital was formed, with Mrs. McMillan as president. The work of this association is reflected in the splendid hospital building on South Twentieth street.

With the substantial aid given the hospital by the Ladies' Aid Society this institution has continued to flourish, and is now a permanent and commendable fixture of the South Side.

An important epoch in the history of the South Side Hospital was the laying of the corner stone, February 22, 1893, of the new building.

The building is located on the corner of South Twentieth and Mary streets, and has one hundred and nineteen feet four inches frontage on Twentieth street, and the main building is thirty-nine feet deep on Mary street. It is three stories high, with a basement and finished attic. The basement is nine feet in the clear; the first, or main floor, is thirteen and one-half feet high in the clear; the second floor is thirteen feet in the clear; the third floor is twelve feet in the clear, and the attic is eleven feet in the clear.

Back of the main building is the toilet building, and is twenty-four feet deep. Back of the toilet building is the boiler stack and a ventilating stack connected with it.

The boiler room back of the stack and the toilet building is twenty-six feet wide and thirty-two feet deep. The entire building is built of red brick and the front elevation and the two end elvations are faced with stock brick laid in red mortar. The trimming is of red sandstone.

The porches in the rear of the main building are built of iron and have iron stairways, and one of them connects with the freight elevator annex, which is fourteen feet deep and thirteen feet six inches wide. This tower extends from the basement to the attic, and is entirely fireproof, the stairs and platforms being of slate and iron, and the only wood about are the window frames.

The elevator in this annex runs from the basement to the attic. The main passenger elevator is in the main building, and runs from the cellar to the third floor. This elevator is large enough to carry a cot or stretcher.

The toilet rooms, which are on each floor from the basement to the attic, are entirely fire proof. The floors and ceilings are of solid marble, and the walls are wainscoted on all sides with marble, and the divisions between the closets and enclosures of the bath tubs and closet rooms are also of marble.

The boiler house is entirely fire proof, the walls being of brick and the roof being slate, supported by iron trusses and purlines, and the second floor over it, which is used for a laundry, is built of concrete, with expanded metal and supported by steel beams.

The basement floor contains a finished reading room for the inmates, a dead room, a toilet room for the male help, and an assembly room.

The first floor contains a male medical ward, a female medical ward, a parlor, general office, superintendent's room, dispensary, wardrobe, a dining room for the superintendent, and ladies' and gents' toilet rooms.

The second floor contains a male general surgical ward, female surgical ward, operation room, wardrobe, room for surgical supplies, four private rooms and ladies' and gents' toilet rooms.

The operating rooms on both floors are floored and lined to a height of six feet with non-absorbent white marble.

The attic contains the kitchen and dormitories for the help, and a toilet room.

The third floor, two-thirds of which is exclusively devoted to diseases of women, contains a special operating room, eight private rooms and two ward rooms.

The entire buildings are heated by steam, by means of direct indirect radiators, which have box bases and a fresh air inlet from the outside to the base of each radiator, thus heating all air before being admitted to the room, and the entire buildings are fitted up with an automatic heat regulating device, which controls the valves of each radiator automatically, so as to keep the temperature of the building or any part of it to any desired degree of heat with not more than two degrees of variation.

All the apartments on the first, second and third floors are ventilated at the floor levels, and the registers at the floor connect with air

ducts under the floor, which are carried down to the main vent duct under the cellar floor, being connected with the main vent stack adjoining the boiler stack; the vent stack being thus kept continually warm draws the vitiated air from every apartment in the building.

The plumbing is executed in a sanitary way, all pipes and fixtures being exposed, and all brass work around the wash stands, etc., in the toilet rooms, are nickel-plated.

The bath tubs are porcelain enameled and are exposed on all sides, and all the soil pipes are carried up through the roof and above it, and the traps vented and back-vented. The water used in the building for all purposes is filtered.

The building is lighted throughout by artificial gas and with electricity, the current for the latter being generated by a dynamo in the boiler room.

Each toilet room has a direct ventilator to the main vent stack, and there is a continuous suction from each toilet room to this stack.

The entire building is finished in yellow pine, natural finish, and the floors are smoothly planed, polished and varnished throughout the entire building, except the attic.

The building is roofed with Peach Bottom slate, and the cornices and trimmings of the roof are of galvanized iron.

All of the rooms, wards, etc., are connected with the office by electric bells and speaking tubes. A large hotel annunciator is placed in the office, and is wired to push buttons located in the different apartments.

Board of Directors.

Frederick K. Gearing, Chairman.
J. J. Lewis, Vice Chairman.
Dr. John Milton Duff, Treasurer.
John E. Cook, Secretary.

Dr. M. A. Arnholt, Dr. H. R. O'Connor, A. H. Heisey, John Gray, Wm. B. Wolfe, Dr. J. D. Thomas, Dr. W. T. English, Thomas Sankey, C. H. Stolzenbach, Samuel S. Miller, John Alldred.

Executive Committee.—Dr. M. A. Arnholt, Chairman; Dr. H. R. O'Connor, John E. Cook, Dr. J. D. Thomas, C. H. Stolzenbach, Fred. K. Gearing, ex-officio.

Finance Committee.—J. L. Lewis, Chairman; Dr. J. M. Duff, Wm. B. Wolfe, A. H. Heisey, Thomas Sankey, John Alldred.

Auditing Committee.—John Gray, Chairman, Dr. W. T. English, Samuel S. Miller.

Hospital Staff.

President, M. A. Arnholt.
Vice President, J. D. Thomas.
Secretary, Geo. P. Rossmann.

Medical.—January, E. E. Riggs; April, W. T. English, W. H. Kirk; July, C. C. Hersman, A. D. Husted; October, J. D. Criss. R. J. Phillips.

Surgical.—January, J. M. Duff, J. P. Kerr; April, H. R. O'Connor, G. P. Rossman; July, J. D. Thomas, G. B. Sweeny; October, W. T. Burleigh.

Specialists.

Genito-Urinary Diseases.—J. D. Thomas, H. R. O'Connor.

Eye and Ear.—F. Koeller, W. H. Kirk.

Dermatologist, W. T. Burleigh.

Alienist, C. C. Hersman.

Diseases of Women, J. M. Duff.

Dentist, H. L. Reincke, D. D. S.

Consultants, Surgical.—M. A. Arnholt, X. O. Werder.

Consultants, Medical.—W. N. Miller, G. G. Rahauser.

Honorary Members.—C. W. Wilkins, Chas. H. Stilley, Edward Stilley, Jas. A. Kirk, H. L. Schulze.

Superintendent, John E. Cook.

Assistant Superintendent and Superintendent of Training School, Agnes B. Price.

Matron, Mrs. Jessie Kirk.

Internes.—A. M. Stafford, J. S. Earseman.

Officers of the Ladies' Aid Society of South Side Hospital.

Mrs. Samuel S. Miller, President.

Mrs. Chas. Schwarm, First Vice President.

Miss M. E. Hare, Second Vice President.

Mrs. M. B. Redman, Treasurer.

Mrs. John Alldred, Recording Secretary.

Miss Maggie Davis, Corresponding Secretary.

Executive Committee.—Mrs. John H. Nusser, Chairman; Mrs. T. G. Jones, Mrs. Henry Stamm, Mrs. D. Challinor, Mrs. J. P. Beech, Mrs. J. P. Kenney, Mrs. W. G. Donley.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1891,	$3,500 00
1892,	3,500 00
1893,	3,000 00
1894,	6,000 00
1895,	10,000 00
1896,	10,000 00
1897 and 1898,	20,000 00
Total,	$56,000 00

SPENCER HOSPITAL, MEADVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

Spencer Hospital—Meadville.

SPENCER HOSPITAL, MEADVILLE, CRAWFORD COUNTY.

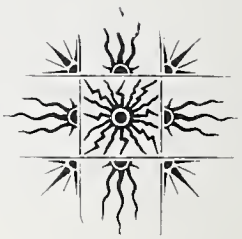
In the year 1866 a poor man met with an accident in the neighborhood of St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, an institution conducted by the Sisters of Charity. To this institution he was taken by his fellow-workmen, where he received treatment for his injuries. From this event dates the beginning of what is now Spencer Hospital. A new field of usefulness was opened to the Sisters in charge of the asylum. Almost immediately its doors were thrown open to the sick and injured, and many were received for treatment. In 1868, two years later, it was determined to change the character of the institution. The orphans in the asylum were then transferred to a similar institution in a neighboring city, and by an act of Legislature the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum was incorporated as the St. Joseph's Hospital, which name it bore for twenty years. A still further development took place in 1888, when the Spencer Hospital Association was organized, with St. Joseph's Hospital as a nucleus, and incorporated on a non-sectarian plan, the Sisters of St. Joseph's however, being still retained as nurses. Steps were immediately taken for the enlargement of the hospital establishment, and on June 1, 1891, the present building was completed and formally opened. Twenty-two rooms reserved for hospital use, besides a large parlor and reception room, a dispensary and operating room, and a large wardrobe on the third floor, the whole constructed after the most modern plans, afford every possible convenience for the care and comfort of patients. The rooms are of a convenient size, airy, cheerful and homelike, each being furnished with an iron bed, dresser, washstand and chairs, heated by furnaces and open fireplaces, and ventilated by window transoms. A thorough electrical equipment is at hand and an elevator makes it convenient to move patients from one floor to another. The living rooms of the nurses, including the kitchen and laundry are in a separate building connected by an enclosed passage way. The ambulance system connected with Spencer Hospital is one of the best in the State. Prior to 1868 no record of the hospital work was kept, but from that time until 1888, the date of the incorporation of Spencer Hospital, there were 493 patients received; from 1888 to 1897 the number was 964, making a total of 1,457. During the last year 150 patients were received, a large number of them being surgical cases. The Sisters of St. Joseph's, to whose purpose the institution owes its beginning, are still in charge.

Edgar Huidekoper, President.
J. M. Dunbar, Secretary.
J. M. Dunbar, Treasurer.
T. B. Lashells, Surgeon.
E. T. Lashells, Steward.

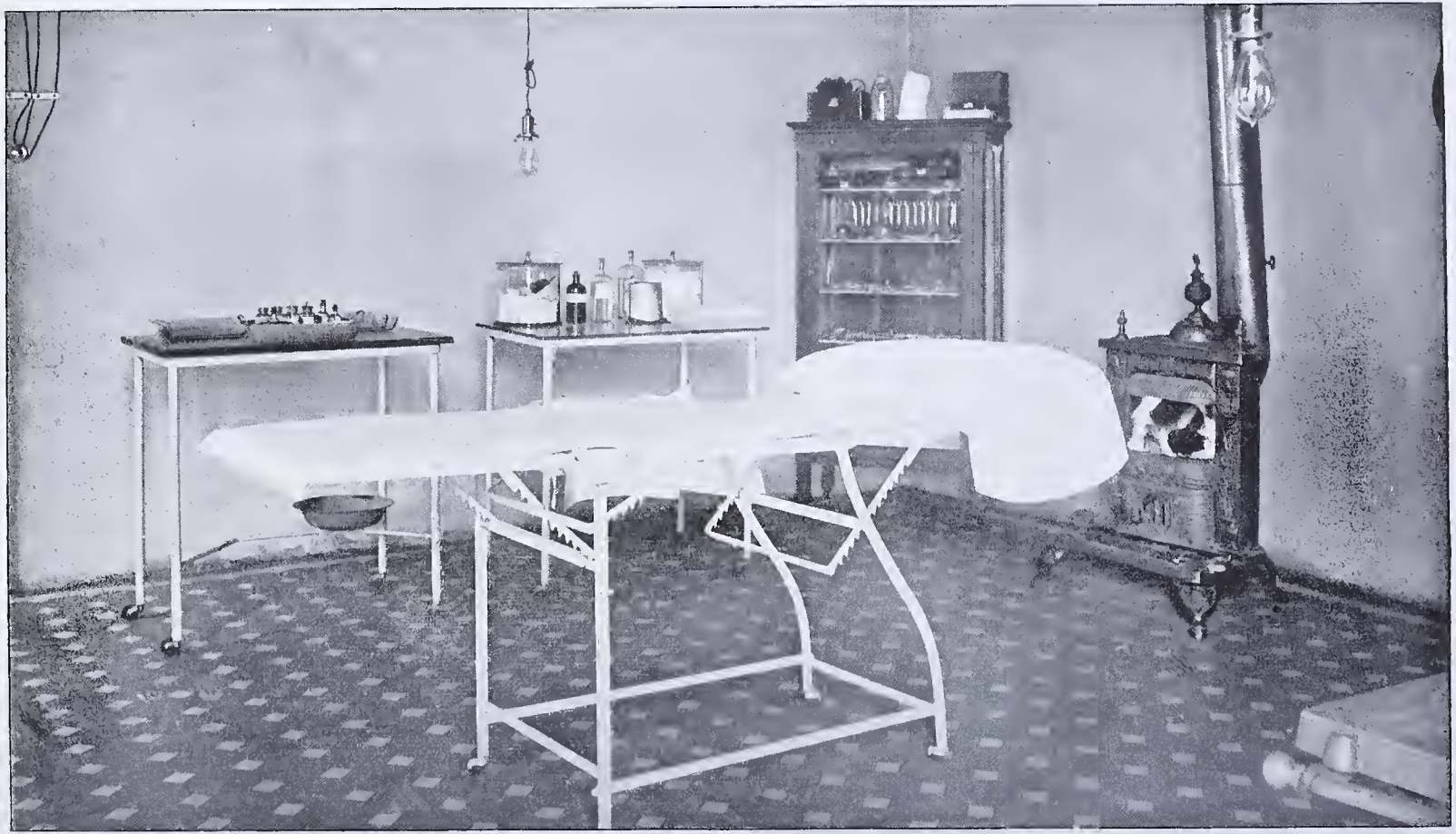
State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1889,	$5,000 00
1890,	5,000 00
1893,	2,500 00
1894,	2,500 00
1895,	2,500 00
1896,	2,500 00
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00
Total,	$25,000 00

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL, GREENSBURG, WESTMORELAND COUNTY.



Reception Room—Westmoreland Hospital.



Operating Room.

Dispensary.

WESTMORELAND HOSPITAL, GREENSBURG, WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland county having a population of 120,000, was until quite recently without a single hospital within her bounds or anything in the nature of a hospital except the sick wards of the county home and the jail.

To meet this necessity—to provide a suitable place for the reception of the sick and injured among the people of Westmoreland county—men, women and children, without regard to color, creed, or condition (except such as are affected with infectious or contagious diseases), and to provide them with the best medical and surgical treatment, without charge to the indigent, The Westmoreland Hospital Association was organized on the 22d day of January, 1895.

It was incorporated by the court of common pleas of the county on April 29th, the directors of the corporation being twelve in number, as follows: D. S. Atkinson, J. W. B. Kamerer, Thomas Lynch, Joseph A. McCurdy, J. Howard Patton, Thomas Donohoe, R. B. Hammer, George F. Huff, residing in Greensburg; Frank Cowan, John H. Brown, residing in Hempfield township; John P. Brennen, residing in Scottdale, and John F. Wolf, residing in Irwin.

The gratuitous services of a corps of competent physicians and surgeons was secured, as also a general superintendent, and the formal opening took place on January 1st, 1896, in buildings which were commodious and convenient, and which were leased for a term of years, with an option to purchase them should sufficient funds be obtained. The first patient was received on January 7th, 1896, the building being adapted for at least thirty beds. At the graduating of nurses at the hospital on Dec. 30, 1897, D. S. Atkinson, Esq., made the following statement: "The first patient was received on January 7, 1897, and up to November 30, 1897, it had received over 500 patients. Some of these were very bad cases, as a hospital generally receives this kind. Out of the entire number of patients 42 died, 23 were discharged uncured. Over 440 were discharged in less than two years, improved and on the high road to health. Two-thirds of these patients were charity patients. Is not this a record of which we may feel proud? There are other larger and better equipped hospitals than the Westmoreland hospital, but for the means and appurtenances it is not excelled by that of any other institution in this broad Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

The annual report of the institution dated May 24th, 1897, gives the following statistics of its business during the preceding year:

Number of beds,		30
Number of free patients admitted to date,		207
Number pay and part pay patients admitted to date,		120
Total number patients,		327
Medical,	146	
Surgical,	178	
Not diagnosed,	3	
		327
Number of days free patients in hospital,		3,975
Number of days pay patients in hospital,		2,641
Total,		6,616
Average number patients per day,		19
Average number patients admitted monthly,		20
Number of deaths, male,	18	
Number of deaths, female,	5	
		23
Number of births, male,	4	
Number of births, female,	4	
		8
Miscarriage,		1

A training school for nurses is connected with the hospital with a two years' course.

Officers.

President, R. B. Hammer, M. D., Greensburg, Pa.

Secretary, Jos. A. McCurdy, Esq., Greensburg, Pa.

Treasurer, Thos. Donohoe, Sr., Greensburg, Pa.

Board of Directors.—Hon. Geo. F. Huff, Greensburg, Pa.; Jos. A. McCurdy, Esq., Greensburg, Pa.; Mr. Thos. Donohoe, Sr., Greensburg, Pa.; Mr. J. H. Patton, Greensburg, Pa.; J. S. Moorhead, Greensburg, Pa.; R. B. Hammer, M. D., Greensburg, Pa.; Hon. John H. Brown, Grapeville, Pa.; D. S. Atkinson, Esq., Greensburg, Pa.; Mr. Thos. Lynch, Greensburg, Pa.; Mr. John P. Brennen, Scottdale, Pa.; Mr. John F. Wolf, Irwin, Pa.; J. W. B. Kemerer, M. D., Greensburg, Pa.

Physicians and Surgeons.

First Quarter.—R. B. Hammer, M. D., Wm. Huston, M. D., J. W. B. Kemerer, M. D., John McCormick, M. D.

Second Quarter.—Jacob Sell, M. D., T. P. Cole, M. D., F. L. Portzer, M. D., Charles Snyder, M. D.

Third Quarter.—E. M. Clifford, M. D., E. B. Marsh, M. D., W. C. Meanor, M. D., S. M. Walker, M. D.

Fourth Quarter.—L. Offut, M. D., J. W. K. Kline, M. D., C. C. Porter, M. D., Geo. W. Miller, M. D.

Consulting Staff.—All the physicians and surgeons in Westmoreland county. All officers, physicians and surgeons serve gratuitously.

Ida M. Clarke, Superintendent and Matron.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$3,000 00
1896,	3,000 00
1897 and 1898,	10,000 00
Total,	$16,000 00

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL, SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

West Side Hospital—Scranton.

WEST SIDE HOSPITAL, SCRANTON, LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

The West Side Hospital of Scranton, is located on the corner of Jackson street and Bromley avenue, two blocks from Main avenue, on the West Side, the most populous portion of the city where the industrial masses reside. In this section most of the anthracite collieries of Scranton are located, numbering in that part alone from twenty-five to thirty and giving employment to nearly fifteen thousand persons. The West Side has a population of 40,000, but patients are received from every portion of the county. These facts indicate the need and great convenience of a hospital in a locality where considerable surgical work is done daily. Mine surgery, however, is not the only work of the kind done at the hospital.

The hospital building (and grounds) were purchased from the estate of the late Hon. Thomas Phillips in October, 1896, and opened for the reception of patients in the following January. The structure is a large and commodious one, well adapted for its present uses. The grounds, an acre in extent, are ample and are beautifully situated.

The institution contains seventeen (17) beds, five of which are in the male surgical ward, three in female surgical ward, five in male medical ward, two in female medical ward and two in children's ward. The daily average of in and out-door patients since the opening of the institution has been from eighteen to twenty.

The sum of $4,000 was appropriated for maintenance by the Legislature of 1895, conditional on the association furnishing the hospital and providing at least twelve beds for patients. The Legislature of 1897 appropriated $7,000 for maintenance. The hospital property is valued at $25,000, against which is a mortgage of $17,500. Last year the association succeeded in raising sufficient funds to apply $2,000 on mortgage, thus reducing it to $17,500.

Board of Directors.—Hon. John R. Farr, President; Hon. J. C. Vaughan, W. Gaylord Thomas, Esq., W. H. Freeman, John Van Bergen, D. D. Evans, Treasurer; Hon. H. M. Edwards, Dr. M. J. Williams. Llewelyn Roberts, Esq., Wm. Farrell, Dr. W. A. Paine, Alfred Twining, Secretary.

Hospital Staff.—Dr. W. E. Allen, Dr. J. J. Roberts, Dr. J. J. Carroll, Dr. George B. Reynolds, Dr. B. G. Beddoe, Dr. J. R. Bentley, Dr. M. J. Williams, Dr. W. A. Paine. Two of the staff are on duty each month.

Superintendent, Miss Sara Smith.

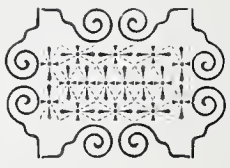
Assistant Superintendent, Miss Agnes Kennedy.

Night Nurse, Miss Tessie Powderly.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1895,	$2,000 00
1896,	2,000 00
1897 and 1898,	7,000 00
Total,	$11,000 00

WILKESBARRE CITY HOSPITAL, WILKES-BARRE, LUZERNE COUNTY.



WILKESBARRE CITY HOSPITAL, WILKESBARRE, LUZERNE COUNTY.

Sometime during the year 1870 "An appeal in behalf of a Hospital" in or near Wilkesbarre was published. It set forth the need of such an institution in a region where so many men were employed and in danger of life and limb—men dependent entirely on their own labor for support—and who must necessarily suffer when disabled.

It showed by the statistics of other hospitals how superior the treatment of the poor in these institutions was to the treatment they could receive in their homes; superior skill, superior surgical and medical appliances, and superior care and attention. It claimed that the position of Wilkesbarre as a mining centre especially demanded that a hospital should be located here. Then, with a proposed plan for raising the needed revenue, and some essentials of management, this appeal closed, and was signed by Drs. Dennis, Mayer, Bulkeley, Crawford, Corss, Murphy, Washburn, Rothrock and Davis. The paper probably acted as a ferment, but nothing was done for almost two years after its issue. One or two thrilling occurences during this period—such as a man dying with a crushed skull in the station house, there being no other place to lodge him—served fully to demonstrate the position taken by the appeal, and made the people of Wilkesbarre open their eyes. It was then that a few enthusiastic friends of the movement went to work in earnest. The first meeting was held September 10th, 1872, to consider the matter.

An executive committee appointed at this meeting at once went to work, rented a building on Fell street below South, and on the 10th of October, 1872, the Wilkesbarre City Hospital was opened for the reception of patients.

The number of beds at first was twenty, but it soon became necessary to increase this number, six more being added during the follow-in year.

Prior to the winter of 1874, the support of the hospital was derived entirely from the voluntary contributions of the people of this city. During the winter of 1874 an appropriation of five thousand dollars was received from the State.

The demands upon the institution soon became so great that it was necessary for the officers to devise some means to increase its accommodations.

In the year 1875 two valuable lots, suitable for hospital purposes, were tendered to the Board of Directors—one by John Welles Hollenback, a lot located on River street near Mill Creek, containing about

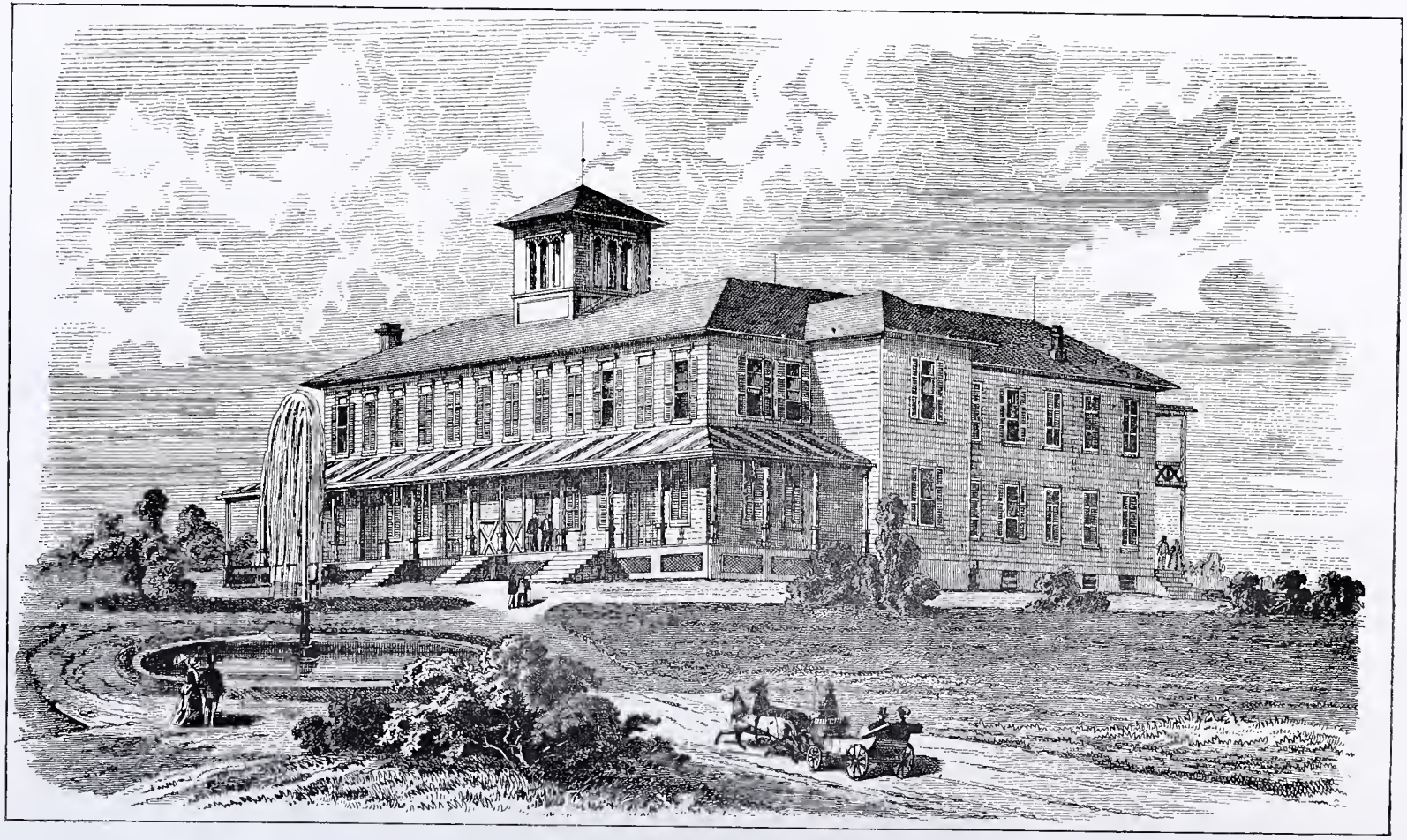
four acres; the other by Charles Parrish, President of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, a similar lot on Meade street, near the Empire coal works. The committee to which the matter was referred chose the former, the value of which was at least ten thousand dollars. In addition to this, several thousand dollars were subscribed by citizens for building purposes; and during the fall and winter of the same year the new building occupied as the hospital was erected.

During the year 1876 an appropriation of twenty-five thousand dollars was received from the State to complete and furnish the building and extend its field of usefulness.

The new building was occupied April 1, 1876. It was situated on an eminence commanding an extensive view of the most interesting portion of the Wyoming Valley, with the Susquehanna winding through it, and was surrounded by spacious grounds, which have been tastefully graded and otherwise improved. It was two stories high, built of wood, 86 feet square, exclusive of the verandas, and consisted really of four buildings surrounded by a quadrangle, and was erected at a cost of $25,000. It was capable of accommodating from 75 to 100 beds. The furniture, appliances and instruments were of the most modern and approved kind. The prescriptions for the institution were all compounded in the hospital drug store, which was conducted by the resident physician.

An additional building 30x60 feet, with accommodations for thirty beds, was also erected, to be used for fever wards, in case of need. A commodious stable with shed was also erected, a substantial stone wall built on two sides of the premises, an ambulance provided, and considerable work done upon the grading of grounds. Steam heating, cooking apparatus, etc., were introduced in place of hot air furnaces, with fires and boiler away from the main building, at an expense exceeding $5,000. A school for training of nurses was instituted in connection with the Hospital management, and a system of free prescriptions to indigent invalids. Contributors to the amount of an annual bed support were permitted the privilege by contract of donation to name an occupant for a bed. In 1878, 1879, 1881 and 1883, appropriations were obtained from the Legislature to aid in improvements and maintenance of the Hospital. In 1885 an appropriation by the Legislature failed to receive the Executive sanction and for two years the Hospital was entirely dependent upon voluntary contributions.

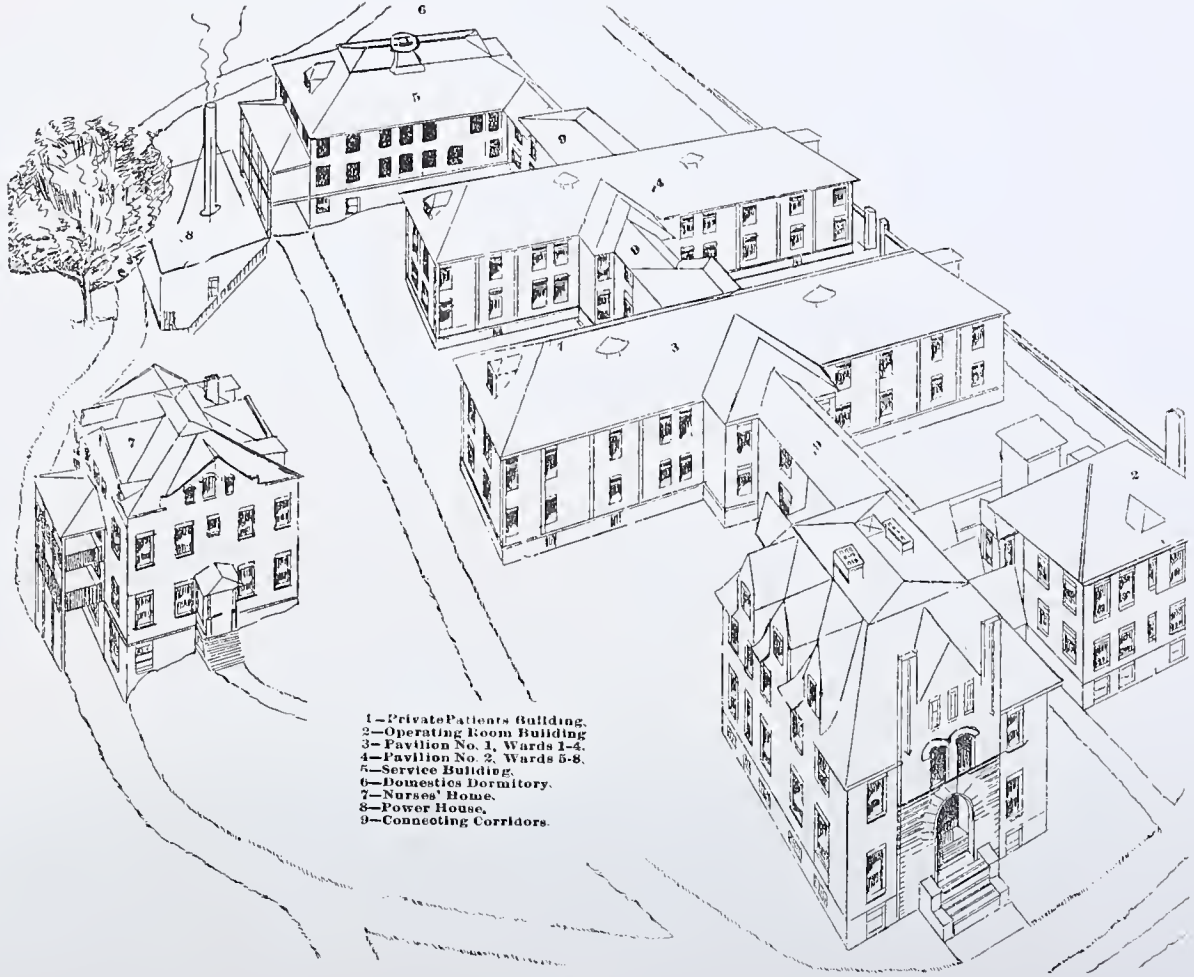
In 1888 the financial condition of the hospital was very unsatisfactory, but in the early part of 1889, the Board of Trade of Wilkesbarre took an active hand in stimulating subscriptions, and through its interposition the treasury was relieved and the Board of Managers felt warranted in inaugurating some long deferred measures of relief. With the beginning of the new year, a Nurses' Training School was established, and accommodations were provided for private patients.



Old City Hospital—Wilkes-Barre, Pa. (1879).

Wilkes-Barre City Hospital.

Second View.


1—Private Patients Building.
2—Operating Room Building
3—Pavilion No. 1, Wards 1-4.
4—Pavilion No. 2, Wards 5-8.
5—Service Building.
6—Domestics Dormitory.
7—Nurses' Home.
8—Power House.
9—Connecting Corridors.

Plan.

It was designed through Legislative aid to commence the erection of new buildings, but unfortunately the State appropriation failed to pass. The managers relying upon the recommendation of the Board of Charities persevered in their efforts to obtain funds for a new edifice. They were finally able to complete and occupy a portion of the new buildings in 1893. These were of stone and brick and were part of a plan contemplating the re-building of the existing frame hospital structure with non-combustible materials. One of these edifices was a new patient building, two and a half stories in height, 48x56 feet on the ground plan. The first floor contained offices and the second and third floors provided twelve rooms for patients. The building was connected with the old structure by a brick corridor with iron doors, and an extension of the same corridor opened into an operating and preparing room building. This was also two stories in height, 36x44 feet on the ground plan. Its first floor contained a dispensary and apothecary's offices, while the second floor was entirely taken up by the operating and preparing room. These buildings were furnished with the latest devices for heating and ventilation, and were erected at a cost of about $20,000, of which the Legislature by an appropriation in 1891 contributed $18,000. Subsequently the State made an appropriation of $30,000 for additional new buildings and a heating plant, with $10,000 additional for re-furnishing. On November 6th, 1893, ground was broken for the new main buildings of the hospital, the contract being for the sum of $20,189, and the plans contemplating the removal of the existing frame structure and the erection of fire proof ones upon the site. This plan was partly carried out, the design of the new hospital being that it should contain eight wards in four two-story buildings, four of the wards to contain eight beds each, and four others twelve beds each, with all appropriate modern conveniences. The new buildings were partly completed and occupied in 1894, although the condition of the State Treasury impelled the Legislature to limit its appropriation to maintenance alone. This caused some delay in the final completion of the structures.

The following statement shows the number of patients for the respective years during which the hospital has been in existence.

Patients admitted from Oct. 10, 1872, to Jan. 1, 1873,	25
Patients for year 1873,	73
Patients for year 1874,	103
Patients for year 1875,	116
Patients for year 1876,	175
Patients for year 1877,	193
Patients for year 1878,	166
Patients for year 1879,	217
Patients for year 1880,	315
Patients for year 1881,	372

Patients for year 1882,	395
Patients for year 1883,	341
Patients for year 1884,	369
Patients for year 1885,	297
Patients for year 1886,	290
Patients for year 1887,	315
Patients for year 1888,	395
Patients for year 1889,	389
Patients for year 1890,	381
Patients for year 1891,	387
Patients for year 1892,	464
Patients for year 1893,	508
Patients for year 1894,	611
Patients for year 1895,	759
Patients for year 1896,	784
Grand total since opening,	8,441

Board of Directors for 1896-97.

1896.

President, Hon. Charles A. Miner.

Vice President, J. W. Hollenback.

Secretary, Edward H. Chase.

Treasurer, G. M. Reynolds.

Other Directors.—George S. Bennett, Daniel Edwards, Liddon Flick, W. A. Lathrop, E. H. Lawall, Richard Sharpe, Irving A. Stearns, S. J. Strauss.

1897.

President, Hon. Charles A. Miner.

Vice President, J. W. Hollenback.

Secretary, Edward H. Chase.

Treasurer, G. M. Reynolds.

Other Directors.—George S. Bennett, Daniel Edwards, Liddon Flick, W. A. Lathrop, E. H. Lawall, Richard Sharpe, Irving A. Stearns, S. J. Strauss.

Board of Visiting Managers for 1896-97.

1896.

President, Mrs. C. M. Conyngham.

Vice President, Mrs. J. V. Darling.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss E. W. Mayer.

Other Members.—Mrs. S. L. Brown, Miss Laura G. Brower, Mrs. A. H. Dickson, Mrs. M. L. Dreisbach, Mrs. R. J. Flick, Mrs. A. Farnham, Mrs. Thos. Graeme, Miss Mary Harvey, Mrs. J. D. Laciar, Mrs. A. A. Sterling.

1897.

President, Mrs. C. M. Conyngham.

Vice President, Mrs. J. V. Darling.

Second Vice President, Miss Laura G. Brower.

Secretary and Treasurer, Miss E. W. Mayer.

Other Members.—Mrs. A. H. Dickson, Mrs. M. L. Driesbach, Mrs. R. J. Flick, Mrs. H. A. Fuller, Mrs. Thos. Greame, Miss Mary Harvey, Mrs. J. D. Laciar, Miss H. C. McClellan, Mrs. B. Reynolds, Mrs. A. A. Sterling.

Matron and Superintendent of Training School, Miss Mary Mc Kechnie.

Medical Staff.

1896.

Consulting Physicians (Ex-Officio Directors).—I. E. Ross, M. D., Lewis H. Taylor, M. D., Maris Gibson, M. D.

Chief Attending Physicians.—*J. A. Murphy, M. D., G. W. Guthrie, M. D., O. F. Harvey, M. D., L. I. Shoemaker, M. D., A. G. Fell, M. D., W. S. Stewart, M. D.

Associate Attending Physicians.—W. G. Weaver, M. D., Chas. Long, M. D., J. T. Howell, M. D., G. T. Matlack, M. D., F. P. Lenahan, M. D., J. I. Roe, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, Lewis H. Taylor, M. D.

Associate Ophthalmologist, E. U. Buckman, M. D.

Pathologist, Chas. P. Knapp, M. D.

1897.

Consulting Physicians (Ex-Officio Directors).—I. E. Ross, M. D., Lewis H. Taylor, M. D., Maris Gibson, M. D.

Chief Attending Physicians.—G. W. Guthrie, M. D., O. F. Harvey, M. D., L. I. Shoemaker, M. D., A. G. Fell, M. D., W. S. Stewart, M. D., W. G. Weaver, M. D.

Associate Attending Physicians.—J. T. Howell, M. D., G. T. Matlack, M. D., F. P. Lenahan, M. D., Chas. Long, M. D., J. I. Roe, M. D., C. H. Miner, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, Lewis H. Taylor, M. D.

Associate Ophthalmologist, E. U. Buckman, M. D.

Pathologist and Registrar.—Chas. P. Knapp, M. D.

Resident Physicians.—Dr. H. A. Rothrock, July, 1895, to July, 1896; Dr. Edward Roderick, January, 1896, to November, 1896; Dr. Jeffries Buck, November and December, 1896; Dr. H. C. Barton, July, 1896, to November, 1896.

Superintendent of the Training School, Miss Mary McKechnie.

*Died April 4, 1896.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1874,	$5,000 00	.....
1875,	.....	.....
1876,	25,000 00	.....
1877,	.....	.....
1878,	.....	10,000 00
1879 and 1880,	.....	10,000 00
1881 and 1882,	30,000 00	.....
1883 and 1884,	.....	15,000 00
1885,	.....	.....
1886,	.....	.....
1887,	.....	6,000 00
1888,	.....	4,000 00
1889,	5,000 00	7,500 00
1890,	.....	7,500 00
1891,	.....	9,000 00
1892,	18,000 00	9,000 00
1893,	10,000 00	20,000 00
1894,	10,000 00	20,000 00
1895,	12,500 00	.....
1896,	12,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	25,000 00	.....
	$153,000 00	$129,000 00
Total,	.....	$272,000 00

WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

Williamsport Hospital.

WILLIAMSPORT HOSPITAL, WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY.

The Williamsport Hospital was incorporated by a decree of the court of common pleas of Lycoming county on August 30th, 1873. The government and control of the institution was vested in a Board of Managers, consisting of twelve persons, seven of whom were required to be members of the Lycoming County Medical Society and residents of the city of Williamsport. All members of the Lycoming County Medical Society in good standing and all others who in any way contributed to the hospital during the year preceding any election to the extent of $5, were to be considered members of the association, and entitled to one vote at an election for managers.

In 1877 a three-story brick residence, located on Elmira street, was purchased for $5,000 and changed into the hospital. The building was subsequently found to be too small and was again sold for a price equal to its purchase money. The managers then in 1885 obtained another dwelling on Pine street for $14,700, and altered it so as to make it suitable for hospital purposes. The flood of 1889 which overflowed the whole city in June of that year induced the managers to seek a new location out of the reach of the waters, and the present site was selected, being a tract of about three acres of land, for which $6,500 was paid.

The present structure cost $35,600, without the heating apparatus or electric lights or plumbing or furniture. It was occupied on September 10th, 1891. It is at the corner of Louise and Campbell streets. The wards are all on the first floor, are well ventilated, well lighted and have ample room.

The building was estimated to accommodate from sixty to seventy-five patients without crowding.

The first year of the existence of the hospital in its new building was a difficult one, the managers being obliged to resort to various means to obtain funds to carry on their institution. Among the schemes devised were a charity ball and the issue of hospital tickets, entitling the holder to care during sickness or injury during one year from their date. From this source $225 was received. Another project was to establish a labor day, at which time the workers in any corporation or manufactory should give a day's labor to the benefit of the hospital. From this source over $354 was received.

Different rooms in the institution were fitted up by private parties. Among them were the following: In the main building, the parlor on

second floor, by Mrs. E. R. Payne; the White room, by Mrs. John White; the Sade Barrows Memorial room, by Mrs. James P. Herdic; the Maternity room, by Mrs. J. H. Cochran; the Matron's room, by Mrs. William Emery and Mrs. J. V. Brown; the Manager's room, by J. H. Cochran; the Southwest room, by Mrs. Delos Mahaffy; the children's ward or Catharine room, by a society of young ladies; men's medical ward, by Mrs. Tinsman and Ryan. Numerous articles were furnished by the Clara Davison fund.

In 1893, an arrangement was made by which a portion of the grounds of the institution were dedicated for the purpose of extending Campbell street through the property, thus giving the Citizens' Passenger Railway the right of way for the construction of its line, and making the hospital easy of access to all.

Among the donations of that year were car loads of coal from the St. Mary's, Red Run, Kettle Creek, Standard, Clearfield, Cambria and Berwynd White Coal companies, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company furnishing free transportation for the coal and other freight.

In the subsequent year the laundry department of the building was removed from the basement to an outbuilding, it having been a source of danger to the health of the nurses and attendants, and an annoyance to the patients. A new ward was painted at the expense of Mrs. Garrett Tinsman, and the institution underwent a thorough overhauling. The various local institutions of the city contributed their share to the support of the institution, the Williamsport Water Company tendering free use of its water and the Lycoming Light Company making reductions upon its bills.

The annual report of the hospital for the year ending September 7th, 1897, gives the following statement:

"In presenting their report last year the managers called your attention to the constantly increasing annual number of patients admitted, and stated that in case the increase continued at the same rate (nearly one hundred per year), the time was drawing near when it would become necessary to enlarge the buildings, or otherwise add to their bed capacity. The necessity which then seemed to be in the near future is evidently present now, as the following statistics from the records of the hospital show. During the year commencing September 1st, 1896, and ending August 31st, 1897, there were 677 admissions, an extraordinary increase of 133 over last year, and more than double the number (304) admitted in 1893, only four years ago.

"The managers had expectations of receiving sufficient funds to construct a building for the nurses, and change the rooms they now occupy as dormitories into wards, but in this they were disappointed. At present they are devising ways and means for the accomplishment of this purpose, of which you will be informed in due time.

"The male patients admitted during the year numbered 398, and the female 279; total, 677. Of these, 283 were medical and 394 surgical cases. Including the 43 under treatment at the end of last year, there were discharged cured, 481; improved, 95; not improved, 13. Twenty-three were not treated. Fifty-two (25 medical and 28 surgical cases) died, and 56 are still undergoing treatment. Eleven babies (three boys and eight girls) were born. There were two still-births, and three mothers died of very grave complications. The average daily number of patients in 1895 was 33½; last year, 35; this year, 47 1-3. Each patient averaged 24 days' treatment in the institution, and cost 90½ cents per day. Last year 338 free patients were admitted; this year there was an increase of 76 of this class, a total of 414; nearly two-thirds of number (677) admitted and of number (720) treated, and more than number (403) of all classes admitted in 1894, three years ago. Aggregate number of days the 720 patients were in the hospital, 17,254. The dispensary or out-door patients numbered 95, and made 391 visits to the institution. In all, 815 patients were treated during the year in the hospital. Total number of patients since organization to September 1st, 1897, 4,062.

"By exercising as much economy as was compatible with the welfare and comfort of the patients and other inmates, and making no extra ordinary expenditures, the condition of the treasury was improved from a deficit of $1,218.66 to a surplus of $103.56. According to the treasurer's report, the receipts from all sources were $14,802.06, and the total expenditures $14,698.50. For the board and care of pay patients, $5,674.76 were received. The State appropriation for the benefit of the free patients amounted to $6,000.00. From sales of tickets $698.20 were realized, and $2,032.28 were given by the charitable friends of the institution.

"As usual, the nurses distinguished themselves by their self-denying care of the patients, and risked their own health and lives in nursing many of them who were afflicted with dangerous, infectious and contagious diseases. Sixty cases of typhoid fever give the measure of their heroism. Three fell victims to their devotion, but recovered. Aside from their work in the wards and operating room, they are entitled to praise for the proficiency they have attained by diligent pursuit of their studies.

Managers.

Terms Expire in 1898.—Adolph Niemeyer, Dr. Aug. Ritcher, William Howard.

Terms Expire in 1899.—Dr. B. H. Detwiler, Dr. C. W. Youngman, James S. Lawson.

Terms Expire in 1900.—Emerson Collins, Dr. H. G. McCormick, Louis Schneider.

Terms Expire in 1901.—Fred. E. Embick, Dr. E. B. Campbell, Dr. Geo. D. Nutt.

President, Fred. E. Embick.

Treasurer, James S. Lawson.

Executive Committee.—Dr. B. H. Detwiler, Dr. Geo. D. Nutt, William Howard.

Superintendent and Matron, Miss Virginia Loomis.

Assistant Superintendent and Matron, Miss Susan S. Davis.

Collector of Annual Contributions, Miss Sarah C. Huling.

Hospital Department.

Consulting Surgeon, William R. Hull, M. D.

Consulting Physician, Eugene B. Campbell, M. D.

Medical and Surgical Staff.—Horace G. McCormick, M. D., George D. Nutt, M. D., Newell L. Johnson, M. D., Benj. H. Detwiler, M. D., Louis Schneider, M. D., Chas. W. Youngman, M. D., G. Franklin Bell, M. D., John A. Klump, M. D.

Ophthalmologist, Wesley F. Kunkle, M. D.

Pathologist and Microscopist, William E. Glosser, M. D.

Resident Physicians.—Geo. B. Klump, M. D., Edward Lyon, Jr., M. D.

Dispensary or Out-Door Department (Open Daily except Sundays, from 11 A. M. until noon).—A. J. Stokes, M. D., P. C. Reilly, M. D., Waldo W. Hull, M. D., W. F. Kunkle, M. D., C. M. Adams, M. D., W. E. Glosser, M. D.

Officers of Training School.

Superintendent, Miss Virginia Loomis.

Committee.—B. H. Detwiler, M. D., Chairman; Frederic E. Embick, William Howard, Horace G. McCormick, M. D., Charles W. Youngman, M. D., Mrs. William Emery, Mrs. John R. T. Ryan.

Committee on Examination of Nurses.—Charles W. Youngman, M. D., Horace G. McCormick, M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Support and Buildings.
1881 and 1882,	$4,000 00
1883 and 1884,	8,000 00
1885,	.....
1886,	.....
1887,	5,000 00
1888,	5,000 00
1889,	7,500 00

1890,	7,500 00
1891,	10,000 00
1892,	10,000 00
1893,	5,000 00
1894,	5,000 00
1895,	6,000 00
1896,	6,000 00
1897 and 1898,	16,000 00
Total,	$95,000 00

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE AND TWENTY-SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WOMAN'S HOSPITAL OF PHILADELPHIA, NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE AND 22D STREET, PHILADELPHIA.*

In the year 1862, the managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, in their first annual report, made the following statement: "The want of an appropriate retreat where, without violence to their sensibilities, women suffering from curable diseases could be received and accommodated under medical treatment, has long been painfully felt in this city. The intelligent ministrations of women are peculiarly needed in many of these cases, and the managers trust that this hospital will furnish a desideratum which is not met by any other of our benevolent institutions." * * * * "To those who believe that educated, intelligent women are needed in relieving the suffering and diseases of women, and that they are peculiarly fitted to aid in the task, the managers appeal in confidence for the pecuniary aid needful to carry on their work. The funds for sustaining the institution consist of individual donations and subscriptions; and while the amount at present secured will necessarily circumscribe this charity within narrow limits, the Board feel a conviction that the strong interest manifested in the enterprise will rapidly place additional means at their disposal."

These courageous words were written in January, 1862. The September previous a commodious building, on North College avenue near Twenty-second street, erected for a dwelling house, had been leased and partially furnished, and on December 16th, 1861, the first patient had been admitted. During the succeeding month, five patients were inmates of the wards of the little hospital; fifty patients were prescribed for and furnished with medicines free of charge at the clinic and dispensary held daily in the same building from 9 to 10 A. M.

In January, 1863, the managers state, in their second annual report, that the house on North College avenue mentioned in the first report, and a "similar adjoining house, situated upon lots 150 feet deep by 224 feet in front, have been purchased by the board, and have been made to communicate upon their second and third floors, forming a large and commodious building. A year's experience has proved the situation upon the high ground north of Girard College not only delightful, but very healthful." Sixty-two persons had been received as inmates of the house during the year; 1,142 patients had been treated in the dispensary and furnished with medicines, and 213 had been visited and treated gratuitously at their own homes; 2,933 prescriptions had been furnished to dispensary and out-door patients.

*"Twenty-five Years Review," 1886, by Rachel L. Bodley.

Thus was the career of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia quietly inaugurated. At the close of a quarter of a century of its existence the managers recorded, with thankfulness, twenty-five years of progress unmarred by physical disaster, and characterized by slow, healthful growth throughout every department. A summary of the statistics of the successive annual reports throughout this period shows that since December 16th, 1861, 4,892 patients had been received into the hospital wards, 71,905 clinic patients had been treated, and 20,391 poor patients had been attended at their homes. These patients were exclusively women and children admitted or visited, without distinction as to their religious belief, nationality or color; the physician-in-chief, the hospital internes, the dispensers of drugs, the officers and nurses were all women. Upon the list of consulting physicians and surgeons the names of women physicians appeared, and since early in the history of the hospital the names of some of the most eminent men in the profession in Philadelphia were also found there.

The material development of this woman's work as shown in its buildings deserves a passing notice. To the two original dwelling-houses, which still remain the nucleus of the whole, there have been added: In 1878, a brick building ninety-five feet by fifty-one feet, three stories in height, containing the Maternity Wards exclusively; in 1881, a separate house for the laundry, complete in all its details; in 1882, a large and commodious clinic hall at a cost of $16,590.00, one of the managers contributing half the cost. Also in 1884 a commodious dormitory for the nurse-pupils, sixty-two feet in length by forty-two feet in width and three stories in height, was erected on the hospital grounds; this building affords ample room for thirty-two pupils.

Besides these separate buildings, extensive repairs and remodelings throughout the original houses have been made from year to year, elevators introduced, fire escapes constructed, steam-heating apparatus and sanitary plumbing introduced, and thus the group of buildings has been thoroughly unified for the hospital work.

Except $30,000 received in three separate appropriations from the State, the large sums of money expended in maintaining current expenses and in building and re-fitting up to this time, came from legacies, from individual donations and from annual subscriptions which faithful hands have gathered from year to year.

The object of the hospital, as indicated in its charter is threefold:

First. "The treatment of diseases of women and children, and for obstetrical cases."

In the working of the institution there was much to cheer the friends of the movement in the fulfillment of this first object.

It was the earnest desire of the managers from its inception that this hospital "should be not only eminent for medical skill, but a place in which the Christian virtues and graces should be illustrated, and

New Main Building of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

Maternity Building.

Private Room—Women's Hospital, Philadelphia.

Clinic Hall.

Children's Ward.

Williamsons Ward.

Ward.

diffused; a place in which every patient, of whatever name or nation, however lowly or unfortunate, should realize that her feelings and sensibilities are respected, and her comfort and welfare carefully guarded." The early annual reports frequently embody the especial encouragement received from women sick and apparently sinking under fatal disorders, too poor to secure the comforts indispensable to recovery, and to whom the almshouse was a terror, restored to health and active duty through the fostering care of this hospital. Large numbers suffering from surgical difficulties have had them successfully removed by operations performed by women connected with the medical staff of the hospital. Other patients in great numbers with ailments, equally exhausting and requiring treatment less striking, but not less skillful, have also returned to their active duties, blessing the institution to which they owed their recovery.

The moral welfare of patients has likewise been steadily held in view in the administration of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia. Its managers have realized that the poor who resort to a hospital are not beyond the possibility of moral as well as material aid, and that the advice of and intercourse with capable and qualified women may be invaluable in communicating to such, wiser views with reference to their own health and life, and the rearing of their children. The aim, therefore, has been to make this Woman's Hospital a model institution, complete in its hygienic arrangements, and in the appliances that give comfort to the sick and increase the possibilities of recovery.

In the carrying out of this idea it has been the rule monthly to appoint two managers, whose duty it has been to visit the hospital as often, at least, as once a week during their term of service, at irregular hours and unstated times.

They inspect every department from attic to cellar; scrutinize closets, investigate beds and linen, note the progress of patients and bring to them healthy out-door sympathy so grateful to the weary inmates of the wards. These ladies on the house committee, as another has well said, "carry into the hospital details, the intelligent management of their own households, and something of the love of their own homes to the women lying there."

Since the opening of the hospital provision for the care of women during confinement has been faithfully carried out. As early as 1862 more than one-third of all the patients admitted entered the obstetrical wards. In 1876 the necessity of the separation of the lying-in department from the medical and surgical departments was earnestly considered. In July, 1877, the corner stone of the maternity building was laid. This building, which was not entirely finished until 1880, was constructed on the principle of isolating the patients, and at the same time aiming to secure for them the privacy and comforts of

home. The same idea has since been carried out in the Tarnier pavilion of the Maternité of Paris.

The Woman's Hospital of Maternity is three stories in height, with a basement of eight feet. The building does not directly adjoin the main hospital, but runs at such an angle that each room in it is open to the east, west, or south. Ventilation is provided for in each room by open chimneys, in addition to the ventilating stacks. The floors and woodwork throughout are of hard wood, oiled, and the halls are laid in lithogen. On each story there are ten chambers, each chamber eleven feet by sixteen, and fifteen feet high (the third floor twelve feet). Two rooms are reserved for the accommodation of patients in labor, and after confinement, the women are carried to the lying-in chambers. In close connection are dining room and nursery. There is no direct communication between the rooms, each chamber opening on a common corridor. The communication between the stories is by means of iron staircases and an elevator. The furniture of the chamber is made of iron; each patient has a freshly-washed bed tick filled with clean straw, and when she leaves, the contents of her bed are turned out and burned, and the cover washed. The rooms are used in rotation, the one longest unoccupied is the one first used and so on in regular order. During the first four years of occupation of the Maternity, a room on the third floor was used as a children's ward; no contagious diseases were received but the injurious effects of sick children upon the lyng-in patients were shown in the increased mortality rate. In 1878, the puerperal mortality was a little below one per cent.; in 1879, it was one per cent.; in 1880, it arose to between two and three per cent. In 1881, 1882, and 1883, a portion of the building was used for a nurse dormitory; this increased the death rate to four per cent. in 1881 and 1882, and to six per cent. in 1883.

This high death rate led at once to the removal of nurses and children; this with a thorough renovation of the building, and painting the walls of chambers, wards, and corridors had immediate effect as shown by the reports of 1884 and 1885, during which years not one death occurred in the lying-in department among the one hundred and seventy-five women delivered there.

The second purpose of the charter, "to furnish facilities for clinical instruction to women engaged in the study of medicine," has been steadily kept in view by the managers.

Whatever of fame or distinction may now or hereafter attach to the character and work of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, it will always be remembered with gratitude by its officers and alumni that the life of the college was once saved by a band of women. These women were the first Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, inspired and led by the heroic spirit of the brave, yet gentle, Dr. Ann Preston.

The college, chartered in 1850, had held on its course through varying fortunes for ten years. Each year the absolute necessity for clinical instruction in connection with the didactic teaching of the regular college course, became more and more apparent; all successful work was crippled without it, and at that time for a woman to gain admission, as a medical student, to any hospital in Philadelphia, was impossible. There was no alternative; if the college maintained its existence, a hospital, one of whose objects should be the education of women as physicians, must be founded.

To obtain a charter, raise funds for defraying necessary expenses, find competent women to serve as managers, and skillful physicians who would act on a consulting board, this was Dr. Preston's work.

For another woman, Dr. Emeline H. Cleveland, whose name must forever remain indissolubly linked with that of Dr. Ann Preston, in this magnificent work of founding a hospital, it remained to solve the difficult problem of obtaining a woman doctor, having the requisite experience which would fit her for the responsible position of resident physician in this woman's hospital for women.

With equal devotion to the cause, when as yet there was neither a house for the hospital, nor capital to rent or purchase one, Dr. Cleveland set out alone to spend a year in the School of Obstetrics in connection with the Maternité of Paris. When she returned, in August, 1861, bearing all the honors which the Paris school had to bestow upon a student, and having her medical knowledge further extended by attendance in other hospitals in Paris, and in London, it was to find, as we have already recorded, the work of her coadjutor in Philadelphia so well advanced that the hospital was immediately opened.

Those autumn days of 1861 were the dark days of the war, when men's hearts were failing them for fear, and the college session of 1861-62 was omitted. The hospital, however, proved a rallying place for the college friends, and in the second annual report it is stated that "certain rooms upon the first floor of the building last opened have been rented to the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and arranged as lecture rooms, museum and laboratory for that institution." From the first, several members of the college class boarded in the hospital, and, by every means at her command, the resident physician sought to afford to students practical observation in connection with the college instruction in the theory and art of medicine.

The admission of students as residents was continued until 1873, when a change was made in the medical department by the substitution of graduates in place of students as resident assistants in the hospital and in the out-door clinic. These internes are selected by a competitive examination, held by members of the attending board each year, immediately following the commencement exercises of the college.

Steadily following up the avowed purpose of their charter, the hospital managers gave all students of the college access to the daily morning clinics in the dispensary service. In the eighth annual report (January, 1869), it is recorded that during part of the year there have been four weekly clinical lectures, conducted by different members of the Board of Attending Physicians. These weekly clinical lectures have never since that date been intermitted during term-time in the college. As the number of students increased from year to year the managers, in each succeeding annual report, make reference to the straitened quarters and the necessity for increased accommodations for students.

Partial relief was afforded when, in 1875, the college went out from the hospital building to possess its own noble edifice in the immediate vicinity. Again the class outgrew the recently vacated lecture room in the hospital, and still the effort of the managers was in the direction of more ample accommodation, until at length, in the twenty-second annual report, the announcement is made, that Clinic Hall was opened, January 4th, 1883, with appropriate ceremonies. "This," the report further states, "is the first building of the kind erected by women for women, and is a flattering proof of the substantial advance made in this city, in the field of woman's medical education, and will afford far better accommodations to professor, student and patient, than the crowded apartments heretofore assigned to their use."

This carefully planned, neatly-finished building, in whose amphitheatre we are assembled to-day, will seat three hundred students, and in its several commodious treatment and prescribing rooms amply accommodate the dispensary patients who now daily throng the vestibule of the hall; for, be it noted to the credit of both the woman clinician and patient, it has come to pass in these latter days that large numbers flock to these early morning clinics, showing an increasing disposition on the part of American women to consult with gynæcological practitioners of their own sex.

The third object of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, as set forth in its charter is "the practical training of nurses." True to their strong conviction of the necessity of this work, the managers early entered upon its accomplishment.

In the second annual report reference is made to the subject, and in May, 1863, Dr. Ann Preston, at the request of the Board of Managers of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, delivered before a large audience of ladies, at the Assembly buildings, at Tenth and Chestnut streets, a public lecture on "Nursing the Sick and the Training of Nurses." This lecture, which must ever rank as one of the happiest public utterances of its gifted author, was designed to arrest the attention of the community and turn it in the direction of the need of good nurses.

Immediately following this public lecture of Dr. Ann Preston, a brief course of lectures on the subject of nursing the sick was delivered in the hospital building by the resident physician, Dr. Cleveland. In the same annual report (second report), which records these lectures, it is stated that "one novitiate is now in the hospital preparing herself for nursing as a vocation." The following year it is stated that several other women have been in the hospital part of the year as novitiates in the nurse department; the same report continues: "But while the Board of Managers are not able to report the progress in this direction they could desire, they are yet so thoroughly impressed with its importance that they feel bound to continue their own labors, and to strive to excite the efforts of others to secure to the community the blessing of a band of high-toned and well-trained nurses."

In 1871, it is recorded that "five nurses who gave their time and labor for a definite period for experience and instruction in nursing are almost or altogether ready for outside labor." The report continues: "When we consider that the best medical skill is often entirely defeated by the ignorance or inefficiency of the nurse, and that, on the other hand, the nurse alone who intelligently co-operates with the healing powers of nature is in certain stages of illness more important and effective than the physician, we feel like honoring the calling and inviting intelligent and benevolent women who desire employment and are adapted to this work to train themselves for its responsible duties." In the annual report of January, 1872, the last, penned by the hand of Dr. Preston, after mentioning the class of five nurses in the institution, she adds: "And we begin already to see some realization of the hope strongly felt in the inception of the institution, and expressed in some of the earlier reports, that it would bless the community by training and sending out a band of superior nurses."

The great hindering cause hitherto had been lack of money to provide for the maintenance of nurses while under training. During the summer following the publication of these prophetic dying words of Dr. Preston, the sum of $8,000 was contributed by Dr. R. J. Dodd, of Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, in the name of his deceased wife, towards an endowment fund for the nurse department, "the interest accruing thereon to be exclusively used for the purpose of instructing and training women as nurses." In response to this timely and generous donation, the managers, without delay, established a systematic course of lectures to nurses, to be given in the spring and autumn of each year, by the resident physician. Also, they fitted up a diet kitchen, with arrangements for thorough practical instruction in the preparation of food for the sick, and a higher standard of nurse education was thus established.

The impetus imparted in 1872, by the founding of an endowment fund for the nurse training school, has been transformed into other

forms of energy in each succeeding year, with the happiest results. In 1876 the generous donations of Mrs. Pauline E. Henry, a lady of Germantown, Philadelphia, deeply interested in nurse training, and of other friends, enabled the managers to arrange for the extension of the training school, of the Woman's Hospital, into the pavilion wards of the Philadelphia Hospital at the Blockley Almshouse. The Woman's Hospital Training School had the care of four wards in Blockley with fifty beds, and its duties were performed by the novitiate during the last six months of her instruction.

In March, 1877, the course of nurse training was lengthened to two years, one year of which is spent in out-practice in order to give the graduates before leaving the school a better introduction to physicians and families. In September, 1878, the managers of the Woman's Hospital received from the managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital a proposition to take a specified number of pupil nurses into the wards of their great hospital for the last twelve months of their course of training. This proposition was accepted, and the course of training for second year pupils transferred from the wards of Blockley Hospital to the Pennsylvania Hospital, an arrangement which lasted two years. Thus the growth of the germ idea of the founders of the Woman's Hospital has been traced from the feeble beginning of one nurse pupil in 1863, to a well-established school, averaging in attendance each year, twenty-five women. These nurse pupils pursue a specified course of training, which requires for its completion two years. In the curriculum, comprehensive courses of lectures on nursing, in the lecture room, and lectures and faithful service in the diet kitchen, complement the practical education in the hospital wards.

The training is further enriched from year to year by a volunteer course of lectures, by which some of the most eminent physicians of Philadelphia have shown their interest in the school. The course ends with a thorough examination conducted by two members of the attending board, passing which, the student receives the diploma of the institution, carefully signed and sealed.

In June, 1875, the city of Philadelphia was divided by the managers into seven districts, afterwards increased to nine, and to each of these districts a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania, was assigned as district physician for the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia.

The record of the year 1887 was an unusual one as the capacity of the institution was tested to its utmost and many operations, some of a grave character, were successfully performed by the women physicians of the attending board. The development of the Nurses Training School was also marked. In the following year, four hundred and eighty-two patients were treated in the house, six hundred and eighty-

one were visited at their homes and two hundred and thirty-nine operations had been performed by the women surgeons. Subsequently the estate of Isaiah V. Williamson contributed a bequest of $40,000 to the institution to be used exclusively for the maintenance of free beds. The dispensary department of the hospital proved to be of infinite service, no less than 31,744 prescriptions having been filed in 1890. At that time a committee was appointed on a building fund and four houses on Henrietta street were purchased with a view of proceeding when the way became opened. The executors of Mary Jeanes paid $25,000 to the institution to be known as the "Mary Jeanes Fund," and to be used exclusively for hospital sustenance.

It became apparent in 1891 that it was no longer possible to conduct the operations of the hospital successfully within its constructed limits, and various improvements were projected and made. A free bed was endowed by John Baird. A separate building was ready for occupancy on the 1st of October, 1893, for the use of children alone. This was rendered advisable in order to afford the management an opportunity for the study of diseases peculiar to children. Two of the Henrietta street houses by alteration and additions were converted into a children's ward.

Early in May, 1895, an entire new hospital erected upon the site of the old main building was completed. The building was of brick with stone trimmings with a front of ninety-three feet and depth of one hundred feet, and six stories in height, with a basement. The bricks were laid in cement instead of mortar, the elevators were made fire proof and both gas and electricity were used in lighting the building. Capacious water tanks were placed upon the roof for the purpose of filtering all the water used in the building. There were thirty-two private rooms, whose sunny exposures, with a fine operating room and all the paraphernalia of a thoroughly furnished hospital.

Officers.

President, Mrs. Benj. Griffith.

Vice Presidents.—Rebecca White, Jane P. Downing.

Treasurer, Mrs. Anna L. Fogg.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Sarah T. Price.

Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. F. Halloway.

Board of Advisors.—Redwood F. Warner, T. Morris Perot, Dr. C. N. Peirce, Edward Lewis, Enoch Lewis, Joseph R. Rhoads, Alfred Moore, Ellis D. Williams, Eben F. Barker.

Solicitor, Joseph R. Rhoads.

Managers.—Mrs. Sarah T. Price, 1708 Race street; Mrs. E. F. Halloway, 1123 Mount Vernon street; Mrs. T. Morris Perot, 1810 Pine street; Miss Anna E. Massey, 306 North Thirty-seventh street; Rebecca White, 3611 Powelton avenue; Mrs. Annie E. Molloy, S. E. cor. 19th

and Thompson streets; Miss Meta C. Biddle, 1714 Locust street; Mary S. Wetherell, 218 West Logan Square; Mrs. Anna Y. Mohr, 138 North Eighteenth street; Jane P. Downing, 1613 Race street; Mrs. Benj. Griffith, 2038 Chestnut street; Mrs. George Erety Shoemaker, 3727 Chestnut street; Wilhelmina T. McCollin, 1823 Arch street; Miss Mary S. Parry, 1525 North Nineteenth street; Mrs. Anna L. Fogg, 1707 Arch street; Miss Frances B. Peirce, 3323 Powelton avenue; Mrs. George H. Earle, Jr., Devon, Pa.; Miss Mary L. Irvine, 637 Phil-Ellena street, Germantown; Miss Katharine M. Laing, 3415 Spring Garden street; Miss Rebecca C. Longstreth, Sharon Hill, Pa.; Mrs. S. S. Thompson, 2029 Spruce street; Mrs. Samuel R. Shipley, 1034 Spruce street; Miss Anna M. Shinn, 313 South Forty-first street; Mrs. Mary E. Mumford, 1401 North Seventeenth street.

Honorary Member, Mrs. Pauline E. Henry.

Medical Staff.

Physician-in-Charge.—Mary A. G. Dight, M. D.

Apothecary, Susan Hayhurst, M. D., Ph. G.

Chief of Clinic, and registrar, Caroline Peterson, M. D.

Assistant to the Physician in Charge, Harriet L. Knox, M. D.

Resident Physicians.—Grace C. Schermerhorn, M. D., Clara T. Israel, M. D., Cora S. Sechrist, M. D., Caroline L. Garlock, M. D., Julia Frances Trout, M. D.

Attending Board.

Gynecological and Obstetrical Department.—Hannah T. Croasdale, M. D., Anna M. Fullerton, M. D.

Assistants.—Caroline M. Purnell, M. D., Ruth Clement, M. D., Marie K. Formad, M. D., Francis H. Hatchette, M. D., Adelaide M. Underwood, M. D., Anna E. Broomall, M. D., Lucy N. Tappan, M. D., Laura S. Chapin, M. D., Sarah H. Lockrey, M. D., Mary A. G. Dight, M. D., The Resident Physicians.

Medical Department.—Ida E. Richardson, M. D., Francis C. Van Gasken, M. D., Emma V. Boone, M. D., Eleanor C. Jones, M. D.

Surgeon, Anna M. Fullerton, M. D.

Opthalmologist, Amy S. Barton, M. D.

Assistant Ophthalmologists.—Elizabeth Snyder, M. D., Gertrude Walker, M. D.

Laryngologist, Emma E. Musson, M. D.

Pathologist, Marie K. Formad, M. D.

Bacteriologist, Lydia Rabinowitsch, Ph. G.

Consulting Physicians and Surgeons.—Alfred Stillé, M. D., Thomas G. Morton, M. D., John Ashhurst, M. D., W. W. Keen, M. D., Theophilus Parvin, M. D., John B. Roberts, M. D., John H. Musser, M. D.,

Mary J. Scarlett Dixon, M. D., Charles K. Mills, M. D., Frederick P. Henry, M. D., Wm. H. Parish, M. D., Charles P. Noble, M. D., J. P. Crozer Griffith, M. D.

Clinical Lecturers.

Obstetrics and Gynecology.—Anna E. Bromall, M. D., Hannah T. Croasdale, M. D., Anna M. Fullerton, M. D.

Surgery, John B. Roberts, M. D.

Practice of Medicine, Frederick P. Henry, M. D.

Ophthalmology, Amy S. Barton, M. D.

Laryngology and Otology, Emma E. Musson, M. D.

Clinicians.

Gynecological.—Caroline M. Purnell, M. D., Marie K. Formad, M. D., Frances H. Hatchette, M. D., Laura S. Chapin, M. D., Sarah H. Lockrey, M. D., Ruth Clement, M. D., Caroline H. Van Horne, M. D., Ruth Anna Breed, M. D., Katherine R. Collins, M. D., Alice M. Hackley, M. D.

Medical and Surgical.—Kate W. Baldwin, M. D., Bertha S. Hatfield Richardson, M. D., Elizabeth M. Clark, M. D., Katherine L. Storm, M. D., Miriam M. Butt, M. D., Clara Reimel, M. D., Charlotte C. West, M. D., Alice M. Hackley, M. D.

Ophthalmology.—Gertrude A. Walker, M. D., Elizabeth Snyder, M. D., Margaret A. Holt, M. D.

Laryngology and Otology.—Emma E. Musson, M. D., Eleanor Adamson, M. D., Sarah F. Tyson, M. D., Lida M. Stewart, M. D., Katherine L. Storm, M. D., Ida E. Gaston, M. D.

Electro-Therapeutics.—Annie B. Hall, M. D., Bertha Lewis, M. D., Miss Jessie M. Ward, Katherine L. Storm, M. D.

Pediatrics.—Ada Howard Audenreid, M. D., Eleanor C. Jones, M. D., Elizabeth K. Miller, M. D.

Dental.—Hannah J. Mercer Miller, D. D. S., Emily Waterman Wyeth, M. D., D. D. S., Frances F. Crouch, D. D. S.

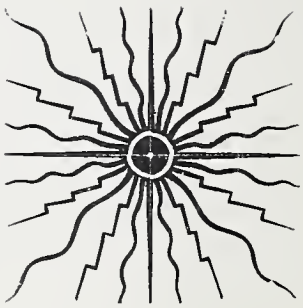
Clinical Pathologist, Frances C. Van Gasken, M. D.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.
1875,	.....
1876,	$15,000 00
1877,	.....
1883 and 1884,	7,500 00
1885 and 1886,	15,000 00
1889,	5,000 00

1890,	5,000 00
1893,	7,500 00
1894,	7,500 00
1895,	4,000 00
1896,	4,000 00
1897 and 1898,	8,000 00
Total,	$78,000 00

WOMEN'S HOMŒOPATHIC ASSOCIATION (MEDICAL, SURGICAL AND MATERNITY HOSPITALS), TWENTIETH AND SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.



WOMEN'S HOMOEOPATHIC ASSOCIATION HOSPITALS, 20TH AND SUSQUEHANNA AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA.

(Contributed by Fanny L. Skinner, Secretary.)

In October, 1882, the organization which had been known as the Women's Auxiliary Board of the Homoeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia, impressed by the evils necessarily existing in a college hospital, dissolved its connection with that institution, and resolved to form an association for humanitarian and homoeopathic purposes, looking ultimately to the establishing and maintaining of a hospital devoted to these objects, for women and children.

These women were seventeen in number, and they had less than ($150.00) one hundred and fifty dollars, with which to start their work.

Other women were asked to join them, and the first meeting for organization was held January 11th, 1883. In the meantime, a charter had been applied for, and a constitution and by-laws drafted.

An executive board of twenty-four women was chosen, and a circular "Our City's Great Need," was sent broadcast through the city and vicinity, stating the objects of the association, asking sympathy, cooperation and financial aid, and inviting all women to become members of the association on payment of not less than one dollar annually. A successful fair was soon held, and encouraged by the sympathy of friends, a house was looked for in which to start a hospital in a small way.

Then came forward Mr. Charles D. Reed, with his generous offer to buy a lot on which to start as soon as possible a suitable hospital building.

In June, 1883, the lot now occupied was secured, and then two small houses in the immediate neighborhood were rented at a merely nominal rent from another friend, Miss Mary Jeanes. After her death, these houses were given to the association by the executors of her estate. On March 12th, 1884, a hospital of twelve (12) beds was opened in these small houses. Maternity in one and a medical department in the other, the only connection between them being through the cellar.

Ground was broken for a new building on July 17th, 1884. The work upon it was thoroughly done, and slowly, as it only progressed as it could be paid for, so it was not until October, 1887, that the building was ready for occupancy.

The houses heretofore used were renovated, still further connection made between them, and both used for the maternity department. But the maternity work could not long be carried on in such small quarters, and in July, 1889, a maternity pavilion was started, and on May 16th, 1890, the patients were transferred to this from the small houses. It was expected that the small houses would be used for nurses' quarters, but the income from them was needed, so they were disconnected, put in perfect order and rented to private families.

In November, 1890, the erection of an isolated ward was begun, to receive such contagious diseases as might appear in the hospital, or that would be allowed by the Board of Health to be received in any private hospital.

The funds for the building of this pavilion were largely furnished by the friends of the late Dr. Adolph Lippe, and the building is named for him. The main building is called the "Hering," for Dr. Constantine Hering, and the Maternity building, the "Sargent," for Dr. Rufus Sargent.

There are several life and permanent free beds in the hospital. The free wards and those for partially free patients contain but four beds each, and the rooms for private patients are most comfortably and hygienically furnished. In building and furnishing, the executive board endeavored at every point to consider first the patient, and the latest and most approved methods of heating, ventilating and furnishing have been adopted throughout.

A history of this hospital would be incomplete without some slight allusion to the difficulties with which the women having its interests so strongly at heart have had to contend.

To maintain homoeopathy in its strict integrity, to hold fast to the temperance principles they pledged themselves to maintain, and to keep the hospital in the interest of the patients first, and physicians second, have all caused long, wearing and nearly disheartening struggles, but their end has been attained.

The association now owns the lot 180 by 530 feet, bounded by Susquehanna, Dauphin, Twentieth and Uber streets, on which stand three substantial buildings adapted according to the best known methods to hospital uses. First a large building with accommodation for over forty patients, containing also rooms for dispensary, general offices, committee rooms, and homes for the physicans and nurses, with a semi-detached building for kitchen, laundry, boiler room and servants. A maternity pavilion with beds for twenty-two patients, and an isolated pavilion with beds for fourteen patients.

The dispensary has daily clinics for the different branches of medicine and surgery, for men, as well as women and children.

A nurse training school is connected with the hospital, doing most excellent work, and from which go forth every year, several young women thoroughly equipped for their profession.

There is ample space yet on the lot for a children's ward, a surgical pavilion, and a maternity annex, all of which we hope will sometime be built.

The success of this work has been marvelous, and with so good an equipment, all that is needed to carry on the work in the best manner possible is substantial financial assistance.

The State has aided the institution, but the appropriations for maintenance have been far from generous.

Executive Board of the Women's Homoeopathic Association of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. M. W. Coggins, President Emeritus, 4547 McKean avenue, Germantown.

Mrs. A. W. Sumner, President, Room 50, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

Mrs. E. J. Bartol, First Vice President, 1900 Spruce street.

Mrs. Jesse W. Thatcher, Second Vice President, 3,500 Hamilton street.

Mrs. M. T. Keehmlé, Treasurer, 1315 Arch street.

Mrs. F. B. Skinner, Recording Secretary, Provident Building.

Mrs. R. S. Mason, Corresponding Secretary, School Lane, Germantown.

To Serve for Three Years.—Mrs. M. W. Coggins, 4547 McKean avenue; Mrs. F. B. Skinner, Provident building; Mrs. M. T. Keehmlé, 1315 Arch street; Mrs. W. S. Bailey, 3406 North Twenty-second street; Mrs. J. F. Cummings, 236 South Twentieth street; Mrs. E. R. Sargent, 2112 Arch street; Miss Kate M. Pleis, 115 Green street; Miss A. E. Ramborger, 1315 Arch street.

To Serve for Two Years.—Mrs. E. J. Bartol, 1900 Spruce street; Mrs. G. W. Myers, 2018 Camac street; Mrs. R. S. Mason, School Lane, Germantown; Mrs. Jesse W. Thatcher, 3500 Hamilton street; Mrs. A. W. Sumner, Room 50, Broad Street Station; Miss H. E. Abbott, 2112 Arch street; Miss Annie H. Leedom, 2507 North College avenue; Miss Helen Haedrich, 3106 Baring street.

To Serve for One Year.—Mrs. H. Wilson Catherwood, 1708 Walnut street; Mrs. T. S. Harper, 1912 Spruce street; Mrs. M. L. Jackson, Scranton, Pa.; Mrs. S. H. Reese, 3301 Hamilton street; Mrs. S. C. Loyd, 1206 Filbert street; Mrs. Mary P. Watson, 1623 Mt. Vernon street; Miss Isabel Schell, The Stratford, or 19 South Rhode Island avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.; Mrs. Joseph W. Kerr, The Dresden.

Associate Members.—Mrs. Edward Longstreth, 1805 Spring Garden street; Mrs. Roswell Weston, 4051 Spruce street; Mrs. Alfred Tucker, 1708 Walnut street; Mrs. A. W. Paxson, 529 North Nineteenth street.

Advisory Board.—Richard S. Mason, School Lane, Germantown; John L. Longstreth, 556 North Eighteenth street; Dundas T. Pratt, 727 Walnut street; Paschal H. Coggins, 133 South Twelfth street; Frank B. Skinner, Provident Building; J. F. Cummings, 236 South Twentieth street; Alfred W. Sumner, Room 50, Pennsylvania Railroad office.

Counsellor, Paschal H. Coggins, 133 South Twelfth street.

Head Nurse of Hospitals, Miss Gertrude V. Dunlap.

Head Nurse of Maternity, Miss Emma Cameron.

Matron, Mrs. Jane L. Whedon.

Medical and Surgical Staffs for 1897-98.

Consulting Physicians.—Edward Fornias, M. D., J. W. Strong, M. D., Walter M. James, M. D., J. C. Guernsey, A. M., M. D.

Consulting Surgeon and Gynecologist, Malcolm MacFarlan, M. D.

Consulting Gynecologist, B. F. Betts, M. D.

Superintendent Resident Physician, Antoinette E. C. Russell, M. D.

Visiting Resident and Resident of the Maternity.—Mary B. Jepson, M. D., Anna D. Narner, M. D.

General Surgeon, Walter Strong, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon, A. E. C. Russell, M. D.

Gynecological Department, Mary A. Cooke, M. D., Wm. F. Berkenstock, M. D., Urania Tyrrel, M. D., Julia Gould Waylan, M. D., Jos. M. Caley, M. D.

Medical Department.—R. Straube, A. M., M. D., J. McE. Ward, M. D., Theodore P. Gittens, M. D., Mary Brewer, M. D., George W. Kirk, M. D.

Obstetrical Department.—Senior, Jesse W. Thatcher, M. D., Anna E. Dumont, M. D., N. F. Lane, M. D., Emma T. Schreiner, M. D.

Emergency Obstetrician, Mary A. Cooke, M. D.

In Charge of Lippe Pavilion, R. Straube, A. M., M. D.

Associate Physician, C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

In charge of Children's Ward, C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

Anesthetist, Mary A. Cooke, M. D.

Ophthalmic Surgeon, Walter Strong, M. D.

Pathologist, Theodore P. Gittins, M. D.

Special Staff.—Duncan MacFarlan, M. D., Philadelphia; Gustave E. Gramm, M. D., Philadelphia; Eliza J. Remick, M. D., Philadelphia; Landreth W. Thompson, M. D., Philadelphia; W. P. Wesselhoeft, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Edward Rushmore, M. D., Plainfield, N. J.; Alice B. Campbell, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Phoebe D. Brown, M. D., Hilton N. J.; Edmund Carleton, M. D., New York; Euphemia J. M. Sturtevant, M. D., Arlington, N. J.; John V. Allen, M. D., Frankford, Pa.; J. Lewis Van Tine, M. D., Philadelphia; S. C. Schwenk, M. D., Philadelphia.

Hering Building.—Medical and Surgical Department.

Sargent or Maternity Building.

Lippe or Isolated Pavilion.

General Ward. Lippe Pavilion.

Children's Ward.

General Medical Ward.

Dispensary.

Gynecological Department.—Mary A. Cooke, M. D., Julia Gould Waylan, M. D., Wm. F. Berkenstock, M. D., Urania Tyrrel, M. D., Jos. M. Caley, M. D.

Ophthalmological Department, Walter Strong, M. D.

Assistants.—Julia Gould Waylan, M. D., Antionette E. C. Russell, M. D.

General Surgeon, Walter Strong, M. D.

Assistant Surgeon, Antionette E. C. Russell, M. D.

Medical Department.—Theodore P. Gittens, M. D., J. McE. Ward, M. D., Urania Tyrrel, M. D., Mary Brewer, M. D.

Throat and Lung Department, George W. Kirk, M. D.

Children's Department, C. Sigmund Raue, M. D.

Dental Department, H. Cornog, D. D. S.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1885 and 1886,	.....	$20,000 00
1889,	.....	17,500 00
1890,	.....	17,500 00
1891,	$2,500 00	.....
1892,	5,000 00	5,000 00
1893,	5,000 00	5,000 00
1894,	5,000 00	5,000 00
1895,	2,500 00	.....
1896,	2,500 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	8,000 00	.....
	$30,500 00	$70,000 00
Total,	.....	$110,500 00

YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, YORK, YORK COUNTY.

York Hospital.

YORK HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY, YORK, YORK COUNTY.

The York Hospital and Dispensary Association had its origin in the conception and philanthropy of Samuel Small of York city. During the month of December, 1879, he called together a number of persons whom he thought would feel an interest in the matter of establishing and maintaining a hospital in a community which was rapidly growing in population and manufacturing interests, and then and there generously offered to purchase and convey the property now occupied and in possession of the association, for said purpose, free of all incumbrances.

His offer was accepted, and steps were at once taken toward the formation of an organization and securing letters of incorporation, under the name and title of "The York Hospital and Dispensary Association." Application was made to the court of common pleas of York county for a charter, which was granted on the 14th day of January, 1880, which set forth the objects of said corporation, as follows: "The purpose for which it was formed is the establishing, maintaining and managing of a hospital and dispensary for the reception, care and medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured; the surgical and medical treatment to be under the direction of allopathic physicians."

The number of directors in the charter was fixed at nine, and those chosen to serve for the first year were as follows: Samuel Small, Dr. William S. Roland, Frank Geise, Jere Carl, Dr. Edward W. Meisenhelter, Dr. John Weist, Dr. Thomas L. Cathcart, Edward G. Smyser and David E. Small.

On the second day of January, 1880, Mr. Small obtained title to the property referred to for the consideration of $6,500.00, and on the 25th day of February, 1880, he and his wife, in accordance with his promise, conveyed the same to the then formed corporation, "for the purpose of founding and aiding in the establishing and managing of a hospital and dispensary for the reception and medical and surgical treatment of the sick and injured, the surgical and medical treatment to be under the direction of allopathic physicians," with the further condition therein that the grantees "shall not contract any debt, whereby any charge, lien or incumbrance shall fall upon, attach to or in any manner affect or impair the messuage and lot of ground thereby granted or conveyed, and that should the said messuage or lot of ground be aliened or diverted in any manner from the use and purpose of providing, establishing, managing and maintaining a hospital and dispensary for the reception of medical and surgical treatment of

sick and injured, then the estate hereby created shall immediately cease and determine, and the messuage and the piece of ground hereby granted and conveyed shall thereupon revert to and become again the property of the grantor, his heirs and assigns."

The property conveyed to the association under the above title consisted of nearly a square lot of ground, situated at the corner of West College avenue, in the city of York, fronting on said avenue 245 feet, and extending of equal width southward to Church alley 255 feet, having erected thereon a large three-story building and outbuilding eminently suitable for hospital purposes, with finely shaded yard of choice fruit and shade trees.

At the meeting held for organization of the association the sum of $1,502.00 was secured in aid of the project, which amount later on was augmented by additional subscriptions and donations until it approximately reached $2,000.00.

After the organization of the Board of Directors they made application to the Legislature for State aid in the prosecution of their work, and by act approved the 29th day of June, 1881, the sum of $7,000.00 was appropriated "for supplying and equipping of the hospital; $4,000.00 to be paid during the year commencing June 1st, 1881, and $3,000.00 during the year commencing June 1st, 1882.

The directory at once, on receipt of the first instalment of this appropriation, commenced furnishing, equipping and supplying the hospital with necessary beds, bedding, surgical implements, medical supplies, etc., etc., the payment of which was completed on receipt of the second instalment of the appropriation.

Between the years 1882 and 1893 the hospital was sustained purely by voluntary contributions, and in consequence thereof, its operations and usefulness, during that period, had to be limited to the amount of funds received from time to time.

This period may be spoken of as its experimental formative stage, and it had to submit to the disappointment of many hopes of its friends and projectors, such as a lack of knowledge in the community of its sphere of operations, the general prejudice against entering a hospital, etc., but all these were finally overcome and the usefulness and necessity of the institution, each day became more and more an acceptable fact, until to-day it has reached and touched the heart of the public, and finds a liberal response to its most urgent needs and requirements.

Nearly two years ago the interior of the hospital was renovated, remodeled and refurnished at a cost of nearly $3,000.00.

It now contains four general wards, four rooms for private patients furnished by friends and societies, surgical operating room, and diet kitchen, reception room, directors' room, dining room and kitchen, twenty-three beds ready for reception of patients, with a number in reserve for emergency, and furnished rooms for nurses and attendants.

It also has a full corps of physicians and surgeons, with a house physician who give daily attention to its patients, and a full corps of student nurses in training under a graduate chief nurse, educated by lectures, demonstrations and quizzes given by the medical and surgical staff.

The report closing the year 1896 shows the following number of cases treated.

	In dispensary.	In-door cases.
Medical cases treated,	1,141	70
Surgical cases treated,	191	60
Gynaecological cases treated,	81	19
Eye, ear, nose and throat cases treated,	249	17
Skin cases treated,	94	..
	1,756	166
Total number of cases dispensary and indoor,		1,922

Deaths, 8 of indoor cases.

Mortality less than 5 per cent.

The total cost for maintenance of the institution for the year was $5,121.49, exclusive of expenditures for necessary improvements. The greater part of this sum was made up by voluntary contributions principally supplied through the exertions of the Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.

The management of the hospital and dispensary at present is constituted as follows:

President, A. B. Farquhar; Directors, W. Latimer Small, Grier Hersh, Dr. J. S. Miller, Dr. M. J. McKinnon, J. C. Schmidt, David Fahs, Dr. Henry Nes, Daniel F. Lafean; Secretary, A. H. Raber; Treasurer, William R. Horner.

Medical and Surgical Staff.

Surgical.—Dr. M. J. McKinnon, Dr. W. F. Bacon, Dr. H. B. King.

Medical.—Dr. J. S. Miller, Dr. Roland Jessop, Dr. H. R. Lecrone.

Gyneacological, Dr. E. W. Meisenhelter.

Dermatological, Dr. S. K. Pfaltzgraff.

Dental, Dr. H. E. Basehore, D. D. S.

Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Department.—Dr. J. F. Klinedinst and Dr. S. K. Pfaltzgraff.

House Physician, Dr. Roland Jessop.

Ladies' Auxiliary Committee.—Mrs. J. J. Frick, President; Mrs. R. J. Fisher, Mrs. Edward Danner, Mrs. Chas. Klinefelter, Mrs. Samuel Small, Mrs. John H. Small, Mrs. B. S. Gilbert, Miss Mary Vanderslott, Mrs. Henry W. Heffner, Mrs. Philip A. Small, Mrs. Snyser Williams,

Mrs. J. C. Fallon, Mrs. Dr. W. S. Roland, Mrs. Chauncey Black, Mrs. A. B. Farquhar, Mrs. H. W. McCall; Mrs. Edwin Myers, Mrs. Lee Reineberg, Miss Mary Emig, Mrs. William Chambers, Mrs. Schall Wilhelm, Mrs. Grier Hersh.

State Appropriations.

	Maintenance.	Buildings.
1881,	.....	$3,000 00
1882,	.....	4,000 00
1883,	.....	.....
1884,	.....	.....
1885,	.....	.....
1886,	.....	.....
1893,	$1,000 00	.....
1894,	1,000 00	.....
1895,	2,000 00	.....
1896,	2,000 00	.....
1897 and 1898,	5,000 00	.....
	$11,000 00	$7,000 00
Total,	.....	$18,000 00